IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

CALENDAR

OF

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

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INTRODUCTION.

N.B.—The figures within brackets refer to the serial numbers of the letters in the Calendar.

The following summary is intended to indicate briefly some of the more important subjects dealt with in this volume, and to facilitate reference to the course of events which happened during the period covered by the volume :—

1767-68. *Invasion of India by Aḥmad Shah Abdālī*:—The Shah's march from the river Attock to Lahore is described. Raghū Nāth Rāo proposes that all the chiefs of Hindustan should enter into an alliance against the Shah. Negotiations are set on foot between the Rohillas, Marhattas, and Jāṭs; and a meeting takes place between Javāhir Singh and Nārū Shankar (12A, 12C, 12D, 12E and 16A). Mīr Qāsim sends to Shah Valī Khān, the Shah's Vazīr, letters (16A) to which he receives replies (12A). He also sends a *vakīl* to wait upon the Shah (17). The latter advances from Lahore towards Shahjahanabad and invites the Rohillas to join him. Najību'd-Daulah sets out to meet him. Shujā'u'd-Daulah is anxious to know what attitued he should adopt towards the Shah (20). The Governor tells Shujā'u'd-Daulah to oppose the Shah with the help of the English, should he venture to advance from Delhi towards the east; and dissuades him from sending any money to His Afghan Majesty (29). The Shah's march from Lahore to Fatehabad is described. Harassed by the guerilla tactics of the Sikhs, he is compelled to return to Lahore. Najību'd-Daulah intends to raise for the Shah two crores of rupees from the chiefs of Hindustan, and to set Tīmūr Shah, son of the Shah, on the throne of Delhi. The Shah sues for peace, but the Sikhs refuse to listen to him (36 and 108A). The tactics of the Sikhs are described. The Shah invites the chiefs of Hindustan to join him. The inhabitants of Delhi are alarmed at the Shah's approach (50). The Governor is pleased to hear of the check received by the Shah at the hands of the Sikhs, whose mode of warfare he greatly admires; declares that the English are ready to defend the dominions of the King and Shujā'u'd-Daulah; and disa proves of the King's alarm at the approach of the Shah (52). Several engagements

take place between the Sikhs and Afghans. The Shah marches back towards Lahore in pursuit of the Sikhs (65). The *vakīls* of several Indian chiefs wait upon the Shah who lies encamped between the rivers Bias and Sutlej (79). Munīru'd-Daulah desires to know the policy of the English towards the Shah. He intends to visit Shujā'u'd-Daulah to discuss the situation with him (107). Raghū Nāth Rāo offers to co-operate with the English and the Vazīr in serving the King (107A and 107B). Javāhir Singh also wishes to enter into an alliance with the English (296). Further engagements between the Afghans and Sikhs are described. More *vakīls* wait on the Shah who is surprised at not receiving any *'arẓī* from Shah 'Âlam. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl* is active at the Shah's Court (107C). The Governor sends troops to Sheorajpur to encourage the people of those parts (123, 145 and 184). The Shah who is further harassed by the Sikhs, sends messengers to the Rohillas, Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Shah 'Ālam (130A and 184). The Shah is still between the two rivers. Munīru'd-Daulah desires to know if the King can with propriety send an address to the Shah (139). The Governor approves of Munīru'd-Daulah's going to Faizabad to discuss the situation with the Vazīr, but is opposed to the idea of either the King's writing to the Shah or Munīru'd-Daulah's going to wait on His Afghan Majesty (145). Shujā'u'd-Daulah, thanks to the alliance existing between him and the English, is not afraid of the Shah (161). Though harassed greatly by the Sikhs (161A), the Shah crosses the Sutlej and advances nine *kōs* towards Sirhind, to which place Najību'd-Daulah proceeds to meet him. The Governor approves of a conference between the King and the Vazīr on the situation, and declares once more that the English are ready to defend the dominions of the King and the Vazīr against the Shah (184). The Shah arrives near Sirhind. Sixty horsemen are on their way to the King and the Vazīr with letters from the Shah (197). The Governor advises the Vazīr to raise cavalry and to persuade the Rohillas and the Jāṭs to enter into alliance with him and the English (201 and 255). Raghū Nāth Rāo, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and Dundī Khān are asked to join the alliance (207-209). A conference takes place between the King and the Vazīr. The Sikhs recover possession of Lahore and the country lying between the rivers Bias and Sutlej (213). The Shah advances from Sirhind towards Delhi. Munīru'd-Daulah asks the Governor's permission to go to the Shah in order to negotiate a treaty with him (214). Najību'd-Daulah gives out that the Shah intends to remain two or three years in Hindustan and advises the King to send Munīru'd-Daulah to His Afghan Majesty (216 and 260). Mīr Qāsim is determined to wait upon the Shah (214 and 217). The King is of opinion that failing a settlement with the Shah, it would be better to fall back upon

Patna and not to oppose him in Oudh or Allahabad (217). The Governor disapproves of this and asks the Vazīr to advise the King on the subject (225 and 226). Munīru'd-Daulah considers the King's proposal to make Patna the seat of war absurd, and assures the Governor that he will not let the King do anything prejudicial to the Company's interests (394). The Governor encourages the King and informs him of the dispatch of some troops from Patna towards Lucknow (227). The King promises that he will not take any step without the Governor's approval (230). Dundī Khān, emboldened by the Shah's coming, wants the English to grant an allowance to Mīr Qāsim (235). Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān also instructs his *vakīl* with the Vazīr to lay the matter before His Excellency (236 and 237). The Vazīr recommends an alliance with the Marhattas and Jāṭs, the bribing of the Shah, and the punishment of the Rohillas for their going over to His Afghan Majesty (234). The Shah declares that after punishing the Sikhs, he will go wherever his fancy takes him (245). Shah Valī Khān asks the Vazīr to send a *vakīl* to the Shah (246) who expects the Vazīr to assist him on the ground that the Vazīr's ancestors also came to India from the North (247). The Vazīr expresses his feelings of loyalty to the Shah and tells him that he has entrusted Shah Valī Khān with the task of representing him at the Court of His Afghan Majesty (249). In another letter, however, he informs Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān of his inability to assist the Shah and asks whether it would be advisable to send a *vakīl* to him (250). The Shah lies encamped at Mustafabad which is six days' march from Delhi. Munīru'd-Daulah recommends the King to write to the Shah, and desires to wait on the latter personally. Najību'd-Daulah and others desire the Shah to seat himself on the throne of Delhi, but the Shah is averse to the idea. Mīr Qāsim is at the Court of His Afghan Majesty (251). Najību'd-Daulah advises the King to send a *vakīl* with some money to the Shah (415), but the King says that he and the Vazīr are in too straitened circumstances to send the Shah any money (416 and 417). He proposes, however, that Munīru'd-Daulah on his own behalf, and another *vakīl* on behalf of the Vazīr should be sent to wait on the Shah (252). The Vazīr approves of the proposal, provided the Governor agrees (253). Najību'd-Daulah arrives at the Shah's camp. Shāhzādah Javān Bakht who had fled from Delhi, returns to that place (254). The Governor disapproves of making war upon the Rohillas in the present circumstances (255). The King expresses his feelings of loyalty and allegiance to the Shah and promises to send Munīru'd-Daulah to wait upon him (259). Shah Valī Khān sends letters to Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Munīru'd-Daulah and the English *sardārs* (260). The Shah demands 19 *lākhs* of rupees from the King who says that the money has been deposited with the Vazīr

(261 and 262). It is rumoured that the Shah intends to march towards Patna and not against the Marhattas. The Vazīr does not believe the rumour, opines that it would be inadvisable to advance against the Shah until the latter first invades his territories, and asks the Governor to send the troops stationed at Monghyr towards Allahabad (265). According to another rumour the Shah is unable to advance to Delhi. Munīru'd-Daulah recommends the stationing of a brigade on the Karamnasa (266). Najību'd-Daulah implores the Shah not to advance on Delhi. The Shah agrees and prepares to return to Lahore (294 and 415). The arrangements made by the Shah prior to his return towards Lahore are described (310). He appoints Ẕabiṭah Khān, son of Najību'd-Daulah, *Faujdār* of Sirhind, and resolves to return to Lahore (267, 270, 271 and 294). The Governor reinforces the troops stationed at Allahabad, and approves of the Vazīr's not proceeding against the Shah at present (269 and 270). The Shah takes 25 *lākhs* of rupees from the different chiefs of Hindustan, appoints Najību'd-Daulah Governor of Sirhind and the territory between the rivers Bias and Sutlej and marches back towards Lahore. Mīr Qāsim receives a curt reply from him (279, 281, 293 and 294). The Vazīr appoints a *vakīl* to take his letter and presents to the Shah. The King desires to know if he should follow suit (280 and 281). The Shah wants to know the attitude of the English towards himself (283). Shah Valī Khān desires the Governor to reply to the Shah's letters (284). The Governor gives evasive replies to the Shah and Shah Valī Khān (326 and 327). The Shah who is encamped on the banks of the Sutlej (323), has no intention to return to Kandahar that year (324). He is about to cross the Sutlej on his way to Lahore to punish the Sikhs, who are, however, ready to fight him (345 and 393). The Vazīr thinks it inadvisable to seek the friendship of the Rohillas and advocates once more an alliance with the Jāṭs and Marhattas (346 and 377). The Shah demands money from Najību'd-Daulah for the territories assigned to him. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl* is once more on his way to the Shah's camp. The Sikhs attempt to recover the country on this side of the river Sutlej (412 and 432). The King denies having given the Vazīr 19 *lākhs* for the Shah (413). The latter is rumoured to be moving once more towards Sirhind to punish the Sikhs (422 and 423). Najību'd-Daulah takes leave of the Shah to return to Delhi (392). The Vazīr is anxious to know what measures the Governor will adopt in the case of the Shah's deciding to remain in Hindustan (441). The Shah arrives at Lahore (513). Shah Valī Khān sends another *vakīl* to the Vazīr (544). The Shah returns to his country (1365).

1769. The Shah invades India once more, but is obliged to return to Kandahar (1499).

1767. *Relations between the King and the Company ; unsatisfactory mode of payment of the Bengal tribute to His Majesty ; rivalry between the Vazīr and Munīru'd-Daulah :*—Mr. Verelst informs the King of his accession to the Governorship, and promises to serve His Majesty faithfully (1). Munīru'd-Daulah requests the Governor to settle the account of the *sāhūkārs* who have advanced money to the King (5). The Governor deputes Messrs. Cartier and Russell to visit the King (28). His Majesty desires that the balances due to the *sāhūkārs*, may be paid soon, and the Chief of Patna Factory directed to pay the Bengal tribute in future through Raja Shitāb Rāy (69, 88, 91, 105 and 117). The Governor agrees (80, 128 and 129). The King desires that such of his elephants and deer as are in good condition may be sent to him and the rest disposed of (134). The Governor agrees (155). The King wishes to send Munīru'd-Daulah to Calcutta (149). The Governor demands from the King and the Vazīr the stipulated allowance for the troops stationed in their territories (169 and 170.) The King desires that Diā Rām Paṇḍit may be permitted to return to Allahabad after the accounts have been settled (181). His Majesty confers titles upon the Governor (203 and 204). The Governor thanks His Majesty (198 and 199). Munīru'd-Daulah says that he and Colonel Barker will not let the King do anything contrary to the Company's interests (213). The King borrows a certain sum of money from the Vazīr and requests that it may be paid to Parsudh Rāy, the Vazīr's *vakīl* at Calcutta (213, 229 and 231). His Majesty complains that the balances due to the *sāhūkārs* have not yet been paid (230). The Governor directs the officers at Murshidabad to pay the *sāhūkārs* all the money due to them, and requests the King not to borrow more money until their account has been settled (238 and 239). Munīru'd-Daulah hearing of the Governor's intended visit to Murshidabad, invites him to Allahabad and in case of the Governor's inability to do so, wishes to meet him at some place in Bengal (251). The King agrees to pay the allowance of the Company's troops (266). Colonel Smith is sent to Allahabad (273 and 274). The Vazīr represents that two-thirds of the allowance of the troops should be taken from the King and one-third from himself (278). The King complains that the money due to the *sāhūkārs* has not yet been paid (280 and 281). The Vazīr represents that the Royal affairs may be placed in his hands (311). The Governor says that from Murshidabad he will, if possible, proceed to Allahabad to discuss matters with the King and the Vazīr (317). Munīru'd-Daulah once more invites the Governor to Allahabad (345). The Governor asks the King to send down Munīru'd-Daulah to Bengal in case the Governor finds himself unable to come to Allahabad (369). The Vazīr denounces at length the King and his favourites, laments that he has no influence at the Court and recommends that the Bengal tribute be paid to His Majesty through

him (377 and 392). The Governor arrives at Murshidabad and requests Munīru'd-Daulah to send a *khal'at* for Saifu'd-Daulah (387-389). The King is glad to hear of the Governor's arrival at Murshidabad and hopes to see him at Allahabad (445). Munīru'd-Daulah promises that more money shall not be borrowed from the *sāhūkārs* (393). The Governor being unable to proceed from Murshidabad to Allahabad, invites the Vazīr and Munīru'd-Daulah to Bengal (401, 402 and 404). The King requests that in future the tribute money be paid through a *gumāshtah* of the Sēṭhs' at Allahabad or through Diā Rām Paṇḍit at Patna (406 and 438). Eleven *lākhs* of rupees are paid to the *sāhūkārs* at Patna. Munīru'd-Daulah says that he has many enemies at the Court (408). The Vazīr who pays a visit to the King, finds that there is a strong party against him at the Court and returns to his country disappointed (414). The King desires that Rs. 6,50,000 may be paid to Colonel Smith (435). The King asks the Governor not to listen to anything that may be reported against Munīru'd-Daulah in whom His Majesty has the fullest confidence. His Majesty is willing to send him to Bengal. The Vazīr is too ill to proceed on a visit to the Governor (438, 512 and 513). Munīru'd-Daulah informs the Governor that divers people are trying to have the Bengal tribute paid through them (443). The King sends a *khal'at* for Saifu'd-Daulah. Parsudh Rāy informs the Vazīr that Munīru'd-Daulah in his letters to the Governor has discredited His Excellency (444). The King desires that the tribute may be paid to him in the Murshidabad currency (447). The Governor expresses once more his inability to proceed to Allahabad (450). The King rewards Colonel Smith with two *lākhs* of rupees (491). Diā Rām Paṇḍit requests that the authorities at Murshidabad may be directed to be expeditious in paying the tribute money, and suggests that the Governor and the Council may send *nazrs* to the King (518). His Majesty requests that the authorities at Murshidabad may be directed not to make any deductions from the tribute money, and that the treaty concluded between His Majesty and Lord Clive may be signed and sealed by the Governor; and complains that the elephants sent to him from Murshidabad have all some blemish or other (522). The Governor as requested sends a *gumāshtah* of the Sēṭhs' to reside at Allahabad (523). His Majesty has the fullest confidence in Munīru'd-Daulah and requests that he may not be superseded by any one (537). His Majesty expresses satisfaction at the Governor's arranging to pay the tribute money through the Sēṭhs (564). Diā Rām Paṇḍit requests once more that the authorities at Murshidabad may be directed to expedite the payment of the Royal dues (566 and 571). The King requests the Governor not to countenance the *vakīl* of the Raja of Bundelkhand (567). His Majesty confers new honours upon the

Governor (564), who thanks His Majesty and sends the instalment for the month of July (574-576). Munīru'd-Daulah is on his way to Calcutta (575 and 584). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān pays three *lākhs* of rupees to Dīā Rām Paṇḍit (578). Munīru'd-Daulah arrives at Patna (586). The Vazīr denies that there is a misunderstanding between him and the King (601 and 602). The Governor is glad to hear it and promises to keep the Vazīr informed of whatever passes between him and Munīru'd-Daulah (638). The King requests once more that the Raja of Bundelkhand may not be countenanced as he has usurped several districts belonging to Allahabad (652). The Governor as requested by the King, orders Colonel Smith to continue to remain at Allahabad (653, 739, 740 and 750). His Majesty sends the Governor dresses and other presents and requests that the balances of the tribute money may soon be paid (659). The Governor dwells upon the inadvisability of the King's proceeding to Delhi or making war upon the Raja of Bundelkhand; establishes a plan for the regular payment of the Bengal tribute; and signs and seals the treaty taken to him by Munīru'd-Daulah (660). The Governor asks the King to issue a *farmān* deposing the Niẓām and leaving the name of his successor blank (670). The Governor advises the Raja of Bundelkhand to pay homage to the King (671), and directs Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to pay the tribute money in the Murshidabad currency without making any deductions (672). The King is glad to learn that the English troops will not be removed from Allahabad (701).

1768. Munīru'd-Daulah promises to send the *farmān* for the deposition of the Niẓām as soon as he arrives at the Court (738). Munīru'd-Daulah who is back at the Court (779 and 780), presents 101 gold mohurs and a watch to the King on behalf of the Governor, and complains that some one at Calcutta keeps the Vazīr informed of the correspondence that passes between His Majesty and the Governor (782). The King defers his departure for Delhi, and promises to send the *farmān* for the deposition of the Niẓām (782 and 783). In view of the war between the English and the Niẓām, Munīru'd-Daulah intends to raise some troops, proposes an alliance with the Rohillas, and says that some one at Calcutta is divulging the Governor's secrets (787 and 791). Raja Mādhū Singh of Jaipur invites the King to Agra (789). His Majesty sends the promised *farmān* to the Governor, and represents that after the war in the Deccan is over, the Raja of Bundelkhand may be forced to cede the districts belonging to Allahabad (790 and 795). Muniru'd-Daulah gives out that he has been appointed by the Governor and the Council to administer the Royal affairs (799). The Governor is displeased with Munīru'd-Daulah for making insinuations without explaining them (800), and desires him to visit the Vazīr (801).

The latter is advised to repair to the Court and in conjunction with Munīru'd-Daulah to regulate the affairs of the Empire (802 and 803). The Governor promises to support the Vazīr against Munīru'd-Daulah (808). The latter recommends the strengthening the garrison at Allahabad (817). The King congratulates the Governor on the victory over the Niẓām and Ḥaider 'Alī (831). His Majesty is against the Vazīr's coming to Allahabad and replacing Munīru'd-Daulah (834). His Majesty rejects the Vazīr's offer of service and declares that he cannot trust any one except the English (836). The Vazīr laments the intrigues carried on at the Court and dwells upon the inadvisability of recalling the troops from Allahabad (840). Najibu'd-Daulah being about to quit the Royal service, the Queen-mother is anxious about the safety of herself and the rest of the Royal family at Delhi (847). The Vazīr requests that he may be assisted in resuming the *Vizārat* (848). The King refuses the invitation of the Sikhs to repair to Delhi (849). Munīru'd-Daulah pays Rs. 60,000 on account of the allowance of the English troops at Allahabad (857). The Governor is in favour of Munīru'd-Daulah continuing to remain *Nāib Vazīr* (874), but is displeased with him for being jealous of the Vazīr (876 and 877). The King declares that Munīru'd-Daulah has never averred that he has been appointed sole manager of the Royal affairs by the Governor and the Council (880). The Vazīr requests once more that he may be established in the *Vizārat* (886). He dwells upon the undesirability of Munīru'd-Daulah's retaining the Naibship and says that he will not repair to the Court unless Munīru'd-Daulah first visits him (887). Munīru'd-Daulah apologises to the Vazīr and promises to wait upon him shortly (888); but the King is against his going to wait upon the Vazīr (889). The latter accepts Munīru'd-Daulah's apology and expresses his willingness to receive him (891). Munīru'd-Daulah denies having said that he has been appointed to the sole management of the Royal Household by the Governor and the Council (893). The Vazīr complains that Munīru'd-Daulah has not yet made his submission to him and that it is Munīru'd-Daulah who has alienated His Majesty's mind from him; and proposes to have his own son Āṣafu'd-Daulah as his *Nāib* at the Court (894). His Majesty forbids Munīru'd-Daulah to go to the Vazīr (905 and 909). The latter expatiates on the hostile attitude of the King towards him and makes bad blood between His Majesty and the Governor (910). The King refuses either to permit Munīru'd-Daulah to visit the Vazīr or to invite the latter to the Court. Munīru'd-Daulah suggests that the Governor may come to Allahabad and personally bring about a reconciliation between the King and the Vazīr (911). The latter complains once more that Munīru'd-Daulah has not yet made his submission to him (946 and

948). The King gives an explanation of his dislike for the Vazīr and asks the Governor to come to Allahabad to settle matters. In case of the Governor's inability to do so, His Majesty himself will proceed to Calcutta (950). Munīru'd-Daulah denies having written that he was the sole administrator of the Royal affairs. What he actually wrote was that His Majesty himself was the sole administrator of his affairs, and says that his letter to the Governor containing the expression appears to have been mistranslated (951). He also declares that it is the Governor who is the sole administrator of the Royal affairs, and that he is His Excellency's *Nāib* at the Court (1026). The King is still unwilling to receive the Vazīr who hopes through the good offices of the Governor to ultimately achieve his object (979 and 980). The Governor intends to go to Allahabad to settle the *Vizārat* affair (988 and 1059). Munīru'd-Daulah sets out for Calcutta. The Vazīr asks the Governor not to show him any countenance (996). Mādhū Rāo Sindhia and Takōjī Hulkar invite the King to Agra (1007 and 1008). The Vazīr asks the Governor to reprove Munīru'd-Daulah (1010). The Governor thinks it undignified of the King to visit him at Calcutta (1021). His Majesty asks the Governor to direct Munīru'd-Daulah, who is at Patna, to return to the Court (1038). His Majesty also relates the circumstances under which Shujā'u'd-Daulah was appointed to the *Vizārat*, regards him as a great traitor, and warns the Governor not to be misled by him (1044). The Governor apologises for the delay in sending the monthly instalments (1058). Munīru'd-Daulah, who is still at Patna, asks permission to visit the Governor at Calcutta (1074). The King requests once more that the authorities at Murshidabad may be directed to pay the balances due to the *sāhūkārs* (1075). In the Governor's opinion Munīru'd-Daulah is too old to perform the duties of his office (1076). The King begins to listen to the Governor's representations in respect of the Vazīr (1077). His Majesty desires that a *pēshkash* for him may be demanded from the Nizām (1081). Negotiations that prove abortive, take place between the King and the Vazīr (1084-1087). The King asks the Governor once more to direct Munīru'd-Daulah to return to the Court (1088 and 1096). The King requests once more that an English force may escort him to the capital (1101). His Majesty eulogises the English whom he trusts more than his Mussalman chiefs (1103). His Majesty regards Munīru'd-Daulah as dearer to him than a brother or a son, and desires once more that he may be directed to return to the Court (1109 and 1116). Munīru'd-Daulah once more asks permission to repair to Calcutta (1110). The King says that now is the opportunity for establishing him on his paternal throne (1116). The Vazīr intends to go to Calcutta on a visit to the Governor (1119 and 1125). The latter deputes Mr. Cartier, Mr. Russell and Colonel Smith to Allahabad to settle the *Vizārat* affair

(1122, 1172, 1174 and 1175). The King desires that the authorities at Murshidabad may pay eight *lākhs* to Colonel Smith (1136). The Governor directs the Sēṭhs to pay the tribute money to the King (1140). His Majesty declares that should Munīru'd-Daulah persist in keeping away from the Court, His Majesty will send his son Prince Akbar Shah to bring him back to it (1145). Owing to Mr. Cartier, Mr. Russell and Colonel Smith being deputed to proceed to Allahabad, the Vazīr gives up his intention of visiting the Governor (1159). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān pays 5 *lākhs* of rupees on account of the tribute to Diā Rām Panḍit (1177). The Vazīr suggests that the payment of the tribute to the King may be stopped until His Majesty invests him with the *Vizārat* (1185). The Governor requests that Munīru'd-Daulah may be permitted to come to Calcutta (1191). Munīru'd-Daulah requests once more that he may be permitted to repair to Calcutta (1192). A meeting takes place between the Vazīr and Mr. Cartier and others who conduct him to Allahabad (1206, 1207 and 1294). The Governor asks the King to dismiss the French from his dominions and not to grant them the island of Negrais (1217).

1769. Munīru'd-Daulah is back at the Court. The King desires that the monthly instalments may soon be remitted to him through the Sēṭhs (1275 and 1285). A reconciliation is effected between the Vazīr and Munīru'd-Daulah (1295, 1296 and 1335). The King agrees to send Munīru'd-Daulah to Calcutta (1300). The Governor will be glad to see Munīru'd-Daulah (1297). The King visits the Vazīr at Fyzabad (1298, 1300, 1312 and 1313). The King urges once more the speedy payment of the tribute money (1311 and 1312). The Governor proceeds once more to Murshidabad where he hopes to settle the tribute business in a satisfactory manner (1334). The King receives Rs. 2,50,000 from the Sēṭhs (1341 and 1342). His Majesty once more expresses his desire to go to Agra (1364 and 1365). The King and the Vazīr come to an agreement (1366-1369). The Governor asks Munīru'd-Daulah to dissuade the King from going to Agra (1383). His Excellency is willing to spare two battalions to escort His Majesty to the capital, but warns him against the danger of such an expedition (1400). The Governor is glad that the King has at this juncture the Vazīr as his advisor (1401). Munīru'd-Daulah wishes to retire from the Royal service (1402). He says that he was not consulted by the King on the question of the expedition to the capital; and quits the Royal service (1462, 1464 and 1468). Mr. Cartier warns the King against the danger of an expedition to the capital (1467). The King appoints Raja Shitāb Rāy to manage the Royal business regarding Bengal in place of Munīru'd-Daulah, and Khiyālī Rām to act as his *vakīl* at Calcutta in place of Diā Rām Panḍit (1504 and 1505). Raja Shitāb Rāy detains Khiyālī Rām at Patna. The King desires

that the Raja may be directed to accept the office conferred on him and to allow Khiyālī Rām to proceed to Calcutta (1507). The King postpones his departure for the capital on account of the rains (1520). His Majesty desires that in future the tribute money may be paid through Raja Shitāb Rāy who has been appointed to succeed Munīru'd-Daulah (1521). Raja Shitāb Rāy asks whether or not he should accept the office (1522). The King tells the Raja that in case of his inability to accept the office at present, he should appoint Khiyālī Rām as his representative and send him to Calcutta (1523). The Governor is sorry to learn that a conspiracy was formed against Munīru'd-Daulah at the Court (1525). The King desires that Munīru'd-Daulah and Diā Rām Paṇḍit being dismissed, the Governor should not transact the Royal business with them (1542). Munīru'd-Daulah wishes to visit the Governor at Calcutta (1554). The King desires that Colonel Smith may be paid eight *lākhs* of rupees which he has advanced to His Majesty (1559). Khiyālī Rām leaves Patna for Calcutta (1560). The King asks once more that Raja Shitāb Rāy may be permitted to accept the office conferred upon him and Khiyālī Rām to proceed to Calcutta (1561 and 1571). The Governor orders Khiyālī Rām to return to the Court (1568 and 1569). Khiyālī Rām agrees to return to Patna (1611). The King desires once more that no credit should be given to the representations of Diā Rām Paṇḍit who has been dismissed (1612). The Vazīr complains afresh that the King does not consult him in affairs of State (1620). Munīru'd-Daulah arrives at Murshidabad on his way to Calcutta (1621). The King desires that when he departs for the capital, Allahabad fort may be evacuated for the Royal family (1626). The Vazīr is in favour of Munīru'd-Daulah's return to the Court, but the Governor says that he has definitely decided to quit the Royal service and go on a pilgrimage to Mecca (1627). His Majesty sends Faẓl 'Alī Khān to Bengal to examine Munīru'd-Daulah's accounts (1667). The Governor warns the King against the danger of employing worthless and unprincipled ministers and advises him to reinstate Munīru'd-Daulah and Diā Rām Paṇḍit in their respective offices (1668). The King sends *khal'ats* to the Governor through Faẓl 'Alī Khān and commends the latter to His Excellency (1688). The Governor refuses to accept the King's presents as they have not been sent through the Vazīr (1673), and as they have been brought by Faẓl 'Alī Khān who was concerned in the conspiracy formed against Munīru'd-Daulah's life (1687). The Governor approves of Raja Shitāb Rāy's appointment to manage the Royal business concerning Bengal (1691). The King explains that it was with the greatest reluctance that he allowed Munīru'd-Daulah to leave the Court and consents to reinstate Diā Rām Paṇḍit in the office he held before (1700). The Vazīr desires that Munīru'd-Daulah also may be reinstated in the

Royal favour (1715). Mr. Verelst announces his intention of leaving India, regrets that he has not yet established His Majesty on the throne of Delhi, and promises that on his arrival in England he will try his best to procure a reply to the King's letters to His Britannic Majesty (1511). The King expresses concern at Mr. Verelst's retirement and satisfaction at Mr. Cartier's succession to the Governorship (1632).

1767. *Relations between the Vazīr and the Company:*—Mr. Verelst announces his accession to the Governorship and promises to befriend the Vazīr (2). The latter is advised not to advance to Kora as it would rouse the suspicion of the Rohillas, with whom friendship is impossible as long as Mīr Qāsim is harboured in their country. The Vazīr intends to appoint two or three thousand men to capture him (17). The Vazīr says that as regards the more important business, he will communicate with the Governor direct (20). The Governor recommends that Mīr Qāsim may be captured by means of a reward (29). The Vazīr is requested to allow the Company's people to arrest Messrs. Davie and Nicol who are trading in the district of Gorakhpur without authority (38). It is the Vazīr's desire that the English troops may not be removed from his dominions (87). The Governor desires that Mr. Bolts's *gumāshtahs* may be permitted to realise his dues in the Vazīr's territory and promises to forbid European traders to send *gumāshtahs* there (157). The Vazīr cannot employ force against Mīr Qāsim as it would be considered dishonourable, but the Rohillas will easily betray him for the sake of money (161). The Vazīr issues orders that all Englishmen residing in Oudh without the Governor's permission shall be seized and sent to Calcutta (176). The Vazīr denies that Messrs. Nicol and Davie are training his army, and hands over the former to Colonel Barker (193). The Governor agrees to hold intercourse with the Vazīr direct and not through other persons (317). The Vazīr promises to assist in the collection of Mr. Bolts's dues (322). The Governor desires that Mr. Bolts's *gumāshtahs* may be prohibited from making new purchases (385). The Vazīr agrees to protect Mr. Maddison's saltpetre concern, but requests that any other right of the same nature may be waived at present (440). The Governor thanks the Vazīr for this concession (469), and promises to assist him in the suppression of the saltpetre trade in his dominions (599). The Vazīr intends to visit the Governor at Calcutta (481). He claims Bundelkhand as originally belonging to him and requests that the *vakīl* of the Raja of that country may be given no countenance (487 and 506). He also requests that a *sanad* for Bundelkhand may be procured for him from the King (587). The Governor advises the Vazīr to drop the matter of Bundelkhand for the time being (524). The Vazīr postpones his journey to Calcutta (589). Owing to the war in the Deccan, the

Governor wishes to withdraw some of the English troops from the Vazīr's dominions (599). For the same reason, the Vazīr raises some fresh troops and recommends an alliance with the Rohillas and the Jāṭs (597 and 618). He also offers advice as to how the war should be conducted, suggests that the King may be requested to issue a *sanad* for the deposition of the Niẓām, and recommends the retaining of Allahabad fort by the English (635 and 650). The Governor agrees with the Vazīr's views on Deccan affairs, eulogises the soundness of his judgment and the sincerity of his heart; and decides upon the retention of Allahabad (663). The Vazīr proposes to invade the Niẓām's territory by way of Bundelkhand (684). The Governor shows him the inadvisability of such a step (696 and 724). Peace being about to be concluded between the Niẓām and the English, the Governor also tells the Vazīr that an alliance with the Rohillas and the Jāṭs is not necessary and that he should not raise fresh troops (638 and 724). The Vazīr says that evil-minded people are spreading against him false reports which may be contradicted (708). The Governor does not believe the report (724). The Vazīr is glad to know this (768). The Governor advises Raja
1768. Balvant Singh to pay proper deference to the Vazīr (805 and 879). The Vazīr is requested to inform the Governor of the names of the English *gumāshtahs* who have been guilty of extortion in his dominions (824), and to apprehend two Armenians carrying on trade there (825). The Vazīr congratulates the Governor on the victory in the Deccan (850). The Governor directs an agent to be sent to Oudh the better to detect the imposters impersonating as English *gumāshtahs* in that country (851). Mr. Bolts procures copies of the correspondence passed between the Vazīr and the Governor. The latter wishes the former to punish the traitors who disclosed their secrets (875). The Vazīr explains matters regarding the same (894) and agrees to expell the two Armenians from Oudh after they have settled their affairs (899). The Governor requests that the English *gumāshtahs* may be allowed to remain in Oudh two months more in which to settle their affairs (920). Mīr Māshā Allah who is accused of disclosing the secret correspondence to Mr. Bolts, denies the charge (948 and 949). The Vazīr is against the English *gumāshtahs* remaining in his territory any longer (981). The Governor agrees but says that they may be allowed time to collect their money and effects (989). The Vazīr complains that some of his boats coming up from Calcutta have been stopped by the Company's people (1037), and requests that they be immediately released (1039). The Governor sends Mānik Rām Bōs to Oudh to assist in removing the trouble which is being caused there by the English *gumāshtahs* (1052), and decides to withdraw them from that country entirely (1056 and 1069). It is rumoured that the Vazīr

is levying numerous troops. He explains his position regarding this (1068). He requests that his boats bringing necessaries for him from Bengal may not be detained on the way (1069), and urges once more that Raja Balvant Singh may be asked to pay him 3 *lākhs* of rupees (1108). The Governor desires the Vazīr to expell Mons. Canonje from
1769. his dominions. The Vazīr agrees (1159). Parsudh Rāy, the Vazīr's *vakīl*, represents that the Governor has not yet done anything in respect of the Vazīr's demands from the Rajas of Benares and Bundelkhand (1294). The Governor requests the Vazīr to assist the English in procuring timber at Kharakpur (1319). A quantity of arms and military stores belonging to the Vazīr at Patna are destroyed in a fire. The Governor is ready to recompense him in any form he likes (1378). The Vazīr demands 500 arms, 350 being the number destroyed and 150 as compensation for the stores lost (1458). Parsudh Rāy requests to know what Mr. Cartier has done in the matter of the Vazīr's demand from the Raja of Benares (1502). The Vazīr requests that Chunargarh may be evacuated by the English (1524), but the Governor cannot comply with the request (1534). Parsudh Rāy once more makes representations regarding the Vazīr's demand from the Raja of Benares and request for the evacuation of Chunargarh (1639). The Vazīr offers two *lākhs* of rupees to Colonel Smith and requests that the latter may be permitted to accept the present (1663). The Governor demands from the Vazīr the reward he promised to Captain Swinton (1692). Colonel Galliez at Allahabad is directed to make over 227 rifles to the Vazīr (1710). Mr. Verelst announces his retirement from India, and exhorts the Vazīr to serve the King faithfully and to rely on the English (1512).

1767-69. *Relations between the Marhattas and the Company* :—Jānūjī, Raja of Nagpur, is glad to learn that Lord Clive has deputed Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn to Nagpur to negotiate matters regarding Orissa and sent troops to assist in the subjugation of the rebellious *zamīndārs* in that province (77). The Governor is pleased to hear of the success of Bhavānī Paṇḍit, *Ṣūbahdār* of Orissa, over Sheo Bhaṭ and others (63). Raghū Nāth Rāo sends Nīlū Paṇḍit to Calcutta and asks the Governor to join him in the regulation of the Empire (78). Raja Jānūjī sends Udēpūrī Gusain to represent him at Calcutta (77). The Governor desires Udēpūrī Gusain to repair to Calcutta soon (94). Bhavānī Paṇḍit requests that Sheo Bhaṭ who has fled to Calcutta, may be seized and made over to him (120). Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn leaves Nagpur with dispatches from Jānūjī (141 and 153). Udēpūrī Gusain who is at Cuttack waiting for Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn (104) promises to leave for Calcutta soon (153). Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn gives an account of his journey to Nagpur and negotiations with Jānūji (76 and 221). Nānā Farnavīs is glad to learn that the English desire to enter into an alliance with the Marhattas and asks the Governor to march toward

Northern India (224). The Governor asks Bhavānī Paṇḍit to sell salt to Mr. Marriot only and not to other people (352). Jāṇūjī leaves the settlement of the questions of the *chauth* and the *ṣūbah* of Orissa to Udēpūrī Gusain, but says that a sum of money on account of the present or the next year's *chauth* may be sent soon (381 and 390). A conference between the Governor, Saifu'd-Daulah, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, Zainu'l-Ābidīn and Udēpūrī Gusain takes place at Murshidabad and the above-mentioned questions are discussed (418). Jānūjī and Raghū Nāth Rāo suddenly assume a hostile attitude towards the English and send the Governor unfriendly letters which he considers forged. Udēpūrī Gusain is asked to explain matters (558). Udēpūrī in his explanation finds fault with the Governor and requests to be supplied with copies of the letters (579). The Governor expresses dissatisfaction with Udēpūrī's explanation and says that the English are not afraid of Jānūjī (583). Udēpūrī Gusain tries to appease the Governor's wrath and says that matters will not be settled unless he goes to Nagpur, and that if letters are not sent through him, he may at least be supplied with the copies (595). The Pēshwā learns that a rupture has occurred between the English and the Vazīr and offers to assist him provided he assigns Bengal to the Marhattas (667). The Vazīr tells him that there is not the slightest truth in what he has heard (668). The Governor summons Udēpūrī Gusain and Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn to Calcutta (706 and 707). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān offers to pay 13 *lākhs* on account of the *chauth* to Jānūjī, provided the latter cedes Orissa to the *Nāẓim*. Jānūjī refuses to give up Orissa, urges upon the Governor and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān the importance of observing treaties, desires that a trusty person may along with Udēpūrī Gusain be sent to Nagpur to negotiate matters and says that Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn himself has an eye on Orissa (709 and 712). Udēpūrī Gusain represents that the Governor may depute a person of confidence to accompany him to Nagpur, as desired by Jānūjī (715). Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn denies the allegations made against him (716). The Governor will send a *vakīl* to Nagpur provided Jānūjī accepts his proposals and evacuates Orissa (806 and 807). Sambhājī Gānesh, who is appointed *Ṣūbahdār* of Orissa in place of Bhavānī Paṇḍit, offers to assist the English with 50,000 horse on condition that the Governor pays him the *chauth* (892, 1027 and 1032). Sambhājī Ganēsh complains that the Governor has not replied to his letters (935 and 1040). Udēpūrī Gusain requests to know the purport of Sambhājī's letters and the Governor's reply (961). Jānūjī sends Anand Rūp to Calcutta to replace Udēpūrī Gusain and threatens to invade Bengal if the payment of the *chauth* is made conditional on the evacuation of Orissa (1027). The Governor sends Gōpālpūrī Gusain with certain proposals to Nagpur (1040).

Udēpūrī Gusain regrets that the Governor did not permit him to proceed to Nagpur and entrusted the business to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān (1066). Jānūji accepts the Governor's proposals on certain conditions, (1153, 1154 and 1156). One of the conditions is that the treaty should be sealed by the King of England (1166). Sambhājī asks the Governor to pay the expenses of his troops (1263). Raja Jānūjī being engaged in war against the Pēshwā, Sambhājī asks the Governor to assist the Raja and to send a *vakīl* to Orissa to negotiate a treaty (1388). Peace being about to be concluded, the Governor does not see the necessity of affording help to the Raja (1393), but sends an English *vakīl* to Orissa (1477). The coming of an English *vakīl* to Orissa at first satisfies Sambhājī (1563), but later he objects to it (1633). He objects also to the English troops passing through Orissa (1708).

1767. *Survey of Bengal, Behar and Orissa*:—The Governor reprimands Jay Kishn Rāy for refusing to let Captain DuGloss enter his *zamīndārī* (37). Captain Carter is appointed to survey Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and the officials throughout the provinces are enjoined to assist him in his work (95). The Governor asks Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to punish the *Zamīndār* of Jessore and the *Shiqdār* of Murshidabad for refusing to assist Captain Rennell (183). Jay Kishn Rāy promises to help Captain DuGloss, but says that the people on hearing the news of the Captain's arrival are leaving their houses for fear of being pressed (206). Mr. Portsmouth is appointed to survey the districts contiguous to the sea shore, and Bhavānī Paṇdit, Chief of Orissa, is asked to assist him in his work (725). Captain Rennell is insulted by the Raja of Behar and the *Faujdār* of Rungpur. The Governor complains of it to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān (751).

1767-69. *Reform of the currency*:—The Governor proposes to reform the currency and consults Muḥammad Riẓā Khān on the subject (649). The Khān suggests that the coins of Murshidabad, Patna, Dacca and Calcutta should be made of the same value and a permanent rate of exchange fixed on the various rupees current in other parts of the country (676). He also sends the Governor four *lākhs* of the different varieties of coins (823). The King issues a *farmān* forbidding the exportation of money from India (1230 and 1231). The French pay no regard to the *farmān* (1252, 1258-1260). The Governor devises a scheme for the reform of the currency and asks Saifu'd-Daulah to proclaim the establishment of the new currency (1316 and 1317). The new gold currency is based on the Muḥammad Shāhī standard. The Governor asks the King, Munīru'd-Daulah and the Vazīr to co-operate with him in the introduction of the new currency (1351-1353 and 1437). The King agrees to adopt the Governor's proposals and appoints Ḥisāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān to manage the Royal mint (1402 and

1403). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, as desired, issues a proclamation enjoining the ryots to pay the revenues in the new currency (1448 and 1455).

1769. *Severe famine in Behar and Bengal* :—Owing to a severe famine in Behar, the Governor remits six *lākhs* of rupees on the revenue of the year (1381). Hundreds of people die of starvation (1514). Grain being scarce in Calcutta, the *Faujdār* of Hooghly is directed not to prevent boats laden with grain from coming to Calcutta (1565 and 1566). The Governor appeals to the Vazīr to send grain to Bengal (1652).

1769. *Appointment of Englishmen as amīns* :—The Governor proposes to appoint Englishmen as *amīns* in all the important districts to supervise the revenue administration, and asks Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to co-operate with him in the matter (1580). The Khān approves the scheme, but suggests that its introduction may be deferred to the beginning of the ensuing year (1596 and 1610). The Governor is pleased to learn of the Khān's approval of the scheme and eulogises his services to the Company (1600).

ERRATA.

Letter 25, last line, *for* (Ghurah Mullah ?) *read* Gaurī Malik.
" 36, line 16, *for* sat *read* seat.
" 38, line 2, *for* Nichol *read* Nicol.
" 214, line 1 of footnote, *after* Rennell *insert* full stop.
" 233, line 5 from below, for *hekma* read *bekma*.
" 234, line 2 of foot-note, *after* گذشتن *insert* به
Page 115, *for serial number* 411B *read* 411A.
Letter 542, line 4, after *bārdārs* delete [*bārbardārs* ?].
" 671, in foot note, *after* scratched *add* out.
" 702, line 1, *for* Maḥammad *read* Muḥammad.
" 732, line 4, for *jāgīrī* read *jaggeree*.
" 799, line 25 from below, *for* that *read* what.
" 996, line 2, for '*munshī*' read *munshī*.
" 1335, lines 13, 14 *for* paradisiacat *read* paradisiacal.
" 1340, line 2, for *sarīfah* read *sharīfah*.
Page 375, *for serial number* 442 *read* 1442.
Letter 1669, line 1, *after* Māī *add* [Bāī ?].

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abs. R. . The volume of Abstracts of letters received.
Abs. I. . The volume of Abstracts of letters issued.
Trans. R. . The volume of Translations of letters received.
Trans. I. . The volume of Translations of letters issued.
Cop. R. . The volume of Copies of letters received.
Cop. I. . The volume of Copies of letters issued.
Orig. R. . The volume of Original letters received.

N.B.—In the case of Receipts where the name of the *addressee*, and in the case of Issues where the name of the *writer* is not given, the Governor of Fort William for the time being should be understood.

The *dates* in roman and italic types given in the margin are those of issue and receipt respectively.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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Jan. 26. **1.** To the King Shah ʿAlam. Nawab Amīru'l-Mamālik Lord Clive Ṣābit Jang left Calcutta on the 25th *Shaʿbān* [26th Jan.]. The management of the Company's affairs has been entrusted to the writer [Mr. Verelst]. Will, like Lord Clive, serve His Majesty loyally and faithfully. Requests that as His Majesty used to write *farmāns* to Lord Clive, he will extend the same honour to the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 44, pp. 19, 20. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 41, pp. 10, 11. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Jan. 26. **2.** To the Vazīr Shujāʿu'd-Daulah. Lord Clive has left for England, and the management of affairs has been entrusted to the writer. Will, like Lord Clive, show him every mark of friendship and help him in the administration of his affairs. Requests that as the Vazīr used to write letters to Lord Clive, he may extend the same favour to the writer. Hopes that the relations between them will daily grow more cordial.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 45, p. 20. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 42, p 11. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 24.*]

Jan. 26. **3.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Bengal. Lord Clive has departed for Europe and the management of affairs has been entrusted to the writer. As His Lordship used to show him kindness and help him in the administration of his affairs, the writer too will extend to him the same treatment. Tells him to attend to his work with an easy mind. The addressee's salary has been fixed at 9 *lākhs* and that of Mahārājā Mahindar Bahādur [Dūlab Rām] at 2 *lākhs* of rupees *per annum*. Hopes that the friendship between the addressee and the writer will daily increase.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 46, p. 20. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 43, p. 11. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 8.*]

Jan. 27. **4.** To the King. Lord Clive left Calcutta on Monday, the 25th *Shaʿbān* at one *pās* two *gharīs* after sunrise (about 9 A.M.). The writer accompanied His Lordship as far as Budge Budge, which is about a day's journey from Calcutta, and then returned. Has now entered upon his duties as Governor. Through the favour of God and under His Majesty's auspices the affairs of the English Company are proceeding

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in the same manner as under Lord Clive. (*Similar letters were on the same date written to Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Munīru'd-Daulah, Shitāb Rāy, Raja Dūlab Rām, and the Sēṭhs.*)

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 47, pp. 20, 21. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 44, pp. 11, 12. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Jan. 30. **5.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has already informed him of all circumstances relating to the money taken from the bankers. Hopes that the Governor has by this time settled the account: if not, he should do so soon.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 8, p. 4. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

Jan. 30. **6.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Refers him to Mr. Middleton, who has set out for Calcutta, for a detail of the affairs of the country. Now that Mr. Rumbold has been appointed to the management of affairs, the writer acts conformably to his orders. As a faithful servant of the Company, begs to be frequently honoured with letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 9, p. 4. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

6A. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. At this time Mushīru'l-Mulk Mr. Middleton Bahādur Ikhtiyār Jang, has departed for Calcutta. He will inform the Governor of the pains the writer is taking, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Rumbold Bahādur Dilāvar Jang, in the management of the affairs of the *Sarkār*. Although the writer's desire to see the Governor is illimitable, yet as this is the season of large collections, he cannot venture to come to Calcutta. Has therefore directed Mīr Qivāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān to accompany Mr. Middleton. Many particulars, which he did not think proper to write down, have been intimated verbally to Mr. Middleton and Mīr Qivāmu'd-Dīn, who will communicate them to the Governor personally. Hopes that due notice will be taken of them. Is praying day and night for the increase of His Excellency's life and prosperity, and working in the service of the *Sarkār*.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 93, p. 61.*]

Jan. 30. **7.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses much concern at not having heard from him for a long time. Recommends Diā Rām Paṇḍit to his favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 10, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

7A. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's orders Hidāyatu'llah, Mīr Qāsim's servant, was sent to Calcutta on Tuesday the 4th *Sha'bān*. Hopes that he has arrived there by this time.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 25, p. 21.*]

Feb. 2. **8.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.
[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 11, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

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Feb. 2. **9.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has been informed that Nilū Pandit, Raghū Nāth Rāo's *vakīl*, who had a meeting with Lord Clive at Chapra, and obtained permission from him to proceed to Calcutta, is now on his way from Allahabad to this place [Patna] by water. He has not yet arrived here. Having no certain knowledge of his business, the writer cannot without receiving instructions permit him to pursue his journey. Solicits the Governor's orders on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 12, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Feb. 2. **10.** Munīru'd-Daulah to Lord Clive. Has not heard from him for a long time. Expresses concern at his indisposition and prays for his recovery. Has sent him some excellent Gujarat arrows through Major Grant, and requests that they may be accepted.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 13, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

10A. Munīru'd-Daulah to Lord Clive. Expresses great concern at hearing of His Lordship's indisposition and prays for his recovery. The welfare of the world depends upon His Lordship's welfare. Requests to be soon informed thereof. Though his body is here, his life, soul and heart are with His Lordship.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 4, p. 7.*]

10B. Munīru'd-Daulah to Lord Clive. When he heard of His Lordship's indisposition, he felt great anxiety and wrote several letters to His Lordship to which he has not yet received a reply. Has now learnt that His Lordship is leaving India. This has greatly increased his anxiety, so much so that " his head has lost all conciousness and the soul has left his body ", and that he now finds life a burden. It is strange that His Lordship has not summoned him to Calcutta and given him thereby an opportunity to see His Lordship. Is wholly devoted to His Lordship. Does not even " drink water " without his knowledge. Has no friend except His Lordship, nor will he have any. As his life and honour depend upon the kindness and love of His Lordship, it is hoped that His Lordship will pay him attention and not forget him. Hopes for letters.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 3, p. 5.*]

10C. The Sēths to Lord Clive. They express joy at His Lordship's recovery.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 55, p. 37.*]

Feb. 2. **11.** From Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on his being appointed Governor. Requests favour and protection for himself and the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 14, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

11A. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses a paper of news received on the 28th *Rajab*, 8 *Julūs*. It is said that Ahmad Shah Abdālī is

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e coming to India at the instigation of the mischievous **Mīr Qāsim** and the wicked Afghāns [Rohillas]. He has crossed the Attock and is 60 *kōs* on the other side of Lahore.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 42, p. 30.*]

11B. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Authentic news has arrived to the following effect. Aḥmad Shah Abdālī has crossed the Attock and reached Rohtas, which is 60 *kōs* from Lahore. He is firmly resolved to invade India. The Sikh *sardārs* have gathered together on the other side of Lahore, and having entrenched themselves, are ready to meet him. The inhabitants of Shahjahanabad, on hearing the news of the Shah's coming, are fleeing in different directions. Qāsim 'Alī Khān [Mīr Qāsim] has entered the said city and intends to go to see the Shah. Rumour says that the latter is coming to India at Mīr Qāsim's instigation. Raghū Nāth Rāo, who had concluded peace with the Rānā of Gohad on receiving 12 *lākhs* of rupees from him and gone towards the country of the Jāṭs, has returned to Gohad and re-opened the war. Javāhir Singh is encamped on the banks of the Chambal. Raghū Nāth Rāo is so afraid of the Shah that if the latter came as far as Shahjahanabad, he will leave Gohad for the Deccan.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 13, p. 15.*]

Feb. 4. **12.** From the Vazīr. Encloses papers of news. Will forward to him with all expedition whatever news is received, and obey his instructions in all matters. Has no connection with any one but him. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15, pp. 5, 6. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **12A.** Paper of news. On account of the marriage of Najību'd-Daulah's son, much ill-will and discontent existed among the subordinate *sardārs*, but after its consummation the former quiet and unanimity was altogether restored, and brotherly affection succeeded to animosities and mutual heart-burning. Though it is seldom found in the world that two chiefs can live in harmony with each other, yet as Dūndī Khān, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, and Najību'd-Daulah are of one race and have equal exigency to serve, they preserve an appearance of cordiality and good disposition towards each other, and have circulated manifestoes among all the powers of Hindustan. In regard to the affording of succour to the Jāṭs and Marhattas, after considering most carefully every aspect of the question, the Rohillas at length determined on an alliance with the Marhattas. Accordingly on the part of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, Mullā Muḥsin, on the part of Dūndī Khān, Nand Rāo, and on that of Najību'd-Daulah, Bakhtāvar Singh, were commissioned to negotiate with Raghū Nāth Rāo, and furnished with a paper of articles, a copy of which is enclosed. If Raghū Nāth Rāo agrees, succour will be ordered to repair to him without delay. The Jāṭs have likewise received proposals of a similar nature. The object of the Rohillas in contracting these ties of friendship is to be prepared against all eventualities, as the coming of the Shah, who is now at Rohtas, is still uncertain. An express has arrived from the Shah sum-

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moning Rāo Mēgh Rāj, Najību'd-Daulah's *vakīl*. In consequence, it is said that the *vakīl* will repair thither with all expedition. The *qāṣids*, that were sent by Mīr Qāsim, have brought answers to his *'arẓīs*. They have also brought lists of the Shah's army lying on the banks of the Jhelum. It appears therefrom that the Shah has come to India this time with a much larger force than before. The tenor of the Shah's answer has given much confidence to Mīr Qāsim. Whether the wishes of his heart will be gratified, God only knows, but from the tenor of the Shah's letters, he has conceived great hopes of success. He makes use of many invectives against Dūndī Khān, and at the entertainments declares publicly the enmity he has conceived for him. It is manifest that his greatest apprehensions are from the addressee [the Vazīr]. Letters from Dūndī Khān were some time since sent to the addressee recommending Mīr Qāsim. Dūndī Khān told the writer privately to inform the addressee that he sent the letter only in consequence of that villain's importunities, that Mīr Qāsim's inclination was to go over to Najību'd-Daulah and take a hostile part and that as such a step would be of prejudicial consequence, this artifice was made use of in order to checkmate his desire. On the night of the 13th, *harkārahs* came from Raghū Nāth Rāo's camp, and brought news that [Umrāo Gir] Gusain and [Rām Kishn] Mahant had passed over the river Hylah in order to settle matters between the two peoples [the Marhattas and Jāṭs] and arrived at Chutch, a place situated about four *kōs* from Raghū Nath Rāo's camp. By this time, they have probably concluded everything relating to the two parties. Advices have been received from the merchants of Gonowerwhelah and Jagraon to the effect that the Shah decamped from Aminabad and arrived in the neighbourhood of Fazilabad, which is about five or six *kōs* on the other side of Lahore; that while he was making preparations to march further the Sikhs suddenly fell on the left wing of his vanguard; but that though they engaged him with great vigour, a body of his troops attacking them in the rear, they broke and were pursued for two or three *kōs* with considerable slaughter. Their defeat was total and they made the best of their way in straggling parties to the fortress of Lahore, where they have a garrison. It is said that Naṣīr Khān and the whole army of the Shah are pursuing them, and that they have now probably arrived at Lahore. Jasant Singh, Jahōdā Singh, and other *sardārs* have gathered together at Chak. What issue this will have, time will show. Parī Singh, Siām Singh and other Sikhs, who had pitched their tents at Ludhiana, pillaged Budepaneh and committed great depredations in the villages of the district of Raipur according to their well-known practices. Jahōdā Singh, (*Dīvān* ?) of Sammar Singh, with five or six hundred horse, advancing from the fort of Abloo, skirmished with Ya'qūb Khān. (Suckehdar ?) has sent another body of troops to support the aforesaid *Dīvān*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15 A, pp. 6-8. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **12B.** News from Javāhir Singh's camp, dated the 10th December, 1766. On the 8th December, Raja Javāhir Singh marched from Parbati Nala and arrived at Dholpur, and Fatehabad, which lies at the

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distance of about 5 *kōs* above this place. Rām Kishn Mahant, Umrāo Gīr Gusain, and other *sardārs* with their respective divisions, and Batta Nand Mahant with his troops of *faqīrs* have halted on the banks of the Chambal for four or five days, and are engaged in exchanging terms of peace with Raghū Nāth Rāo. Accordingly Harji *Chaudhrī* on the part of the Mahārājā [Javāhir Singh], and Rāo Nand Rām *Dīvān* on the part of Raghū Nāth Rāo, are negotiating with full powers. No money or produce of the country has been received from the *Rānā of Gohad. On this account Raghū Nāth Rāo has determined to have an interview with Javāhir Singh, and has reached Gohwari Nala. A small fortress in Bhilsa, belonging to the Rānā of Gohad was laid siege to, and surrendered to Raghū Nāth Rāo's troops after a contest of two or three days. The garrison to the number of 800 men were all put to the sword on the 10th December. The loss on the Marhatta side during the siege amounted to two hundred killed and a considerable number wounded. They are now proceeding to destroy all the other forts dependant on Gohad. Two *kōs* beyond Raghū Nāth Rāo's quarters, Nārū Shankar and Mēgh Rāj Sindhiā lie encamped. Intelligence has been received from Jaipur that Nāhar Singh is dead of his disorder. This news has been received with the utmost concern by Mahārājā Javāhir Singh. All the cavalry officers who were in the army of Nāhar Singh immediately repaired to Javāhir Singh to consult what was most advisable on the occasion. Sultānjī and the other Marhatta *sardārs*, who were with Malhār Rāo and in confinement in the fort of Bharatpur, have arrived; and as soon as they obtain an interview with Javāhir Singh and Nārū Shankar, their liberty will be granted them. From the report of men in power it appears that the articles of the treaty have been reciprocally acceded to. The nature of the engagement is this; a small part of the country of the Rajputs inhabited by the† * * * * * * * * had for a considerable length of time belonged to the Marhattas, and they accordingly received stipulated quit-rents from the inhabitants. But for some years past the latter have not paid any rents and have been living upon plunder and rapine. Their places of abode being almost inaccessible, whenever they suspected an attack from the Marhattas, they immediately crossed the river into Javāhir Singh's territories, nor could they ever be so reduced as to pay the most trifling sum. On this consideration, Raghū Nāth Rāo has agreed to a cession of that territory and granted *sanads* for that purpose to Javāhir Singh, as it lies contiguous to the latter's possessions. Javāhir Singh is to collect and receive the rents of the same exclusively and independently of any other power. It is said that he has agreed to pay for that country five *lākhs* of rupees; and as a compensation for the ravages committed there, Raghū Nāth Rāo is to receive the sum of ten *lākhs* from Malhār Rāo. The agreement which Javāhir Singh gave to Malhār Rāo respecting the war carried on at Shahjahanabad, is in the possession of Raghū Nāth Rāo. After the conditions relative to the payment of the 15 *lākhs* have been fulfilled, another agreement is to be

* Chhatar Singh.

† Here there is a blank in the MS.

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drawn up under a new head, and the aforesaid one is to be returned to Javāhir Singh with an acknowledgment of its being faithfully complied with. The quit-rents are settled in the following manner: if they are paid without any difficulties, well and good; if not, they will not be insisted on. All the proposals, it is said, have been amicably assented to. It is Raghū Nāth Rāo's intention, after he has had a meeting with Javāhir Singh, to proceed towards the Rajput country. The distance between the two camps from hence is about five *kōs*. *Harkārahs* are stationed in both quarters, and pass and repass with news. The *ḍāks* have brought news from the King's camp to Javāhir Singh to the effect that Shujā'u'd-Daulah has arrived in the Presence and has been raised to his former office, the *Vizārat*; and that an English Colonel with an army is on his way from Patna and most probably has reached Allahabad by this time. Further information has come to hand to the effect that the Governor will likewise join the Vazīr at his request, and that the Vazīr's troops were cantoned on the banks of the Ganges, from whence they will in a short time march to the Presence. Mahārājā Mādhū Singh, on receiving accounts of these transactions is applying himself to gathering together his army and levying troops. People say that the Mahārājā will march his troops to Dasak as the Marhattas usually cross the river at that place. Raghū Nāth Rāo will insist on the strictest payments in the country of the Rajputs as he has in his possession the valuation of the rents. Empowered by Malhār Rāo he will, on his arrival, collect the money.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, on. 15 B, pp. 8-10. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **12C.** News of Friday, the 9th December [?]. Javāhir Singh came on horseback to the bank of the Chambal attended with his whole army of horse, foot and artillery. News has been received from thence that Nārū Shankar with a numerous body is coming to wait upon him. Rām Kishn Mahant and Umrāo Gīr Gusain crossed the Chambal with their forces and joined Nārū Shankar. They lie encamped at some distance from each other in the rear of Nārū Shankar. Raghū Nāth Rāo, *Mahājī Sindhiā and Subal Rāo have taken up their positions. Nārū Shankar's quarters are on one side of the Chambal and those of Umrāo Gīr and Rām Kishn Mahant on the other side. The other troops are variously stationed and dispersed. To-day there has been but a short conference, but, in a little time, there will be a meeting between Javāhir Singh and Raghū Nāth Rāo. Rām Kishn Mahant and Nārū Shankar are separated by some water. About four *gharīs* at night Javāhir Singh entered his quarters and Raghū Nāth Rāo occupied his. Lāhōri Mal has been long resident at Chumune as *vakīl* to Javāhir Singh. A pair of *qāṣids*, at the price of Rs. 25 each, have come from him with the intelligence that the Shah Durrānī has crossed the river Attock and entered Rohtasgarh. Jahān Khān, his treasurer, and other *sardārs* lie at Chehlum Nully Nuddy. Naṣīr Khān is about to arrive there. As soon as a junction takes place between him and the Shah, they will proceed towards these parts. Not a single

* Also called Mādhūji and Mahādaji.

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Sikh chief appears to oppose the Shah. The Sikhs are taken up with intestine quarrels. It is said that they are assembled at Chem. A pair of *qāṣids* have come from the grandson of Allah Singh with the news that Javāhir Singh has stationed a *qāṣid* on the other side of the Shah with Allah Singh.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15 C, pp. 11, 12. Abs. R., 1767, 71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **12D.** Further news of the same date. News has arrived that at the invitation of Ghāziu'd-Dīn, Nawab Aḥmad Khān with his whole force, and Bābā Parsōtam, brother of Bābā Panḍit with 15,000 men have met together, and it is imagined that in two or three days they will march to the Marhatta's camp. The Shah crossing the Ravi, has reached Lahore, and will with the utmost speed pursue his route to Shahjahanabad. There is not the least uncertainty about it. Javāhir Singh about half-past seven at night went out of his tent on horseback and first communed with Rām Kishn Mahant and Umrāo [Gir] Gusain. Afterwards Rām Kishn Mahant, Harjī *Chaudhrī*, and Umrāo Gusain, passing over the Chambal, brought word to Nārū Shankar that Javāhir Singh was on his way to meet him and that he should make preparations to receive him. Nārū Shankar said "It is well, my house is his." After this, Javāhir Singh attended with all his forces, artillery etc. crossed the Chambal and an interview ensued between Nārū Shankar and Javāhir Singh. The latter at the time of his departure was presented with a horse, an elephant, and a dress. The dress and the horse were accepted, but the elephant was returned. The two chiefs had a private conference for about half an hour. This over, Javāhir Singh mounted his horse and in the evening reached his quarters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15 D, p. 12. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **12E.** News of Monday, the 11th December, 1766. After Javāhir Singh's return to his quarters, word came that Nārū Shankar was coming to wait upon him. Javāhir Singh called an assembly of all his *sardārs*. At about 3 o'clock Nārū Shankar came. The conference between the two chiefs lasted for half an hour. Nārū Shankar, at the time of his departure, was presented with an elephant, two horses and four dresses. A meeting will shortly be held between Javāhir Singh and Raghū Nāth Rāo. It may occur to-morrow or the day after to-morrow. One thousand rupees in money, five trays of sweetmeats, one hundred maunds of gram etc. were sent by way of compliment to Nārū Shankar's tent. Umrāo Gīr Gusain sent five hundred rupees in money and ten maunds of provisions.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15E, pp. 12, 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

12F. From the Rānā of Gohad. Although he has been remiss in writing to the Governor on account of several untoward events happening in his country, yet he has always been praying for the increase of His Excellency's power and greatness. The state of affairs here is this. First, [Malhār ?] for years kept on ruining his country, destroying his forts and plundering the ryots. 'Ali Naqī Khān and Suchīt Rāy have witnessed the state to which the writer's country has

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been reduced. They and others must have informed the Governor of this. Secondly, Raghū Nāth Rāo, with a powerful army and artillery invaded his country, and having destroyed the forts situated on the frontiers, laid siege to Gohad, which is the writer's capital and birth place. The writer, taking courage, came out of the fort with 25,000 foot and 4,000 horse and at a distance of one quarter mile from the fort engaged Raghū Nāth Rāo. The battle lasted till sunset, when the writer entrenched himself outside the Fort. The siege went on, and day and night battles were fought in which thousands were killed. As God was on the writer's side, he offered a stubborn resistance to Raghū Nāth Rāo. The latter who considered himself mightier than the Hand of Destiny, after five months became hopeless of success and raised the siege. He is now encamped at about 11 or 12 *kōs* from here and is still in possession of several forts and villages. Though the writer has incurred heavy expenditure during the war, his mind is quite easy in the hope of getting assistance from the Governor.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 2, p. 4.*]

Feb. 4. **13**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received his letter intimating that Kebla [Vakīlā ?] and Raghū, chiefs of a gang of thieves, attended with a large body of them, plundered the house of Jagan [Jagar] Nāth, a Brahman of Baranagar, and took refuge in the district of Raja Kishn Chand; and desiring the writer to apprehend the villains. Has as desired sent 150 men in pursuit of them and written to the *Nāibs* of Anwarpur etc. to afford assistance in the matter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 16, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 4.*]

Feb. 4. **14**. From Chehekoo [Chakhū] Rām. Congratulates him on his accession to the Government. Sends a *nazr* of one gold mohur and solicits protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 17, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Feb. 4. **15**. From Rāj Narāyan. Sends a congratulatory *nazr* of two gold mohurs and four rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 18, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Feb. 4. **16**. From the Vazīr. Encloses a paper of news. Is at this time on his way to Sandi and Khairabad. Will return to Faizabad after settling the collection of the revenues and other affairs. Hopes for advice. Requests that a reply may be sent expeditiously, as the critical state of affairs does not admit of the least delay.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 19, p. 14. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **16A**. Paper of news. Abdālī crossing the Attock, has arrived with a numerous army at Behgy which is about ten *kōs* from Rohtas on the other bank of the Jhelum. Ballam Singh and other *sardārs*, who had thrown up several strongholds and stationed strong garrisons in that country, were posted there with 7,000 or 8,000 horse. The Mussalman army charged them vigorously and caused a great slaughter,

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the Sikh chief being slain among the rest. A great number were taken prisoners and several drowned in the river Jhelum. An express has arrived sending for Rāo Mēgh Rāj, Najību'd-Daulah's *vakīl*. The Nawab [Najību'd-Daulah] dispatched it immediately to Dūndī Khān. From the report of the *qāṣids*, who have come from Rohtasgarh, it appears that the Shah's object is to proceed to Shahjahanabad and after procuring fresh supplies of provisions there, to give battle to the Sikhs. At this time Raghū Nāth Rāo has by repeated letters set forth that if the desire of friendship is common, it is necessary that all the chiefs should contribute their quotas and enter into firm and faithful engagements. From these letters it is also understood that Dūndī Khān on the 15th of the month ordered his tent to be pitched three *kōs* from Bisauli towards the Ganges. In two or three days, it is imagined, he will begin his march. He has given orders to five or six thousand horse and foot to advance to strengthen him in case of necessity. News has arrived from the Marhatta camp that the *vakīls* of the King and of the English appeared to be on the most amiable terms with Raghū Nāth Rāo. They have received letters of the most friendly import and obtained leave of departure. Orders have been given to Bālājī at the *ghāṭ* of Lappipur to prepare a bridge across the Jumna for the passage of the King and the English. Raghū Nāth Rāo's army has marched from the fort of Konwał and lies encamped opposite Ghurrah. Najību'd-Daulah has gone from Daranagar and arrived at Miranpur. Sulṭān Khān has passed the river and remains at the fort of Muckye. He is without intermission sending expresses for Dūndī Khān to advance. Allajaut's [?] son is very pressing to obtain permission to join the Shah, but the Nawab [Najību'd-Daulah] chooses not to let him go for some days. On the night of the 14th December about 7 o'clock Shah Daulah arrived in the Shah's camp from Gujrat with letters and musters. It is rumoured that the body of the Sikhs which lay on the other side of Rohtas has had an engagement with the advanced troops of the Shah and received a total defeat, great numbers being slain, taken prisoners and drowned in the river Jhelum. The Shah has arrived on the opposite banks. The Sikhs assembled in some bodies to consult on the exigency of affairs, but these people are under no command, nor does unanimity reign in their counsels sufficiently to make them resolve on a pitched battle with the Shah. News has arrived from Javāhir Singh's camp that, by the interposition of Bārū Singh, everything was concluded with the Jāṭs and 22 *lākhs* of rupees agreed to be paid. Through Ghāzīu'd-Dīn, tokens of friendship have been exchanged between Aḥmed Khān and Raghū Nāth Rāo. It was at first resolved that Mullā Muḥsin should be sent to sound Aḥmad Khān. Ḥāfiẓjī has been sent by the Jāṭs to Farrukhabad, and it is thought that Bābā Parsōtam, brother of Bābā Paṇḍit, will accompany Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān to Raghū Nāth Rāo. On the 16th of December the *harkārahs* of Dūndī Khān came from the Shah's camp. They report that Shah Daulah has arrived from Gujrat and that the advanced party of the Shah has crossed the Jhelum. The *sardārs* of the Sikhs, again collecting the remains of the defeated party on the other side of the Jhelum, made another attempt but with equal ill success. It is given out that the Shah has got to Lahore. Shah Valī

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Khān has agreed to advance one *krore* twenty-five *lākhs* of rupees to the Shah in consideration of retaining the country from the Attock to Karnal, and has caused *muchalkahs* for the security of the country to be taken from the *sardārs* in the camp. He maintains a body of sepoys according to the Indian custom, and has given them two months' pay in advance. From the correspondence of the merchants and the accounts of the Lahore *qāṣids* it appears that the Shah set out from Sialkot on the 10th December and encamped at Changhy which is 6 *kōs* on this side of Lahore. He halted there for four days, and granted interviews to the *zamīndārs* of Aurangabad, Burseron, Gujrat and Sialkot. He levied a contribution of 1½ *lākhs* from them owing to several Sikhs being concealed in the neighbouring villages. Sa'ādat Khān is employed in all matters of business about the Shah's person, and has a very intimate knowledge of all that country. It was he who suggested to the Shah the levying of a contribution from the *zamīndārs*. The latter were ordered to give *muchalkahs* agreeing to apprehend and despoil with every degree of severity all persons carrying the marks of a Sikh. They have accordingly engaged not to give protection to the Sikhs, and should a Sikh fall into their hands, to send him to the Shah to undergo condign punishment. The Shah left Changhy on the 15th December and stopped at Daska which is 5 *kōs* from Changhy. There Pīr Muḥammad, Nūrak's son, waited on the Shah, but the other *zamīndārs* fled through fear. The Shah's troops pursued and brought them back prisoners. Shah Valī Khān, the Vazir, asked them the cause of their flight; they replied that it was not their intention to run away, that the troops under Naṣīr Khān had marched through their country, that as it was defenceless, they had left it, but that since the arrival of the Shah, their courage was revived. Sa'ādat Khān represented to the Shah that if he put any of the *zamīndārs* to death, none would at any time afterwards come to him, and that it would be prudent therefore to quiet their apprehensions and dismiss them. In consequence of this advice Pīr Muḥammad and the other *zamīndārs* had mercy shown them, and only three *lākhs* of rupees were levied from them. The Shah stayed at Daska for two days, and then marched to Gohal Fyan. From thence he went via Gangi to Aminabad. Jahān Khān, Barkhurdār Khān *'Arẓbēgī* and Darvīsh 'Ali Khān, by a forced march of 6 *kōs*, reached the road of Gujrat. On the 21st, the Shah continued his march and got as far as Fazilabad which is about 12 *kōs* from Aminabad and 6 *kōs* on the other side of Lahore. Ṣūbah Singh, Manhā Singh, Gūjar Singh, Hīrā Singh, and 'Ajīb Singh, who were in the city of Lahore with a body of 8,000 horse, on the approach of the Shah, abandoned the fort and town with precipitation. Gūjar Singh and Manhā Singh retired to Kasur, and Hīrā Singh, 'Ajīb Singh and Ṣūbah Singh fled over to Baba Farid in the country of Multan. Jahān Khān, Barkhurdār Khān *'Arẓbēgī* and Darvīsh 'Alī Khān Hazārah passing over the river Ravi at Razi Ghat took possession of the city of Lahore. On the 22nd, the Shah left Fazilabad and crossing the river at the *ghāṭ* of Cute at Mahmud Tooly, made a progress of 3 *kōs* on the road to Shahjahanabad He then formed a resolution and Sa'īd Khān gave it as his opinion that it would be advisable to proceed 35 *kōs* from Lahore on the road to Shahjahan-

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bad to Birdawal in the neighbourhood of Jalalabad; and there leaving the heavy luggage and the main body of the troops, to form diverse parties in order to pursue the Sikhs and set on foot a general slaughter and dispersion of them, that by this motion the country of Manjha would be secured. Jahān Khān has purchased from Ismā'īl Khān and Ghāzī Khān all the territory extending from the banks of the Attock to the Sutlej, Sirhind, Tatta, Bhakkar, Multan etc. at the price of one *krore* thirty *lākhs* of rupees. Sa'ādat Khān has assured them that he will himself advance them the whole sum. Naṣīr 'Alī Khān with a body of 8,000 horse has on the part of Naṣīr Khān effected a junction with the Shah at Aminabad. Naṣīr Khān has not moved from his own country. Amrit Singh and Miā Singh are at Chebet. The former is ill. Miā Singh Takah is at Lowahghadah with some troops and has fortified the place with some batteries etc. There are about four or five thousand infantry in the garrison. The Sikhs have not made any attempts to bring on a general engagement with the Shah. Amar Singh's *vakīl* is at Birdawal and preparing to join the Shah's army. The people of this age are evil-minded, insolent and full of deceit; and at this period the whole world is torn with different interests. Every country is wearing a different appearance on the approach of the Shah, and every lover of justice is alarmed at his coming. Accordingly Raghū Nāth Rāo, who before would hearken to no terms with the Jāṭs, has, on the arrival of the Shah at Lahore, made overtures of peace to them, and the Jāṭs listen to him with the utmost eagerness. The evil-disposed such as Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān and Mīr Qāsim are glad and rejoice on the occasion. They have written letters to Shah Valī Khān with large offers to engage him in their interest, and they hope that the Shah will reduce all Hindustan to their obedience. The object of this representation is to caution the addressee [the Vazīr] that if any person of small understanding should counsel him to join the English forces and give assistance to the King, not to be precipitate in forming that resolution. In a very short time the war between the Shah and the Sikhs will take a decisive turn, and Raghū Nāth Rāo's views will be disclosed. At this juncture, the more prudent policy would be to remain an uninterested spectator and not to incline in the smallest degree towards any side. (Ten *qāṣids* in the addressee's service are stationed in Najību'd-Daulah's camp under the direction of Rāsikh Lāl, and labour with the utmost attention in procuring intelligence from the quarters of the Shah, the Sikhs, Najību'd-Daulah etc. They frequently convey letters and advices from the camp to Shahjahanabad. The writer of the news gives them the necessary instructions and never neglects sending letters and pieces of intelligence to the addressee. Represents that it is too heavy a duty for the *qāṣids* to collect news from so many quarters, and daily to pass and repass with letters. Requests that the number of *qāṣids* may be increased, that his wages may be raised, and that he may be honoured with a dress).

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 16A, pp. 14-20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. 17. From the Vazīr. Has received his letter announcing his accession to the Government; advising the writer not to advance to Kora with

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an English force with the intention of composing differences with the Rohillas, as it would rouse their suspicion, but to remain contented in the establishment of affairs; and adding that while that villain Qāsim is harboured in their country, no advance of friendship can with the least propriety be made to them. Agrees with the Governor and adds that he has already intimated his intention of appointing two or three thousand men at a seasonable moment to seize that villain, and bring him to justice. Urges the necessity of this plan once more, and is in expectation of an answer from the Governor, without which the business cannot be taken up. Has behaved to the Rohilla chiefs with great cordiality, and a good understanding subsists between him and that people; but now that the Shah bends his march to these parts, they are inclining another way. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl*, under specious pretences, has gone to wait upon the Shah, and they are sanguine. Has not yet received any reply to his former letter in which the above particulars were mentioned, nor has he received any news regarding Lord Clive's indisposition. The fact that the writer enjoys the privilege of the Governor's friendship in addition to Lord Clive's has given him so much confidence that his heart has acquired the strength of a thousand hearts. Is now on his way to the banks of the Ganges in order to cultivate the friendship of the Rohilla chiefs and extirpate that villain Qāsim. Will inform the Governor of whatever happens and act according to his directions. The interest of the English Company is strongly rooted in his heart and soul. Refers him to Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 20, pp. 20, 21. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Feb. 4. **18.** From Tilōk Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Sends a congratulatory *nazr* of 4 gold mohurs and 7 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 21, p. 21. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Feb. 4. **19.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates him on his accession to the Government, and desires to carry on correspondence with him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 22, p. 21. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Feb. 4. **20.** From the Vazīr. Has already written him a detailed account of affairs. Shah Abdālī has advanced 3 *kōs* from Lahore towards Shahjahanabad. Up to this time he has met with no opposition from the Sikhs; not even a skirmish has taken place. He is coming with vast and powerful forces. The Rohilla chiefs have received letters from him. Their conduct has all the appearance of irresolution and timidity. When such is the attitude of the Shah's friends, what can he hope from others? Najību'd-Daulah has set forth to meet him. Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, immediately on receiving the letters, marched with his household, baggage and troops to Pilibhit. The writer believes that he too will receive letters from the Shah. Has no one to help him except the Governor. Requests to know what to write in reply to (Du Sine's ?) letter. As to less important business, the writer will communicate with Colonel Barker, and inform the Governor of whatever passes between them, but as regards the more weighty transactions, he will address the

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Governor direct and receive instructions from him. The Shah's troops exercise the greatest severities and cruelties, and carry all before them. The Governor's directions are requisite. The time calls for expedition. A delay in the negotiations will have the worst consequences.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 23, pp. 21, 22. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Feb. 4. 21. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Congratulates him on his being appointed Governor, and wishes Lord Clive a happy voyage. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 24, p. 22. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

**Feb. 4.* 22. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has not yet received any reply to the *shuqqah* regarding the presents. Is anxious to hear from him. Sets forth his own attachment and the high regard His Majesty has for the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 25, p. 23. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

Feb. *4 23. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his two letters together with a basket of apples. Desires him not to prevent Nīlū Dhar Paṇḍit, *vakīl* of Raghū Nāth Rāo, from coming to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 48, p. 21. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 45, p. 12. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Feb. 5. 24. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Congratulates him on his accession to the Government.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 26, p. 23. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 5. 25. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has already written to him. Is eagerly intent on the most scrupulous performance of the *band-o-bast* which the Governor determined upon and sent by the *Dīvān* Umī Chand, but says that after the letter which the Governor entrusted the *Dīvān* with, was delivered to Mr. Goodwin and every other explanation was made to him, he declined to act according thereto. The *Dīvān* will lay before the Governor a minute detail of everything. Is under the greatest uneasiness lest there should be the least delay in furnishing the sum stipulated. The Governor is his sovereign lord and father, and the direction of every business is subservient to his will. Requests that Mr. Goodwin may be apprised of whatever is advisable, in order that under the auspices of the Company and through the Governor's unlimited grace, this business may be brought to a successful issue. Refers him to (Ghurah Mullah?) for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 27, p. 23. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Feb. 5. 26. To Naubat Rām. Has been informed by Rāy Mangal *Gumāshtah* that the *'āmils* in the addressee's *zamīndārī* carry on an unlicensed trade in salt to the detriment of the agents of the Committee. Desires him on pain of severe punishment to direct his *'āmils* to desist from such proceedings and to deliver the stipulated quantity of salt daily.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 49, p. 21. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 46, p. 12. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 18.*]

* Apr. 4 according to the volume of copies.

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Feb. 5. **27.** To the *Zamīndār* of Chaksah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 50, pp. 21, 22. Trans. I., 1766,67, no. 46A, p. 12. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 18.*]

Feb. 5. **28.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Diā Rām Pandit. Is glad to learn of His Majesty's welfare. Has already informed the addressee of Lord Clive's departure for England. The affairs of the Company are in a flourishing condition. Will, like Lord Clive, serve the King to the utmost of his ability. Requests that Messrs Cartier and Russell may be recommended to His Majesty.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 51, p. 22. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 47, pp. 12, 13. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 5. **29.** To the Vazīr. Has received his several letters, addressed to Lord Clive, through Raja Parsudh Rāy. Has already informed him of Lord Clive's departure for England. Thinks that the Shah will not advance beyond Delhi, but that if he does, he will without doubt be defeated by the combined forces of the addressee and the Company. Assures him that the English forces are ready to defend his territories. If Shah Abdālī writes in terms of friendship, he should be answered in the same friendly tone, but if he demands money, he should be told that the King is staying in this country, that he [the Vazīr] is engaged in performing the duties of loyalty and allegiance [and that therefore he cannot spare any money]. The addressee knows very well the business concerning that troublous fellow Mīr Qāsim. If he can be captured by means of the reward offered by Lord Clive, it is hoped that the addressee will do his best to bring about that consummation. It will greatly add to his reputation.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 52, pp. 22, 23. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 48, pp. 13, 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 24.*]

Feb. 6. **30.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter. In regard to the question of his salary, says that though Lord Clive had promised to allow him 10 *lākhs per annum* exclusive of his *jāgīr*, he is perfectly satisfied with the salary granted him. Encloses a copy of His Lordship's letter on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 28, pp. 23, 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 6. **31.** From the Vazīr. All apprehensions regarding the Marhattas are now over, as they have taken a different route. Has resolved to quit Jajmau and march to Khairabad in order to settle the revenues, on which great frauds have been committed. After adjusting this business, he will return to Oudh, whither he has directed his family to repair from Lucknow. The Shah has advanced 3 *kōs* from Lahore towards Delhi.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 29, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Feb. 6. **32.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that an additional title of Mukhtāru'l-Mulk has been conferred upon the Governor and that both large and small seals have been forwarded to him by the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 30, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

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Feb. 6. 33. From Umī Chand. Complains that Mr. Goodwin has not yet dismissed the superfluous *'āmils* as he was required to do by the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 31, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 6. 34. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Intimates that a new title has been conferred upon him and sends him the seals.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 32, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Feb. 6. 35. From the Vazīr. Encloses the latest news regarding the Shah's army. Professes obedience and begs an immediate reply.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 33, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 29, 30.*]

Feb. 6. 36. News of the 9th January from Isapur on the bank of the river Jumna. From the advices brought by the *ḍāks* from Ambala, it appears that on the 29th December, 1766, Aḥmed Shah Durrānī set out from the garden of Mahmud Tooly and arrived at Chak Kuhna, near the tank of Amritsar. Jasant Singh, Nihāl Singh, and other Sikhs, retreating from thence, keep at a distance of 10 or 12 *kōs* round the Shah's camp. From the same *ḍāks* it also appears that the Shah set out on the 1st January from Chak and made a progress of 4 *kōs* this way to Jandiala. The main body of his troops with the auxiliaries are within a circle of six *kōs* from him. An army of forty thousand Sikhs, divided into three detachments, hover round the Shah, but make no attempt to come to a close engagement. Najību'd-Daulah has sent Zain Khān, his master of ordnance, to Shahjahanabad in order to procure guns and other artillery stores. He says that if the Shah gives him orders he will raise for him two *krores* of rupees from the chiefs of Hindustan, and sat Tīmūr Shah, Aḥmad Shah's son, on the throne of Delhi. By this artifice, the Rohilla chief will be able to retain the possession of his country. Time will show what Rāo Mēgh Rāj will write on his arrival in the Shah's camp. It is said that there the price of one seer of grain is 21 *tankās*. On the 10th January, advices were brought in to the effect that on or about the 1st January, the Shah leaving his camp followers and baggage in Lahore, set out with a detachment of troops in pursuit of the Sikhs, and passed through Fathabad and Jalalabad about 3 *kōs* from Lahore; but the Sikhs decline an engagement, and hover round him as before. He is however, resolute in his intention of punishing them with the greatest severity. He wishes to remain for some days at Lahore. Sulṭān Khān, who has arrived from Hapur, reports that Javāhir Singh has designs on Raja Anūp Singh's territories. Letters from Bālājī Rāo, Rāo Malhār's grandson, have arrived by the hands of a *munshī*, saying that the Marhatta army is in the neighbourhood of Karauli. From the reports of the *qāṣids* and the letters of the merchants, it appears that the Shah, on the 22nd December, arrived at Mahmud Tooly, a place about 3 *kōs* from Lahore, and halted there four days. It is said that Jasant Singh, Jēsah Singh, the elder, and Hylah Singh, with a body of 20,000 cavalry, are encamped at the village of Kalsah, which is about 35 *kōs* on this side of Lahore, and is at the same distance from the Bias. On this, the Shah gave orders for a body of horse with provisions for eight days to be ready to destroy

1767. the Sikhs. Leaving behind such men as were unfit for service, and all his heavy baggage, he advanced with a chosen body of 50,000 horse to * . . . . which is 12 *kōs* on this side of Lahore. On the 27th December, at the distance of about 4 *kōs* beyond his camp, he detached Jahān Khān, Faiẕ Ṭalab Khān, Barkhurdār Khān, and Darvīsh 'Alī Khān Hazārah, who took up their quarters at Chak. All the Sikhs who were there retired to a distance of 10 or 12 *kōs*. On the 28th, the Shah fixed his quarters at Fathabad, which is 35 *kōs* on this side of Lahore. On the 29th, he was preparing to march to the village of Kalsah, where the Sikhs lie encamped. His officers have entered Lahore, and it is entirely evacuated by the Sikhs. All the Shah's heavy baggage is at Lahore. He took with himself only the field pieces and 7,000 *jinjāls*. Tārā Singh and Khush-ḥāl Singh are stationed at Taragarh, which is about 4 *kōs* from Nichlah and 14 *kōs* from the Shah's camp. The aforesaid person [?] has a body of 6,000 horse with him at Nichlah. Nānā Singh, Gūjar Singh, Ṣūbah Singh, Hīrā Singh, Kōjī Singh, and Jēsah Singh, the elder, lie at the village of Kalsah with 8,000 cavalry. The Shah's camp is 14 *kōs* from Kalsah. The Sikhs show no sign of attacking him, but always keep at a distance of 10 or 15 *kōs* from him. Up till now, no intelligence of their coming to an engagement with the Shah has been received. Whatever time produces hereafter, will be communicated to the addressee [the Vazīr].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 33 A, pp. 24-26. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 29, 30.*]

Feb. 8. **37**. To Jay Kishn Lāl. Has been informed by Captain Du Gloss, who has gone to survey that part of the country, that the addressee has threatened to prevent him entering his *zamīndārī* by force of arms. Characterises the addressee's conduct as wicked, and tells him that if he prevents the Captain from surveying his *zamīndārī*, he will be severely punished and dispossessed of his *zamīndārī* and other property. A copy of this *parvānah* has been sent to the Captain.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 53, pp. 23, 24. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 49, p. 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 19.*]

Feb. 8. **38**. To the Vazīr. Learns that Messrs [Thomas] Davie and [James] Nichol, two servants of the Company's, who for misconduct were ordered to go to England, are now carrying on trade in the district of Gorakhpur. Requests him to direct his officers at Gorakhpur not to harbour the two men, but to let the Company's people arrest them.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 54, p. 24. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 50, p. 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 24.*]

Feb. 10. **39**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Diā Rām Paṇḍit has been supplied with Rs. 3,30,000 from the Company's treasury to purchase certain articles for the King. Requests him to transmit to Calcutta the above amount, which will be debited to His Majesty's account.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 55, p. 24. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 51, p. 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 8.*]

Feb. 10. **40**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that several English officers who were dismissed from the Company's service, have run away

* Here there is a blank in the MS.

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from Calcutta with a view to seeking employment elsewhere. Desires him to issue the strictest injunctions to his *'āmils* throughout the country that whosoever be found residing without an English *parvānah* may be apprehended and sent down to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 56, p. 24. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 52, pp. 14, 15. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 8, 9.*]

Feb. 10. **41.** To Mirzā Kāẓim Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Learns that a ship from Macao has arrived at Hooghly. As it does not belong to the Company, the goods should not be allowed to be landed until the duties are paid. The Captain of the ship has intentions of buying silver; but he should be told that it is contrary to the *Nāẓim's* orders. The taking away of silver from this country would be prejudicial to her interests.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 57, p. 24. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 53, p. 15. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 12. **42.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Requests him to write to the Chief of Burdwan in favour of Gōpī Nāth Mittar, who has several matters to settle there.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 34, p. 26. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Feb. 12. **43.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Congratulates him on his appointment as Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 35, p. 26. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

43A. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Kāmdat Sen [Singh], Raja of Morang, had imprisoned his *Dīvān*, whose brother, having induced the Rajas of Bhutan and Amarkot, which are towards Cooch Behar and Rangpur, to help him, attacked Kāmdat Singh with 10 or 15 thousand men. The latter was driven out of his country and came to Sultanpur which is in Purnea. From that place he wrote to Suchīt Rām [Rāy] requesting protection. His enemies are close to the frontier of Bengal, to defend which some troops have been sent. The Raja of Morang, who regards himself as the greatest of the rajas of those parts, and is also called the Raja of Muckwany, has never before sought refuge in Bengal. Requests to know what directions to send to Suchīt Rāy on the point. The Raja's country is very large and extends as far as Nepal. It would be better to reinstate him on condition of his agreeing to pay an annual *pēshkash* and not to prevent the export of timber from his country. If troops are sent there, much useful information regarding that obscure country will be obtained.

[*Orig. R., 1761-69, no. 43, p. 31.*]

Feb. 12. **44.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's orders, Raja Kāmdat Singh, Raja of Morang, has been summoned from Purnea. He is now at Nawabganj. As soon as he arrives here, he will be sent to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 36, pp. 26, 27. Trans. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

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Feb. 12. 45. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Forwards a letter of congratulation together with a *nazr* from Raja Shitāb Rāy on Mr. Verelst's appointment as Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 37, p. 27. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 12. 46. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his appointment as Governor and sends a *nazr*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 37 A, p. 27. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 12. 47. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 38, p. 27.*]

Feb. 12. 48. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Some time ago Raja Shitāb Rāy wrote to him that Nīlū Pandit, Raghū Nāth Rāo's *vakīl*, had set out from Patna, would call at Murshidabad and then proceed to Calcutta. A *harkārah* was sent to Bhagwangola for some news of the *vakīl*. He has brought word that the *vakīl* set out in great haste on board a small *dingy*, and as he had no conveyance for travelling by land, he did not come to Murshidabad, but went to Calcutta by way of the Jalangi. The writer now learns from the translation of a letter which the *vakīl* wrote in the Deccan language, that when he heard of Lord Clive's departure for Europe, he turned back. Is anxious to know whether the *vakīl* has arrived at Calcutta or not.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 39, p. 27. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 12. 49. To Hindū Pat [Raja of Bundelkhand]. Some time ago, Mr. John Chamier went to Bundelkhand to purchase diamonds, and Lord Clive wrote to the Raja about it. His Lordship has now gone to England, and the management of affairs has been entrusted to the writer. The said gentleman is again going to Bundelkhand for the same purpose. Hopes that he will be treated kindly. The diamond trade will bring prosperity to his country and at the same time will strengthen the ties of friendship existing between him and the English. Will be glad to execute his commissions.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 58, pp. 24, 25.*]

Feb. 13. 50. Paper of news. On the 15th of January, Aḥmad Shah Durrānī was in the neighbourhood of Nuruddin Kot, and wrote to Khumdā Singh, Jēsā Singh Gulāl, and Khush-ḥāl Singh, the chiefs of the Sikhs, to the effect that if they were desirous of entering his service, they should come and join him, but that if they had any hostile intentions, they should meet him in the field. Shah Valī Khān, Jahān Khān, Shah Pasand Khān, Faiẓ Ṭalab Khān, Naṣīr Khān Bilūch, and the other *sardārs* represented to the Shah, that it was advisable for His Majesty to halt there for some days, and write letters to the *umarā* and rajas strictly ordering them to repair to the Presence and be ready in their duty; and in case any of them should refuse, His Majesty should make war upon them. Accordingly, the Shah gave orders to his principal *munshī* to get ready letters for the *umarā* and rajas of Hindustan. Jasant Singh, Hīrā Singh, and the other Sikh chiefs are at Chak

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with their forces. Two other Sikh chiefs are moving about Lahore, while small bodies of them are hovering all round the Shah's army at the distance of about 10 *kōs*. Intelligence has been received that the Nawab Najību'd-Daulah was at the village Tanda Bhagwana on the 16th January. Being much reduced by his disorder, he went for a trip on the river. On returning to camp, he gave orders for a march. Time will show which way he moves. Shaikh Qāsim, *Qal'ahdār* of Delhi, has represented to the Nawab Najību'd-Daulah that the inhabitants of that place are greatly alarmed, and that many of them are quitting it. The Nawab directed him in answer to encourage the people, to let go those who wished to quit the city, and to see that no disburbance took place. The Nawab Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān set out from Pilibhit and arrived at Bareilly on the 15th January. He will leave for Delhi on the 17th.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 40, pp. 27,28. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 6, 7.*]

Feb. 13. **51.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his several letters. Is highly satisfied with his sending the Raja of Morang with so much expedition to Calcutta. Has received Raja Shitāb Rāy's letter and *nazr*, forwarded by the addressee. Will send the Raja a suitable reply. In regard to Nīlū Paṇḍit, orders were sent to Raja Shitāb Rāy to send him hither with all expedition; but he has not yet arrived. Desires the addressee immediately to dispatch people to find where the Paṇḍit is, and send him to Calcutta. He may be informed that his business will be settled in the same manner as if Lord Clive were here, and that whatever His Lordship promised, will be fulfilled by the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 59, pp. 25,26. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 54, pp. 15,16. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Feb. 14.* **52.** To the Vazīr. Has received his letter to Lord Clive with the papers of news enclosed. Is extremely glad to know that the Shah's progress has been impeded by the Sikhs. If they continue to cut off his supplies, and plunder his baggage, he will be ruined without fighting; and then he will either return to his country or meet with shame and disgrace. As long as he does not defeat the Sikhs or come to terms with them, he cannot penetrate into India. And neither of these events seems probable since the Sikhs have adopted such effective tactics, and since they hate the Shah on account of his destruction of Chak. Has already written to the Vazīr concerning the improbability of the Shah's present expedition affecting either his or the King's dominions; and the news enclosed by the Vazīr also leads to the same conclusion. But if it happens otherwise, the English forces are ready, and can, at a moment's notice, be dispatched to defend his and the Royal dominions. The Vazīr knows very well that the English are an honest and upright people and never break their engagements, that hitherto they have inviolably observed the treaty they entered into with him and His Majesty, and that in future too, they will never depart one hair's breadth therefrom. Yet, notwithstanding this, His Majesty upon hearing the news of the Shah's approach, has betrayed symptoms of distrust of the English, which are equally unworthy of himself and

* Feb. 19th according to the volume of copies.

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injurious to their honour. Has repeatedly heard that His Majesty has written several *shuqqahs* to Raja Bējī Singh of Manikpur, who has a strong fort in the hills about 50 *kōs* from Allahabad; and that he intends, if the Durrānis advance to Delhi, to send his family to that fort, and to go there himself, should they proceed further. But though the King entertains feelings of distrust and suspicion towards the English, they on their part shall never fail in their allegiance to him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 60, pp. 28, 29. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 55, pp. 16, 17. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 14. **53**. To Raja Dūlab Rām. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and *nazr*.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 56, p. 17. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Feb. 14. **54**. To Raja Rājballabh. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 57, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Feb. 14.* **55**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges receipt of the betel box which he sent through Khiyālī Rām for Lord Clive. Will forward it to His Lordship by the next ship.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 61, p. 26. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 58, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Feb. 14. **56**. To Raja Tilōk Chand. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and *nazr*.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 59, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Feb. 14. **57**. To Umī Chand. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 60, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 14. **58**. To Raja Kishn Chand. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 61, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Feb. 14. **59**. To Rāj Narāyan, *Qānūngo* of Midnapur. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 62, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Feb. 14. **60**. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 63, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Feb. 14. **61**. To Chakhū Majmū'ahdār, *Qānūngo*. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 64, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 3.*]

Feb. 14. **62**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and informs him that orders have been issued for the payment of the 4 *lākhs* he requires.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 65, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-67, p. 12.*]

Feb. 14.† **63**. To Bhavānī Pandit. Has received his several letters addressed to Lord Clive. Is glad to learn of the defeat of Sheo Bhat, Shāmjī and

* Feb. 16 according to the volume of copies.
† Feb. 16 according to the volume of copies.

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the other rebellious *zamīndārs*. Wishes Raja Jānūjī success against all his enemies.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 62, p. 27. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 66, pp. 18, 19. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 2.*]

Feb. 14.* 64. To Raja Mahindar (Dūlab Rām). Is in receipt of his letter concerning Gōpī Nāth Mittar. Has already written to the Chief of Burdwan, who will see that whatever is just and right is done.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 63, p. 26. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 67, p. 19. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 3.*]

Feb. 16. 65. Another paper of news. On the 17th January, Jahān Khān with a vanguard of about 15,000 horse marched, plundering the country as he went, to the neighbourhood of Chak, where Jasant Singh, Hīrā Singh, Latthā Singh, and Gūjar Singh, were assembled. When they heard of his approach, they met him and a warm engagement ensued for about three hours. Five or six thousand Durrānīs were killed and wounded, and Jahān Khān was at last obliged to retreat. As soon as the Shah heard of this, he himself marched to Jahān Khān's assistance and fell upon the Sikhs who were in the end obliged to fly towards Lahore. The Shah, leaving his baggage near Jalalabad, pursued them. The Sikhs attacked the baggage, but Naṣīr Khān Bilūch, who had the care of it, routed them and pursued them in their flight towards the jungles. Jasant Singh, Gūjar Singh, and four or five other *sardārs* are at Chak and in the neighbouring forts with bodies of foot and artillery. The †Shāhzādah sent a note with this news to the Bēgam. It appears from the report of *qāṣids* who have come from Pinhaich that the Shah, having crossed the river Bias, encamped on this side. Then on account of the trouble raised by Jasant Singh and Hīrā Singh, he marched towards Lahore. Gūjar Singh and Latthā Singh were introduced to him by Shah Valī Khān and were each presented with a *khal'at*. The Shah took them into his service and sent them to the *Ṣūbah* of Lahore. Jēsā Singh Gulāl, being wounded, went to the village of Chak Ranwah, and the Shah's troops pursued him. Upon the *Zamīndār* of Chak Ranwah representing to Jēsā Singh that the village would be plundered on his account, he went towards the jungles. The *vakīl* of Amar Singh and Himmat Singh, grandsons to Allah Singh, came and made his obeisance to the Shah and presented him on behalf of his masters with Rs. 5,000 and 2 horses as a *nazr*. To Shah Valī Khān and Jahān Khān he presented Rs. 2,000 each. It is reported that the Shah will march by way of Chak Ranwah. It appears from the report of a person belonging to Rāo Mēgh Rāj, *vakīl* to the Nawab Najību'd-Daulah, that on the 17th January, the Shah crossed the river Bias, and that the chief of the village of ‡ . . . which is 12 *kōs* from the river arrived in the Shah's army and was introduced to Shah Valī Khān and Jahān Khān. On the 19th January, some messengers and horsemen came to Chak Ranwah for some camel pieces, and having

* Feb. 16 according to the volume of copies.
† Prince Javān Bakht.
‡ Here there is a blank in the MS.

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procured them, departed. The Nawab Najību'd-Daulah is encamped at the village of Tanda Bhagwana. On the 22nd January, all his chiefs came and paid their respects to him. While he was conferring with them, a paper of news arrived from Raghū Nāth Rāo's army. It appears therefrom that the Rāo had marched from Sibilegarh to Bijegarh. News was brought in from Javāhir Singh's camp that Aḥmad Shah was encamped near Jalalabad. Jasant Singh and the other Sikh *sardārs* having fled from Chak with their troops towards the village of Sialshutr, the Shah returned from pursuing them and encamped. He gave orders for Chak and the neighbouring forts to be demolished and put three or four thousand Sikhs to the sword. On the 18th he marched to Shiner Theley and encamped there. Time will show in which direction he moves. One report says that he intends marching to Panhara, and another that he will come this way by the great road. On the 22nd of January, Nawab Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān left Bisauli for Delhi. He paid a visit to Mīr Qāsim, late *Ṣūbahdār* of Patna [and Murshidabad], and conferred with him in private. After receiving the usual compliments of betel and ottar, he returned to his tent. Mīr Qāsim returned his visit and having conferred with him, returned home. It is reported that the Nawab Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān will go by way of Hapur to the camp of Najību'd-Daulah, and then proceed to Delhi.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 41, pp. 28, 29.*]

Feb. 16. **66**. From the Sēṭhs. They acknowledge the receipt of his letter and thank him for his promise of protection and encouragement.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 42, p. 29. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Feb. 16. **67**. From Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Agreeably to the Governor's orders, the Government officers at Hijili have been directed to levy the proper duties on the goods on board the Portuguese ship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 43, p. 29. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Feb. 16. **68**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Laments that he has not heard from the Governor for a long time, and desires a speedy answer to the numerous letters he has written him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 44, p. 29. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 16. **69**. From the King. Desires that the balances due to the *sāhūkārs* may be paid, that orders may be sent to the Chief of Patna to pay in future the Bengal tribute by monthly payments agreeably to the treaty, that it may be paid to Raja Shitāb Rāy, and that the statement of the monthly payments may be sent to His Majesty through Diā Rām.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 45, p. 29. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 7.*]

Feb. 16 [17?]. **70**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter referring to the conversation that took place between the writer and Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān. Denies having told the latter that if the addressee was deficient in the discharge of his duties, he would be disgraced. Does not believe that the addressee can ever be neglectful of his duties. It

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would be better if they exchange their views regarding this matter without the help of a third party.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 64, p. 26.*]

70A. From Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter denying having spoken to Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān to the effect that if the writer neglected his duties, it would bring him into discredit, and proposing that in future they should correspond with each other direct and not through an intermediary. Approves of this arrangement and says that this would tend to the better settlement of affairs inasmuch as in this case there would be no intermediary to misunderstand or misinterpret "our" meaning. Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān's object in communicating the above statement to the writer was to warn him to be careful in the discharge of his duties; and he wrote to the Governor just what he had heard from the said Khān. However whatever the Governor has proposed is most advisable.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 89, p. 57.*]

Feb. 16 [?]. **71.** *Parvānah* addressed to the *'āmils* and *zamīndārs* of Backergunge, Buzurgummidpur, Sindharkaval, and Habibganj. Intimates that Rām Kishn is going to that part of the country to manufacture lime on behalf of the Company. Orders them to send him all the lime manufacturers in their employment and to afford him every other assistance.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 65, pp. 26, 27.*]

Feb. 17. **72.** Raja Tilōk Chand to Lord Clive. Has sent Rs. 1,70,729 on account of the revenues of Burdwan for the month of January. Will soon send the remainder, as he is taking all pains to collect the money from the *zamīndārs.*

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 46, pp. 29, 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 17. **73.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 47, p. 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 17. **74.** From Umī Chand. Intimates that Birj Kishōr Rāy Mahāshāy and Gōkul *Majmū'ahdār* are greatly in arrears for the places rented by them, and requests that they may be ordered to repair from Calcutta to Burdwan in order to settle their concerns.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 47A, p. 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 17. **75.** From Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has been informed by Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān that the Governor told him that it had been decided to confirm the writer in his station and to grant him a fixed allowance; that a resolution to that effect would be issued as soon as Mr. Sykes returned to Murshidabad; that there would not be the least deviation from the plan adopted by Lord Clive; that the same favour or even greater would continue to be extended to him; and that therefore he should apply himself with all diligence and care to the regulation of the affairs of the country, seeing that it would redound to his credit, whereas the mismanagement thereof must disgrace him. Returns

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many thanks for these instances of favour and protection, and professes sincere attachment and constant attention to the business of the *Sarkār*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 48, p. 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 17. **76.** Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn to Nōb Kishn. Intimates that he was seized and detained by four different rajas and had great exactions made from him, but that at last he reached Ramsabak [? Ramtek] within 14 *kōs* of Nagpur on the 28th December. Will wait soon upon Raja Jānūjī and hopes to settle everything. Desires Nōb Kishn to represent these things to His Lordship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 49, p. 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

Feb. 17. **77.** Raja Jānūjī to Lord Clive. Formerly letters from the English were written asking him to consider them as security for the *chauth* of Bengal and not to assist Mīr Qāsim or to distress Mīr Ja'far. Out of respect for the friendship which has subsisted of old between him and the English, and on account of these letters, he refused the bills and money sent by Mīr Qāsim nor did he grant him an asylum in the *Sūbah* of Cuttack, which the ex-Nawab desired. On the strength of the English security, the writer borrowed 20 *lākhs* of rupees for the payment of his troops from the *sāhūkārs* of Nagpur. Is greatly surprised that more than two years have passed without any money being sent to him. Notwithstanding this, he has made no movement to prejudice the English. Is, however, now happy to learn that His Lordship is desirous of settling the affair of the *chauth*, and has sent a *vakīl* to negotiate matters. On account of the opulence of Bengal the payment of large sums is easy. His Lordship should therefore send as much money as possible through Udēpūrī Gusain. Whatever is received by his hands at the river Narbada where the writer is going to join Raghū Nāth Rāo, will give him the highest satisfaction. His Lordship's *vakīl* has not yet arrived at Nagpur, but his coming now is not so necessary as everything can be settled at Calcutta by Udēpūrī Gusain. Whatever engagements the latter enters into, will be accepted by the writer. *PS.*—His Lordship informs the writer that as their enemies and friends are common to both, a force has been dispatched to assist in the subjugation of the rebel Sheo Bhaṭ, that His Lordship does not desire the expenses of the same to be paid now, but to be brought to account next year when the *chauth* is settled; that His Lordship's *vakīl*, when he comes, will negotiate matters concerning Cuttack; that if what he says, proves agreeable to the writer, it is well, otherwise His Lordship has no concern with that *ṣūbah*; and that all he regards is friendship. When the writer learnt of these things, he received the greatest pleasure. Is perfectly satisfied concerning the affairs of Bengal. Has long searched for a friend brave and true. At last in His Lordship he has found one. Though at present Sheo Bhaṭ is surrounded by the writer's troops, express orders have been sent to Bhavānī Panḍit that if the English forces come to assist him, he should unite with them in every duty of friendship and co-operate with them in the destruction of Sheo Bhaṭ; that in case the affair is already settled, he should see them, and then let them return; and that as the revenues of the districts are much

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too small for the maintenance of his present forces, he should march and join Raghū Nāth Rāo. Rectitude and good faith are the support of heaven and earth; but in these days few people possess these qualities. The writer in the Deccan has after all his searches found none possessing these qualities except His Lordship. Since His Lordship agrees to adhere to the former engagement, nothing further remains to be said. Hopes that whatever is right will be done expeditiously. As soon as His Lordship's *vakīl* arrives, His Lordship will be informed of what passes. "As we are now one," there is no further occasion for other *vakīls*. Udēpūrī Gusain is sufficient. Whatever he settles or says, will be agreeable to both parties. "Consider this letter in the place of a thousand." *PS.*—"Seeing there is no separation between us, whatever I have is yours, and whatever you have, is mine." Hence the *Ṣūbahdār* of Cuttack is His Lordship's *Nāib*. He will use all diligence in giving His Lordship every satisfaction.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 50, pp. 30-32. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

Feb. 17. **78.** From Raghū Nāth Rāo. Has been informed of the excellence of the Governor's disposition and heart, and of several other particulars by Nīlū Paṇḍit. Has accordingly sent him back [to Calcutta] with a paper of proposals. As soon as matters are settled agreeably thereto, it is hoped that the Governor will move this way with his army with all expedition, that being united, the writer and the Governor may regulate the affairs of the Empire.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 51, p. 32. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Feb. 17. **79.** Paper of news. The writer after giving an account of Miṣrī Khān's visit to the Bēgam and the Shāhzādah, says that at about 12 o'clock, news was brought to the effect that the Rohillas were using violence to the people of the city, and had carried off many people's turbans, clothes, etc. From the letters of the *sāhūkārs* of Panhara it appears that the Shah on the 20th January was encamped at Shiver Theley. Shah Valī Khān, Jahān Khān etc. came and paid their obeisance to him, after that Rāo Mēgh Rāj, *vakīl* to Najību'd-Daulah, Sujān Rāo, *vakīl* to Mīr Qāsim, Lāhōrī Mal, *vakīl* to Javāhir Singh Jāṭ, Bhīm Singh, *vakīl* to Raja Mādhū Singh, and the *vakīl* of Amar Singh and Himmat Singh, grandsons of Allah Singh Jāṭ, came and paid their respects to the Shah. The Shah gave orders to all the *vakīls* to write to their respective masters to come into the Presence. The *Zamīndār* of Pitalah [Patiala ?] has already arrived. The other *zamīndārs* of that quarter are likewise ready, and are settling the payments of their respective districts. The *vakīl* of the son of Rāo Kullā also has come into the Presence. The Sikhs as before are hovering all round the Shah's army. Grain is very dear in his camp. It is reported that he will march by way of the fort of Rāo Kullā. Another rumour is that he will come to Sirhind. The *qāṣids* who have come from Pitalah report that a letter has been received from the great *faqīr* at Saifabad (which is 5 *kōs* from Panhara) by the widow of Allah Singh Jāṭ to the effect that the Shah is at Nur Mahal near the country between the two rivers Bias and Sutlej, and

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that the neighbouring *zamīndārs* are coming to him and settling their payments through the mediation of Shah Valī Khān. The Shah will halt there for some days. The Nawab Najību'd-Daulah on the 25th January was encamped at Tanda Bhagwana. Intelligence has been received that the Nawab Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān has proceeded beyond Hapur and has written to Mīr Qāsim that he will reach Delhi about the 29th January and that he should rest perfectly at ease.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 52, pp. 32, 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 6, 7.*]

Feb. 17. **80**. To the King. Has received His Majesty's letter complaining that the Governor has not written to him for a long time, and desiring that the money due to the *sāhūkārs* may be sent, and that in future the stipulated amount may be paid at the [Patna] factory. Has already written to His Majesty intimating Lord Clive's departure from India. The delay in sending the money has occurred owing to His Lordship's being first ill, and then busy with the arrangements for his departure. Moreover the writer was not aware that the money was not sent. Has now written urgent letters to the authorities at Murshidabad to send the *sāhūkārs* all the money due to them. Assures His Majesty that in future the stipulated amount will be sent promptly and punctually.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 66, pp. 27, 28.*]

Feb. 18. **81**. From the Nawab Ṣaifu'd-Daulah. Requests that he may be favoured with an answer to his letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 53, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Feb. 18. **82**. From the Vazīr. Encloses the latest news [regarding the Shah]. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 54, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Feb. 18. **83**. From Murlī Dhar, Head *Harkārah*. Encloses papers of news and sends a *nazr* of 5 gold mohur

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 55, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Feb. 23. **84**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that immediately on receipt of the Governor's letters, Rs. 33,000 were sent to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 56, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 23. **85**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Raja Kāmdat Singh, *Zamīndār* of Morang, has arrived at Murshidabad. As he is a good deal alarmed and apprehensive, the writer will give him a *khal'at* to encourage him, and then send him to Calcutta. Being an inhabitant of the hills, he is very unpolished, and also ignorant of the country language. Hopes that the Governor after encouraging him and learning from him all particulars, will give him the necessary orders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 57, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 23. **86**. From Raja Dūlab Rām. Congratulates him on his appointment as Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 58, p. 33. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

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Feb. 23. 87. From the Vazīr. Desires that the English army may not be removed from his dominions, as its remaining there will be attended with great advantage. If the army is recalled on the ground that the districts of Allahabad etc. are to be made over to the writer, it is hoped that the matter will be left to his discretion. He will take possession of the districts, when he thinks proper, and then he will send back the army. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 59, p. 33.*]

Feb. 23. 88. From the King. Urges the payment of the sums due to the *sāhūkārs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 60, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Feb. 23. 89. From Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect, adding that Diā Rām Paṇḍit may be sent to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 61, p. 34.*]

Feb. 23. 90. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Urges once more the payment of the money.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 62, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Feb. 23. 91. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Recapitulates a letter from Lord Clive and requests that in future His Majesty may be paid from the factory of Patna, as the vicinity of that place would prevent delay.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 63, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Feb. 23. 92. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad K͟hān. Sends a *naẕr* of 1 gold mohur and 4 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 64, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Feb. 23. 93. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Intimates the dispatch of Rs. 33,000 immediately on receipt of the Governor's letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 65, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 23. 94. To Udēpūrī Gusain, *vakīl* of Raja Jānūjī Bhōnslā. Has been informed by the Raja that the addressee has been appointed his *vakīl*. Desires him immediately on receipt of this letter to start for Calcutta, as there are important questions to be settled.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 67, p. 29.*]

Feb. 24. 95. *Parvānah* addressed to the *gumāshtahs* of all the *faujdārs*, *'āmils* and *zamīndārs* of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Intimates that Captain Carter has been appointed to survey the country and orders them not to obstruct him in his work, but to afford him every assistance.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 68, p. 29.*]

Feb. 25. 96. To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Acknowledges receipt of the Rs. 33,000 sent by him through Sheo Singh *Ḥavāldār*.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 69, pp. 29,30.*]

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Feb. 26. **97**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of some attar, and requests that it may be accepted.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 66, p. 34.*]

Feb. 27. **98**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that as the Raja of Morang is unable, through indisposition, to undergo the fatigues of a land journey, he has proceeded by water with some of his people.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 67, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Feb. 27. **99**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. States that the *'Āmils* of Malda and Hindyal have been ordered not to allow any interruption to be offered to a *vakīl* employed in those parts.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 68, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Feb. 27. **100**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates the dispatch of Rs. 33,000 to Calcutta by boats under the care of Sheo Singh.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 69, p. 34.*]

Feb 27. **101**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has collected Mr. Ashburner's outstanding debts and sends the amount agreeably to the account enclosed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 70, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 27. **102**. From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 71, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 27. **103**. From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Requests that orders may be issued to the effect that the writer's workmen may not be molested in the making of bricks for his house.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 72, p. 34. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

Feb. 27. **104**. From Udēpūrī Gusain. Intimates that in accordance with Lord Clive's instructions, he has remained at Cuttack in expectation of Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān. As the latter has finished his business with Raja Jānūjī and may shortly return, the writer solicits instructions in what manner to proceed after the Khān's arrival.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 73, p. 35. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

Feb. 27. **105**. From the King. Complains that the payments agreed to by Lord Clive would, at the expiration of the month, remain considerably in arrears, as the former accounts have been balanced for some length of time. Urges the payment of the *sāhūkārs' gumāshtahs,* and desires that there may be more regularity in the payments in future, as there is a failure in the disbursements of the *Sarkār* on account of the present delay. Desires also that after the settling of these accounts, the Governor may grant Diā Rām permission to return to the Royal Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 74, p. 35. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Feb. 27. **106**. From the King. Acknowledges receipt of the Governor's letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 75, p. 35. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

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Feb. 27. **107**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and encloses His Majesty's reply thereto. Has an earnest desire to see the Governor and will come to Calcutta, as soon as all things are settled, and his absence can in no way prejudice His Majesty's interest. *PS.*—The writers addressed Lord Clive on the subject of the Shah's approach towards these parts to know if it would be advisable to pursue pacific measures, and if necessary, with Shujā'u'd-Daulah's concurrence, to proceed to Lahore in order to bring about an object of so much general good consequence. His Lordship left India without sending him a reply. At this time *vakīls* of all the Powers in Hindustan have borne *'arẓīs* to the Shah. Shujā'u'd-Daulah has left Khairabad and is on his way to Faizabad. He has directed the writer to repair to him with all expedition. Although the writer is perfectly sure that it will be impracticable for the Shah to reach Delhi or other parts this year by reason of the opposition of the Sikhs, yet should the Powers of Hindustan aid him in plundering the country, what attitude will the English adopt? Requests the Governor to enlighten the writer on this point, as it is to deliberate on this that he has been summoned by Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Since the relations between the Imperial Court and the Company are as cordial now as they were in Lord Clive's time, it is hoped that the Governor will look upon the writer as his representative in the enlightened Presence. Cannot conclude any business whatsoever without his instructions and authority. Will "with two-fold punctuality" continue to inform him of the events which occur in these quarters. Requests that his letters may be replied to soon. The attachment, fidelity, and friendship with which the writer devotes himself to the Governor is a thousand degrees more fervent than he formerly manifested to Lord Clive, nor does a division the most imperceptible exist between them. As long as the breath of life inspires him, even the breadth of a single hair shall not divide them, but the most perfect unanimity will reign between them. Najību'd-Daulah is at the *ghāṭ* of Ganjpur on the banks of the Jumna. He has sent Rāo Mēgh Rāj, his *vakīl*, with *'arẓīs* to the Shah. Should the latter advance to Sirhind, Najību'd-Daulah will repair to his presence. Encloses a paper of news regarding Najību'd-Daulah. The Rohilla chiefs and Aḥmad [Khān Bangash] remain as yet inactive in their own districts and make no movements to any parts. Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo, the Marhatta, intends marching to Jainagar. Nīlū Paṇdit, some time ago, took leave of His Majesty and the writer, and proceeded by water to Calcutta where he must have arrived by this time. The Raja's *'arẓī* and preliminary demands, which have been presented to His Majesty, are now forwarded to the Governor in original. A reply will be sent to the Raja agreeably to the Governor's instructions. By the grace of God the most cordial harmony exists between the English, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and the Marhattas, and they all continue to be firm in the duties of loyalty and allegiance to His Majesty, the Shadow of God and the Vicegerent of the Almighty. No transaction whatever will be concluded by His Majesty without the Governor's counsel and approbation, seeing that upon the well-being of the Governor and the other English *sardārs* depend the stability and prosperity of the Empire. While the writer

continues to be in the Royal Presence, the Governor's heart may rest perfectly easy. In ten or twenty days, after the business of the *Sarkār* is established to his satisfaction, the *band-o-bast* regulated, and everything firmly adjusted, the writer proposes taking leave of His Majesty and proceeding to visit Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Will inform the Governor of whatever points are argued on or agreed to in the course of the interview. Shujā'u'd-Daulah likewise will furnish the Governor with every information. His Excellency regards the Governor as his brother and the image of his soul. His friendship for the Governor is greater than that he had for Lord Clive. To describe it fully would require volumes. In six or seven days, one large and two small seals with the Governor's title thereon engraved, will be ready and will be forwarded by *qāṣids*. Will be glad to do any commissions he may be entrusted with. *PS.*—Desires the Governor not to give credit to letters from the Imperial Court or any other quarter libelling the writer's character. Lord Clive never took notice of such letters but transmitted them to him. Hopes that the Governor will do the same. *PS.*—Urges once more that the money due to the *sāhūkārs* may be paid soon in order that their importunities may cease to trouble the ear of the resplendent Majesty, who is short of money on account of the delay in the payment of the Bengal tribute. Requests that this letter may be replied to soon. Requests also that Diā Rām's representations may be listened to with attention. Encloses some news concerning the Shah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76, pp. 35-37. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **107A**. Raghū Nāth Rāo to the King. Has been highly exalted by the arrival of the *shuqqah*, *khal'at* and jewels sent by His Majesty and has paid his respects to these signal honours. Has been informed of the subject of the conference His Majesty has had with Rāy Aghī Singh, who will communicate to His Majesty the writer's views. Nīlū Dhar Pandit has been deputed to wait on His Majesty. In consideration of the boundless honours conferred by His Majesty on the writer, he will always be ready in the performance of all loyal duties and the manifestation of the most upright attachment. After the example of others, the writer has not at any time swerved from his allegiance, or behaved with ingratitude towards the Royal House, nor will posterity ever upbraid him with disloyalty. This truth is not unknown to His Majesty's heart, resplendent as the sun. It is the ambition of the writer to attain some dignified employment under His Majesty. By the grace of God and through this concord and mutual understanding His Majesty's affairs will "assume a glorious face." When the Great Dispenser of Bounty threw over His Majesty the mantle of Empire, He at the same time inspired him with wisdom and discernment. Encloses a list of proposals, and requests that they all may be agreed to.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76A, p. 37. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **107B**. List of proposals made by Raghū Nāth Rāo. (1) The writer being ever ready to engage in war or conclude peace in the interest of His Majesty's throne, it is necessary that all dismissals from or grants of offices should be left to his discretion. (2) In order to defray the

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expenses of his troops certain lands should be assigned to the writer and the produce of them appropriated for that purpose. (3) Formerly the lands and dependencies of Antarbed were in the possession of the writer, but for some time past, they have become the property of others. These, as soon as evacuated, should revert to the writer. (4) The English *sardārs* and the writer are now entirely well disposed and allied to each other. No molestation shall be offered them on his side. The payment of the Bengal *chauth* has been adjusted with the *sardārs* of the writer, who will receive it agreeably to the terms of the engagement. Let the English *sardārs* be always ready with their forces to co-operate with him, and he on his part will on every necessary occasion be equally strenuous in affording assistance to them. (5) Let the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah with all cheerfulness and vigour unite in every undertaking with the writer, and he on his part will never harbour any hostile or adverse measures against the Nawab. (6) Besides the countries His Majesty now possesses, whatever addition may be made to them, one half should become His Majesty's property, and other half be made over to the writer for the expenses of his troops. One half of the revenues collected in specie should also be made over to him. (7) There are several grants and immunities respecting the religion of the Hindus, which they have been enjoying for some time. Those immunities should now be formally assented to.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76B, pp. 37, 38. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **107C.** Paper of news. On the 22nd *Ramaẓān*, Aḥmad Shah took up his position at Bijynagar on the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the hills. The Sikhs hover round him at the distance of five or six *kōs*. Whenever any parties march out of the Shah's camp, the Sikhs attack and plunder them. In two or three days a decisive engagement is expected to be fought. Grain is selling at the rate of three seers for a rupee. Karīmu'llah, son of Yaḥyā Khān, the head *munshī*, came to the Shah's camp by way of the hills on the part of Raja Javāhir Singh with presents of various sorts, and was introduced to Shah Valī Khān, the Vazīr. Two *harkārahs* from Shujā'u'd-Daulah came to the Vazīr with *'arẓīs* and expresses. In ten days they received an answer and departed. *'Arẓīs* and letters daily come in for Shah Valī Khān from the Rohillas. Raja Mādhū Singh's *vakīl* has been introduced to Shah Valī Khān by Rāo Mēgh Rāj, Najību'd-Daulah's *vākīl*. Naṣīr Khān was dispatched from the river Burrindah with 10,000 men to Lahore. A body of 20,000 Sikhs, horse and foot, fell upon him. The engagement lasted till 3 in the afternoon, when Naṣīr Khān was defeated, and after retreating 3 *kōs*, rallied and halted. About evening the Sikhs also halted and took up their quarters on the battle-field. 3,000 men fell on both sides. Next morning at two, Naṣīr Khān began to march and crossing the Ravi got back to the Shah's camp. The Shah was greatly displeased with Naṣīr Khān and did not even send for him to receive the complimentary visit. 300 camels laden with fruit were on their way to the Shah's camp from Cabul. The Sikhs getting intelligence of their having arrived at Jalalpur, by a forced march came up with them, cut in pieces the

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escort and made themselves masters of the fruit. From the Attock to the Shah's camp, the roads are blocked; even so large a body as one or two thousand horse cannot attempt that passage with any security. Mirzā Riẓā Ashraf, Anwerra's [?] *Nāib*, reports that *'arẓīs* from the Rohillas are expected by the Shah. When they arrive, and are found to be in accordance with the wishes of himself and Shah Valī Khān, he will leave Dewahbak and proceed to Shahjahanabad. Raghū Nāth Rāo's *'arẓīs* were presented by Rāo Mēgh Rāj on the 2nd *Ramaẓān*. Two attendants of Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān's obtained an audience and delivered *'arẓīs* and advices to Shah Valī Khān. The Shah spoke to the Vazīr more than once to the effect that since the time of his arrival at Dewahbak, he had received and still continued to receive *'arẓīs* from all the powers of Hindustan, who professed the Muhammadan faith. It surprised him much that nothing had been sent him on the part of Shah 'Ālam. The Vazīr replied that he was equally surprised at this, that he could not imagine what motive Shah 'Ālam had in not sending any letters, and that in a few days some light would be thrown on the matter. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl* was received twice by Shah Valī Khān. There are frequent and very private conferences between him and Mirzā Riẓā [Ashraf], the *Nāib*. An *'arẓī* from Dilēr Khān, an inhabitant of Ganjapur Dalah, was delivered by Mirzā Riẓā [Ashraf] to Shah Valī. Two *harkārahs* of Faiẓu'llah Khān's arrived with *'arẓīs* from him. After three days the *harkārahs* received answers to the *'arẓīs* and were dispatched. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl* presents *'arẓīs* to Shah Valī Khān regularly once in the week. Jamāl Khān joined the Shah's camp by way of the hills on the part of Dundī Khān and stayed near the tent of Mirzā Riẓā [Ashraf]. Jamāl Khān has not yet obtained an audience of the Shah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76C, pp. 38, 39. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **107D.** News concerning Najību'd-Daulah from Isapur on the banks of the Jumna. On Saturday the 29th January, Najību'd-Daulah got up from sleep in the afternoon and spent some time at his devotions. Ẓābiṭah Khān, Pāyindah Khān, Karam Khān, Amīr Qulī, Garbāz Khān, 'Ināyat Khān, Lashkarī Khān, Daryā Khān, Buland Khān, Tāj Muḥammad Khān, Shahāmat Khān, Tahavvur 'Alī Khān, *Dīvān* Dēlah Rām, Būlī Nāth, Murtī Rām *Munshī*, Kēbī Rām *Bakhshī*, Dēlah Rām, Captain of the horse, Gulāb Rāy, Mahantā Rāy, Amayal Treasurer, and 'Alī Muḥammad Khān came in and paid their respects to Najību'd-Daulah. Every one spoke on his particular business. In the evening they said their prayers together. An *'arẓī* of Afẓal Khān's was brought in by a *qāṣid* from the *parganah* of Maham. A *munshī* took it into the presence. About 9 all the people came out. Najību'd-Daulah supped and about midnight went to bed. The next morning after leaving his bed, he said his prayers as usual. After that Pāyindah Khān, Sharīf Khān and several other physicians attended on him. He then ate his breakfast, and came out at 7 o'clock, but finding him somewhat disposed to sleep, the attendants left him. At 9 o'clock he again came out. Tāj Muḥammad Khān, Zain Khān, Sarfarāz Khān, Ẓu'l-Qadr Khān, Būlī Nāth, Murtī Rām *Munshī*, and Amayal

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Treasurer were received in audience. About 10 he again ate some food. Letters from Raghū Nāth Rāo were brought in by *qāṣids* and presented to him by a *munshī*. About 12, he again went to bed and the attendants left him. About 3 P. M. he awoke and said his prayers. After that Ẓābiṭah Khān, Pāyindah Khān, Jān Niṣār Khān, 'Alī Muḥammad Khān, Lashkarī Khān, Daryā Khān, Tāj Muḥammad Khān, Bālī Nāth, Murtī Rām *Munshī*, *Dīvān* Dēlah Rām, Bījī [?] Rām *Bakhshī*, and Amayal Treasurer paid their respects to him. Every one discoursed on his necessary business. Letters from Mēgh Rāj arrived and were presented by Bastī Rām, his *gumāshtah*. It appears therefrom that the Shah is encamped at Makri by the side of the hills. A letter from 'Abdu'l-Asad Khān, arrived from Delhi by the hand of his servant, with chintz dresses and turbans. Abu'l-Qāsim Khān, brother of 'Abdu'l-Asad Khān, arrived from Delhi and paid his respects to Najību'd-Daulah. About 6 P. M. the Nawab dined. The audience people retired about midnight and he went to bed. On the 1st *Ramaẓān*, a *ḍāk* arrived from Patiala. It appears therefrom that the Shah has marched from Makri and taken up his quarters in the neighbourhood of Giddah and Patiala. On the 2nd *Ramaẓān* answers were dispatched to Raghū Nāth Rāo. An answer was likewise written to Sulṭān Khān's *'arẓī* from the *parganah* of Maham. A letter from the Shah, and advices from Shah Valī Khān were brought in by *harkārahs*. Letters also from Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān were brought in by *harkārahs* and read by a *munshī*. Letters from Shujā'u'd-Daulah were brought in at the same time by the hands of *qāṣids*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76D, pp. 40, 41. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. 108. From the Vazīr. Has not heard from him for a long time. Is in the neighbourhood of Sandi. Will proceed by way of Mahamdi to Khairabad to settle matters there. Encloses the latest intelligence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 77, p. 41. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Feb. 27. 108A. Paper of news. A pair of *qāṣids* have gone from Raghū Nāth Rāo's camp to Chak. A pair of *qāṣids* were also sent by Mīr Qāsim from Chamba. They reached the Shah's camp in 18 days and returned in 11 days. It appears from their reports that Jasant Singh has now perfectly recovered. On the 30th December, the Shah marched from Mahmud Tooly to Fathabad about 30 *kōs* on this side of Lahore, plundered it for about half an hour and killed a few Sikhs who were in the fort. Jasant Singh, Laṭṭhā Singh, and the other Sikhs who were in the neighbourhood of Chak, determined to attack the Shah's baggage which was near Lahore. Accordingly they marched, and falling upon it, plundered the merchants, *ṣarrāfs* etc. The Shah's brother-in-law with the Shah's family and several officers with about 4,000 horse were in the city of Lahore. Finding that the Sikhs were very strong, the Shah's brother-in-law did not venture out, but wrote to the Shah saying that the Sikhs had plundered the baggage, that they were coming against Lahore, and would besiege him and his family, and requesting His Majesty to return to his assistance. As soon as the Shah received this *'arẓī*, he marched back and

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encamped on the 1st January at Mahmud Tooly close to Lahore. Upon this, the Sikhs retired about 15 *kōs* and encamped. They keep about 15 or 20 *kōs* from him, and plunder all the baggage they can lay their hands on. Corn is sold in the Shah's army at 7 seers for a rupee. The Raja of Chamba sent a *vakīl* to the *sardārs* of the Sikhs, and Sa'ādat Yār Khān of the family of *Adīnā Bēg sent them word that they should make peace with the Shah, since His Majesty had no intention of dispossessing them of their country, but was proceeding to Hindustan ; that he would introduce them to His Majesty and settle what country they should cede and what sums they should pay, and that he would put them in possession of Lahore. The Sikhs abused the *vakīl* of the Raja of Chamba and drove him out of their army. They also wrote to Sa'ādat Yār Khān refusing to make peace with the Shah. Mīr Qāsim's *vakīl* is in the Shah's army, but as yet no one has introduced him to the Shah or Shah Valī Khān. The Shah has written to Najību'd-Daulah to come to him, or, if he cannot do that, to advance as far as Sirhind. Faiz Talab Khān, son of Samand Khān, has been appointed *Faujdār* of Sirhind, but on account of the disturbances of the Sikhs, he has not been able to settle anything there.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 77A, pp. 41, 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Feb. 27. **109.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his appointment as Governor, and requests his acceptance of a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the occasion.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 78, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Feb. 27. **110.** From Raja Rājballabh. Sends a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 79, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Feb. 27. **111.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that agreeably to Lord Clive's orders, he has sent, on behalf of Munīru'd-Daulah, a betel box set with jewels, and desires that it may be sent on to England in case His Lordship has set out.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 80, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Feb. 27. **112.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Intimates the dispatch of Rs.1,48,000 in bills and money on account of the revenues of Burdwan and says that the next payment will be punctually made.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 81, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 27. **113.** From Umī Chand, *Dīvān* of Burdwan. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 82, p. 42.*]

Feb. 27. **114.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has already congratulated Mr. Verelst on his appointment as Governor and sent a *nazr*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 83, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

* Moghul Governor of the Punjab.

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Feb. 27. **115.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 84, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 27. **116.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Requests that the 4 *lākhs* of rupees borrowed on the King's account may be paid to the *gumāshtahs* of Lālā Kashmīrī Mal and Lālā Bējī Nāth agreeably to His Majesty's *shuqqah*. *PS.*—Requests that the letter the writer addressed him concerning the *khal'at* may soon be answered.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 85, pp. 42, 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **117.** From the King. Desires that the 4 *lākhs* of rupees borrowed on his account by Munīru'd-Daulah may be paid to the *gumāshtahs* of Lālā Kashmīrī Mal etc.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 86, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

117A. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter. With regard to the 2 *lākhs* of rupees due to the bankers to which the Governor has referred in his letter, says that 4 *lākhs* more have been borrowed from them by Munīru'd-Daulah for the Royal use, and desires that these 6 *lākhs* may soon be paid to them. This will greatly please His Majesty. Is grieved to learn that Lord Clive has, owing to ill-health, departed for England; but his grief has turned into joy at the fact of Mr. Verelst's appointment to the Governorship. His Majesty regarded lord Clive as a loyal and sincere servant and as the strength of the arm of the Empire. Will regard Mr. Verelst in the same light and treat him even more kindly than he did His Lordship. Desires that the Governor may remit the Royal tribute regularly every month through Munīru'd-Daulah who is the administrator of the Royal affairs. Desires also that, just as in Lord Clive's time, letters may be sent to His Majesty through Munīru'd-Daulah. Although His Majesty has not seen the Governor, yet he is kindly disposed towards His Excellency, since Munīru'd-Daulah has often discoursed on his Excellency's virtues and accomplishments. Desires him to write frequently.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 67, p. 44.*]

Feb. 27. **118.** The King to Lord Clive. Expresses concern at Lord Clive's indisposition. Hopes that by this time His Lordship has perfectly recovered. Desires to hear frequently of his welfare.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 87, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

118A. The King to Lord Clive. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 91, p. 59.*]

Feb. 27. **119.** Munīru'd-Daulah to Lord Clive. Professes attachment and requests the payment of 4 *lākhs* of rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 88, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Feb. 27. **120.** From Bhavānī Pandit. Has already written to him and account of the capture of Kiar Bank and of Sheo Bhat's flight towards Calcutta. Shāmjī puffed up with the natural strength of his situation,

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and seeing that his country was full of rivers and vast jungles, and that he had a large quantity of war-like stores, had rebelled along with many profligate villains, but the writer's victorious troops soon seized this "fox" with his family and dependants, killed multitudes of his adherents, and placed garrisons in the forts of Shujiny and Rinetu. By the blessing of God, this disturbance has been quelled, and the *zamīndārs*, who had madly joined Shāmji, have all made their submission. As the Governor and Raja Jānūjī are friends, and their enemies are common, it is requested that, should Sheo Bhaṭ enter the Company's territories, he may be seized and sent to the writer.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 89, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 2.*]

Feb. 27. **121.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Umī Chand has arrived and delivered the Governor's letter to Mr. Goodwin. The latter has accordingly made a reduction in the number of the *taḥṣīldārs* and proposed a further reduction in that of the *'āmils*, by which means an immense expense would be saved. A reduction of 56,000 *bīghahs* of land has also been made in the allowance of the country guards. Praises the said gentleman's diligence and capacity in business.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 90, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 27. **122.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 91, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 27. **123.** To the Vazīr. Complains that the Vazīr has not sent any news regarding Aḥmad Shah for a long time. Although it is certain that the Shah even if he reaches Delhi, will not march towards these parts, yet some troops have been sent to Sheorajpur in order to encourage the chiefs of those parts and to show the world that the closest friendship exists between the King, the Vazīr, and the English.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 70, p. 30.*]

Feb. 28. **124.** From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Has received his letter saying that the *Zamīndār* of Hijili has not yet delivered 25,400 maunds of salt, the balance of a very old purchase of 50,000 maunds; and desiring that strict injunctions may be issued to him for his immediate performance of the contract. Replies that the *Zamīndār* is certainly to blame. Now that orders have been issued to him on the subject, he will duly deliver the salt.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 92, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Feb. 28. **125.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that the balances of pay due to the sepoys and other servants of the Nawab before the establishment of the committee amounted to Rs. 12,08,391, but that by Mr. Sykes and the writer this sum was reduced to Rs. 6,39,296. The people are now extremely pressing for payment; and as no steps have been taken for the final conclusion of the business, it is hoped that the Governor will send instructions on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 93, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

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Feb. 28. 126. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Intimates the dispatch of Rs. 61,135, the balance of last year's collections, and promises to fulfil every other demand now due "up to the 30th of the present month." Assures the Governor that he will never be deficient in his attention to the collections. Requests that Mr. Goodwin may be directed to pay him the balances that may exceed the stipulated revenues, for the support of his family.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 94, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Feb. 28. 127. From Umī Chand. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 95, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Feb. 28. 128. To the King. Has received His Majesty's letter regarding the money due to the *sāhūkārs*. The authorities at Murshidabad have been directed to pay the *sāhūkārs* their dues to the last penny. Assures His Majesty that in future the stipulated money will be sent punctually and regularly.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 71, pp. 30, 31.*]

Feb. 28. 129. To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 72, p. 31.*]

129A. From the Nawab Ṣaifu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter, dated the 21st *Ramaẓān*, saying that up to the time of writing the date of his departure has not been fixed, but that it is probable that he will set out in ten or twelve days for Murshidabad. Is glad to learn the news. Hopes for letters.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 22, p. 19.*]

129B. [From Raja Dūlab Rām ?] Is glad to hear that the Governor is coming to Murshidabad. May God keep him under the shadow of His Excellency's kindness, a shadow which is the envy of that of the *humā*, and bestow upon him the honour of kissing His Excellency's feet. As the writer owes his present position to the Governor, it is hoped that he will receive more favours at the hands of His Excellency.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 16, p. 16.*]

129C. [From Raja Dūlab Rām ?] To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 21, p. 19.*]

129D. [From Raja Dūlab Rām ?] To Raja Nōb Kishn. To the same effect.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 77, p. 49.*]

Mar. 1. 130. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has already sent the Governor a letter together with several papers of news. Encloses another paper of news from the Shah's army. Shujā'u'd-Daulah urges the writer to go to Faizabad to confer with him. If it is agreeable to the Governor, the writer will go to the Vazīr and stay with him for ten or twelve days.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 96, p. 45. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

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Mar. 1. **130A.** Paper of news. On the 5th February, the Shah being harassed by the Sikhs, marched from Bijinagar to the Ghat of Rihilah, and crossing over on the 7th with all his baggage, artillery, and camel pieces, proceeded towards Italah. About 40,000 Sikhs are hovering round him at a distance of 10 *kōs*. In the night time, they encamp in the jungles on every side at a distance of about 15 *kōs*, but never face the Shah's army. It is probable, however, that a general engagement will happen either at Italah or Chak. Time will show in whose favour victory declares herself. Grain is sold in the Shah's army at 2 seers for a rupee. News has arrived to the effect that 20,000 Durrānī, Biligwyn [?] and other horse have crossed the Attock, and are coming to join the Shah's army. As soon as they arrive, news thereof will be transmitted. The Shah is at present much incensed against some of the Rohilla *sardārs*. At the time of his crossing the river, two *harkārahs* from Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān arrived with letters for Shah Valī Khān, the Vazīr. The purport of the letters is not known. At Rihilah four pairs of *harkārahs* arrived from Najību'd-Daulah, and were introduced to Shah Valī Khān by Rāo Mēgh Rāj. The Raja of Chamba was sending grain to the Shah's army, when the Sikhs fell upon the convoy near Talapur, and having slain the escort, plundered it. Six messengers have been dispatched by the Shah to the Rohilla *sardārs* and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Four more messengers with letters etc. soon set out for the resplendent Presence and Munīru'd-Daulah. Whatever the writer daily learns, he will send accounts thereof regularly. Hopes that orders will be given to the *Dārōghah* of the *ḍāk* to send with all speed 20 more *harkārahs* to the writer.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 96A, pp. 45, 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 1. **130B.** Another paper. Has been indisposed for some time. The King has gone to spend a few days at Phaphamau garden, where the writer introduced to His Majesty Raghū Nāth Rāo's brother-in-law, who has come to Allahabad for purification. The King honoured him with a *khal'at* and a horse. In three days this person will leave Allahabad for Gya.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 96B, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 1. **131.** From the Nawab Ṣaifu'd-Daulah. Expresses uneasiness at having heard nothing from the Governor in answer to his frequent letters. Solicits the continuance of friendship and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 97, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Mar. 1. **132.** From Munnī Begam. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 98, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Mar. 1. **133.** From Muḥammad Amīn. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his appointment as Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 99, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Mar. 1. **134.** From the King. Desires the Governor to send up from Murshidabad such elephants and deer belonging to His Majesty as may be in good condition and to dispose of the rest, as he is resolved to

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follow the advice Lord Clive gave him on this head and incur no unnecessary expense.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 100, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 1. **135**. To Āqā Muḥammad Razī Khān. Has received his *'arẓī* and *naẕr*. Tells him to be careful of the trust committed to his charge and duly to account with the Government for the revenues.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 68, pp. 21 and 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 1.*]

Mar. 1. **136**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for a present of some fruit.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 69, pp. 21 and 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 3. **137**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of some ice.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 101, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 3. **138**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Sends a present of shawls.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 102, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 3. **139**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses uneasiness at not hearing from the Governor. The Shah lies encamped between the two rivers. All the powers of Hindustan have written *'arẓīs* to him. His Majesty alone has been silent, at which the Shah has expressed much surprise. Desires to know whether the King can with propriety address the Shah or not.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 103, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 5. **140**. From the Vazīr. After settling everything at Khairabad, has arrived at Faizabad. Is in receipt of his letter on the subject of Lord Clive's departure from India and his appointment as Governor. Congratulates him and promises inalienable attachment.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 104, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 5. **141**. From Udēpūrī Gusain. Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān has left Nagpur with dispatches from Raja Jānūjī and will in a short time arrive at Calcutta. A letter has arrived from the Raja for the Governor. Will forward it hereafter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 105, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

Mar. 5. **142**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. With regard to the instructions communicated to Mr. Goodwin through Mr. Motte, prohibiting insistence on any demands on account of the flood damages remitted by the late Mr. Ashburner, observes that to make allowances for such accidents was never customary before the Company's jurisdiction was established. The profit and loss were entirely at the risk of the tenants, and the Government was never considered as a party concerned in things of that nature. If the landlords were to share the loss, there would be no advantage in letting out the lands. In the year 1171 (Bengali), the country in the *parganah* of Mandalghat happening to be flooded, Mr. Johnstone, who possessed a considerable extent of land in those districts, set on foot a strict inquiry into the affair. In the year 1172, Mr. Ashburner on

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reviewing the accounts and discovering that the matter had been delayed on account of the inquiry being still pending, said that an arbitrator had been sent on the part of the *Sarkār* to inquire into the circumstances. The *'āmils* represented that the tenants not consenting to produce an arbitrator, nothing had been done, that no allowance could then be made as the seeds were sown and the crops were growing, and that the inquiry was impossible. Mr. Ashburner, however, in deserving cases remitted one half of the rent, and the other half was brought to account. The renters of Messrs Johnstone and Ross were also treated leniently. The Governor is thoroughly acquainted with these particulars. At the close of the year 1172, many of the renters made complaints and withheld payments of the sums due because no inquiry had been prosecuted. After that since they did not press for it, everything was quiet. In the year 1173, Mr. Ashburner ordered the balances due on account of the flood damages to be included in the *qist* collection. Umī Chand, the *Dīvān*, represented that the *Puniā* time, which is the season for ploughing lands, made the demands inexpedient, and that for years it had been the invariable custom never to call for balances at this time but at the time of the *tokah*. After some discussion, it was decided to postpone the demands. At this time on account of the revival of the claim, several people have written vehement remonstrances to the writer. It is an established rule that where no inquiry has been made, nothing should be remitted, and that the balances must be paid in full. Wherever any abatement is agreed to, no balances are demanded. A paper subscribed to by Mr. Ashburner himself is at present in the possession of the writer. If it appears therefrom that an abatement was agreed to, to insist on the sums now is without doubt unjustifiable. If an inquiry is now set on foot, the loss will certainly fall on the writer. Hopes that the Governor will decide this matter with his usual equity. The renters who complain of losses to the Governor, should make over what they receive to the writer. He will be answerable for whatever may be deficient; otherwise the whole of the collections will not be paid into his hands nor will the collection of the revenues be completed. In the year 1172 a considerable sum was not realised, chiefly because an inquiry was not made. If now the money is not collected, how can the balances be discharged? Earnestly recommends that positive orders may be issued to the renters that the money may not be withheld, that the balances be brought to account, and all cause of uneasiness removed. Refers the Governor to his *vakīl*, Malik, for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 106, pp. 47-49. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Mar. 8. **143.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 107, p. 49. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Mar. 5. **144.** To Raja Tilōk Chand. Mr. Russell has been appointed to the management of the Burdwan revenues. Desires the Raja to inform that gentleman of every particular, and to consider him in the same light as he did the writer when he formerly acted in that capacity. Desires him also to apply himself with assiduity to the collections.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 70, pp. 21 and 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

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Mar. 7. **145.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Approves of his going to Faizabad at the invitation of Shujā'u'd-Daulah to discuss with him the state of affairs. Desires that whatever may be decided upon, may be communicated to the writer, who is heartily ready to do whatever may tend to the welfare of His Majesty and the Vazīr, and the prosperity of the Empire. Does not think that Javāhir Singh Jāṭ, Najību'd-Daulah and the other Rohilla *sardārs* will go over to the Shah and surrender their territories to him. The Shah has no object in invading India but to obtain money, and he has no right thereto except might. In the writer's opinion, the said *sardārs* are fully aware of this, and in imitation of the English, the King and the Vazīr, are likely to enter into an alliance to prevent the Shah from devastating their territories. Should the Jāṭs and the Rohillas combine and afford the Sikhs a little assistance, it is probable that the Shah will suffer defeat and disgrace. In view of these facts and in view also of the fact that it is generally known that the English are firm to the treaty they made with the King and the Vazīr, and are ready to defend the Empire, five battalions of sepoys have been sent to Sheorajpur to remain on the frontiers of Kora. More troops will be sent to reinforce them if necessary. Desires that His Majesty may be informed of this and assured thereby of the loyalty and devotion of the English. The Nawab Vazīr also may be informed of this and told that the English are always ready to protect his dominions. When the enemy see "us" united and prepared for war, they will be afraid to make war upon "us", as the Marhattas were last year. Hopes to be informed of whatever passes between the addressee and Shujā'u'd-Daulah at Faizabad. *PS.*—Does not think it advisable for the King to write to the Shah or for the addressee to go to him, and opines that many evils would result therefrom. Moreover it would be beneath the dignity of "our" King, the "Lord of the world" to write to a man who has come to India accompanied by a large army with hostile intentions. When the expected letters from the Shah are received and their contents are known, it would be easy to decide whether to reply to them or not. *PS.*—Has received the *'arẓī* and the *rājibu'l-'arẓ* addressed by Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo to the King. The Raja made a similar application to His Majesty last year. As his proposals are unacceptable, it is not necessary to take notice of them.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 73, pp. 31-33.*]

Mar. 8. **146.** From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. The Nawab Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and the Nawab Dūndī Khān hearing that Lord Clive was coming to Patna, sent the writer to wait upon him in order to negotiate some necessary and important business. But before the writer reached Patna, Lord Clive returned to Calcutta. Of this the writer informed his masters and received orders in answer to repair to Calcutta. But as Lord Clive's intended departure had been publicly announced, the writer halted on the way. Has lately informed Mr. Chamier of the particulars of this affair. Mr. Chamier must have written to the Governor on the subject. The remaining part of his commission the writer will communicate to the Governor face to face. The sum, however, of what he has to represent

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is this. The Rohilla *sardārs* are desirous of entering into negotiations with the Governor of Calcutta without the intervention of any other person, so that trusty men being deputed from each party to the other, the same friendship and alliance may be formed between them as has been formed between the English and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. While others intervened in the negotiations between the Vazīr and the English, nothing was settled to the purpose. As soon as an alliance is formed between the Rohillas and the English, great advantages will result to both parties, and matters will be settled in a proper manner with the Shah Durrānī. Sends two letters for Lord Clive. As Mr. Verelst now fills His Lordship's place, it is hoped that he will send answers to them as also to this *'arẓī* of the writer's. The negotiations between the Nawab Mīr Ja'far and the Rohilla *sardārs* were conducted formerly by the writer, and if Mirzā Kāẓim Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, is with the Governor, he will inform His Excellency of the writer's services during the trouble at Patna.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 108, p. 51. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Mar. 8. **147.** Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān to Lord Clive. Is exceedingly glad to hear of his coming to Patna. Has sent Ghulām Ḥusain Khān to wait upon him. When the Khān has the honour of seeing His Lordship, he will acquaint His Lordship with everything by word of mouth. Whatever His Lordship thinks necessary to communicate to the writer, he may do so through the Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 109, pp. 51, 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 8. **148.** Dūndī Khān to Lord Clive. Acknowledges receipt of two of His Lordship's letters. Professes allegiance to the King and friendship to the Vazīr. Is desirous of entering into an alliance with the English. Has sent this letter through Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, to whom he refers His Lordship for particulars. Dated Jan. 7.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 110, p. 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Mar. 8. **149.** From the King. Expresses satisfaction at Mr. Verelst's appointment as Governor. Is desirous of sending Munīru'd-Daulah to acquaint him with several necessary and important matters face to face.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 111, p. 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 8. **150.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a paper of news.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 112, p. 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 8. **151.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has sent a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 113, p. 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 8. **152.** From the Sēṭhs. Have received Lord Clive's letter informing them of Mr. Verelst's appointment as Governor. Express great joy thereat.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 114, p. 52. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Mar. 8. **153.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has received the Governor's letter. Will shortly come to Calcutta to deliberate on every measure for the

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establishment of a firm and lasting union between the English *sardārs* and Raja Jānūjī, his master. Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn, having received his dispatches, will shortly arrive in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 115, pp. 52, 53.*]

Mar. 9. **154**. From Raja Kishn Chand. Sends a *nazr* on the occasion of his having been honoured with the title of Mahārājā through the favour of Lord Clive.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 115A, p. 53. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Mar. 9. **155**. To the King. Has received several *farmāns* requiring the payment of the stipulated money and the dispatch of the customary present of elephants. As the Governor is at all times ready to perform the duties of loyalty and devotion, he has issued strict orders to the officers at Murshidabad to send the elephants without delay and in future to pay the money regularly every month.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 74, p. 33. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 71, p. 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 9. **156**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for a present of fruit.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 72, p. 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 9.* **157**. To the Vazīr. Mr. Bolts has represented to the writer that he has some money due to him in His Excellency's territory. Requests that that gentleman's *gumāshtahs* may be allowed to realise the money. As the *gumāshtahs* of European traders create disturbance in His Excellency's territory, the writer will stop them altogether from going there.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 75, p. 31. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 73, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Mar. 9.† **158**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Mr. Bolts has represented to the writer that Gavāl Dās and others, whom he employed in his concerns at Mirzapur, have not yet realised the outstanding balances due to that gentleman. Requests that his *gumāshtahs* may not be obstructed in collecting the money.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 76, p. 31. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 74, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Mar. 10. **159**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is exerting himself day and night for the collection of the revenues and in all other measures conducive to the welfare of the Company. The balance up to the 7th March, notwithstanding his vigilance, amounts to Rs. 25,87,000. Out of this sum Rs. 7,55,956 is due from the *parganah* of Dinajpur alone. The net revenue of that district may be computed at Rs. 15,31,089-1. No stone will be left unturned on the part of the writer to make good these deficiencies. As to the Dinajpur affair, orders have been issued to the *Zamīndār* and *Pēshkār* to repair to Murshidabad with their accounts.

* Mar. 3 according to the volume of copies.
† Mar. 3 according to the volume of copies.

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This matter is now the object of the writer's whole attention, and Mr. Sykes is likewise intent on inquiring into the circumstances. If from an examination of the accounts frauds appear to have been committed, the guilty shall meet with merited punishment and the money be refunded by them. For the rest, every other matter will be settled for the advantage of the country agreeably to the Governor's sentiments. The writer feels neither repose nor content, except when he is labouring in the service of the *Sarkār*. In a few days the accounts of the balances will be transmitted and from them the particular state of things will be apparent to the Governor. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 115B, p. 53. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 10. **160**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that by the diligence of Himmat Singh, who was appointed supervisor of the saltpetre industry in Purnea and other districts, the several contracts have been fulfilled, and the accounts given in. The amount of the saltpetre ready is 21,100 maunds. Only one *parganah* is behind hand and orders have been sent to the proper authorities there to expedite the manufacture of the quantity agreed on. Encloses the accounts for the Governor's inspection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 116, p. 54. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Mar. 10. **161**. From the Vazīr. Has received his two letters. In reply declares that with all fervour of heart he supports every measure proposed by the English *sardārs* and that he will not deviate therefrom in the smallest degree. From the known valour of the English, he is confident that the Shah, should he advance to these parts, will meet with shame and disgrace. Nothing will pass between the writer and the Shah without the Governor being privy thereto. The fears which the writer might have reasonably entertained from the restless disposition and avarice of the natives of Hindustan, and from that villain Qāsim, have entirely been dispelled by the confidence that he has acquired on account of his alliance with the English. With regard to Qāsim, the writer cannot employ his own forces against him, as it would be considered in an evil light by the world. But there are other ways of capturing him. Among the Rohillas, there are numbers who for the sake of reward would sacrifice their nearest friends. Consequently on the condition proposed by Lord Clive the execution of that plan is practicable. Encloses a paper of news.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 117, pp. 54, 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 10. **161A**. Paper of news. The Shah's influence is confined merely to those tracts which are covered by his army. The *zamīndārs* appear in general so well affected to the Sikhs that it is usual with the latter to repair by night to the villages, where they find every refreshment. By day they retire from them and again fall to harassing the Shah's troops. If the Shah remains between the two rivers Bias and Sutlej, the Sikhs will continue to remain in the neighbourhood, but if he passes over towards Sirhind, the Sikhs will then become masters of the parts he leaves behind him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 117A, p. 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

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Mar. 10. **162.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Majesty His has returned to Allahabad fort. Colonel Barker is also staying there. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah is well at Oudh and the Shah Abdālī is in his former situation. Desires a speedy answer to the several important letters which the writer has addressed to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 118, p. 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 11. **163.** To Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received his letter intimating his intention of coming to Calcutta for the communication of important particulars and enclosing two letters for Lord Clive, one from Iqtidāru'd-Daulah Bahādur Bahrām Jang(Dūndī Khān) and the other from Nawab Ḥāfiẓu'l-Mulk Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Is glad to learn that the addressee is coming to see him. Encloses a *dastak.*

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 77, p. 36. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 75, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Mar. 11. **164.** *Dastak* granted to Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. The *rāhdārs* and *chaukīdārs* of Bengal and Behar are informed that Ghulām Ḥusain Khān is proceeding to Calcutta to see the Governor. He has with him the necessary articles of food and clothing. Let no one stop or interfere with him in any way.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 77A, p. 34.*]

Mar. 11. **165.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for a present of shawls, otter etc.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 78, pp. 33, 34. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 76, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

[Mar. 11.] **166.** To the *Faujdār* of Alipur. Mr. Hardgrave has represented to the writer that the people in the Alipur district evade payment of the money for goods bought of him. Directs him to compel them immediately to discharge what is due.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 77, p. 25. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 19.*]

[Mar. 11.] **167.** To the *Faujdār* of Bhagalpur. Orders him to send without delay some *Sītā Kund water and in future to send it always from time to time. Encloses a *dastak* for the same.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 78, p. 25. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 19.*]

Mar. 11. **168.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for a present of fruit.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 79, p. 25. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 12. **169.** To the Vazīr. The English forces have now been stationed in His Excellency's dominions for a considerable length of time. As yet they have neither received the *bhattah* nor any other allowance, on account of which they are in great distress. Requests that His Excellency may deliver to Colonel Barker such allowances as are by treaty stipulated, exclusive of the monthly payments.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 79, p. 34. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 80, p. 27. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

* A spring in Bhagalpur.

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Mar. 12. **170.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 80, pp. 34, 35. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 81, pp. 27, 28. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 12. **171.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. States that on account of the Khān having appointed a person who was formerly in the service of the English gentlemen to carry on the opium business, the Dutch suspect the English of monopolising it and have consequently addressed several memorials to the Governor. Is in favour of this business being left free to all people so that the revenues of the *Sarkār* may suffer no diminution. If therefore the Dutch make fair and equitable purchases from the *paikārs*, there can be no objection; but should they aim at grasping the whole business, the Khān is desired immediately to inform the Governor of it, in order that they may be deprived of their share in the business altogether, and the "open door" closed to them. Desires also that the necessary orders on the subject may be promulgated through those parts. Hopes that the collection of saltpetre in Tajpur and Purnea will be properly managed this year. Any increase in the quantity usually produced will be the means of much gratification to the Governor. *PS.*—The Dutch complain that their boats are detained at Bhutmari. Desires that the matter may be inquired into.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 81, p. 35. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 82, p. 28. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 12. **172.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter containing a statement of the collections made up to the 25th *Phāgan*; and stating that after the expiry of the month, all the accounts will be prepared and sent, and all the balances realised, that 7 *lākhs* of rupees being still due in the district of Dinajpur, orders have been sent to the *Pēshkār* of that place to repair to Murshidabad with his papers, and that on examination whosover is found guilty of misappropriating the money, shall be punished and compelled to refund it. Is perfectly sensible of the pains which the Khān takes in the collection of the revenues; but it has frequently been reported to the writer that the *'āmils* who were sent from Murshidabad to Dinajpur, took over rfom the *zamīndār* charge of the collections, part of which they placed to the Government's account, and put the rest into their pockets. Desires that these dishonest *'āmils* may be punished in such a manner as may deter others from following their example. Desires also that the Khān may be ever ready to do whatever may tend to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the ryots, who are, as it were, God's trust placed in his hands.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 82, pp. 35, 36. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 82A, pp. 28, 29. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 12. **173.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Complimentary.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 83, p. 29. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

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Mar. 15. 174. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Kāmdat Sēn, Raja of Morang, set out from Murshidabad on the 26th February, attended by Harkishn Dās, and will shortly arrive in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 119, p. 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 16. 175. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a *nazr* of 21 gold mohurs on the part of Balvant Singh, Raja of Benares, on the occasion of Mr. Verelst's appointment as Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 120, p. 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Mar. 16. 176. From the Vazīr. Has received his letter asking the writer to allow the Company's people to seize Messrs Davie and Nicol. Replies that as the connection between the writer and the English *sardārs* is so close and intimate, whosoever among the English and their dependants comes within the limits of his dominions, he is shown every mark of favour and distinction. Accordingly when Mr. Nicol came to the writer at Faizabad and represented that he had some money unrealised in Oudh, he was allowed to collect it and settle all his concerns at Gorakhpur. If the writer had known that this proceeding was contrary to the Governor's commands, it would never have been adopted. And now what person will dare throw obstacles in the way of "my brother's" people wheresoever they are employed, since his affairs and the writer's have but one face? Has accordingly issued an edict that whosoever among the English or others is found residing in Oudh without the Governor's permission, may be seized and sent to Calcutta. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 121, pp. 55, 56. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 16. 177. To Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Has received his letter saying that some boats laden with goods were allowed to proceed to Calcutta and that no duties were imposed upon them. Tells him that he ought to have detained the boats, until either the *dastak* was shown or the duties were paid to him, and that in future he should on no account suffer such boats to pass.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 83, pp. 36, 37. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 84, p. 25. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Mar. 17. 178. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr. Sykes has proceeded towards Dacca, and the writer is at present wholly engaged in the necessary business of the *Sarkār*, night and day revolving in his mind the means of making up the arrears. By the favour of the Almighty, such balances as are still due for the present year will be collected. A statement of the annual sums received fron Dacca was, some time ago, transmitted to Lord Clive, and it must have been seen by Mr. Verelst. When the writer returned to Murshidabad from Calcutta, he invested Raja Mahā Singh with authority to retrench several unnecessary expenses which were incurred at Dacca. The Raja accordingly struck off about seventy or eighty thousand rupees, by which means there will be so much saving to the *Sarkār* for the present and still further advantages will be obtained next year. The accounts are still unsettled and have

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not been examined by the writer. The Raja has been directed to furnish Mr. Sykes with a full account of these and other particulars as also of the *band-o-bast*, and after that to allow him to raise the rents in such places as admit of an increase. The expeditious settlement of Dacca is highly proper and advisable. By the favour of God, all abuses will be entirely eradicated. Since the writer's allowance has finally been fixed by the Committee, he does not covet a single *kauṛī* of the revenues of the country. The Raja will not fail to abolish such expenses as may be struck off with consistency. The sum of 2 *lākhs* of rupees has been set apart for some particular disbursements. These include the expenses of boats which belong to the *Ṣūbahdār*. Formerly the annual expense of boats was 3 *lākhs*, but now by these regulations, it has been reduced to one *lākh*. Has already represented this matter to the Governor and spoken of it to Mr. Sykes. Whatever the Governor directs, will be put in force. When Mr. Sykes returns from Dacca and brings the accounts properly arranged, these will be forwarded to the Governor. The writer formerly sent Lord Clive the accounts of the balances relating to Dacca and other districts. Whatever increase has been made in the rent and *nazrs* of the *parganah* of Nuralipur, has been entered in the accounts which are sent for the Governor's inspection. Mr. Sykes has already been supplied with the paper of increase in the rents and *nazrs*. *PS.*—Has been informed that Mr. Barwell is going to be appointed to the chiefship of Dacca. The behaviour of that gentleman to the inhabitants of Malda is as manifest as the sun. So violent were his proceedings that it was impossible to check them. The restrictions that were placed on his affairs of timber saltpetre etc. irritated him to the most violent remonstrances. Now that he is going to Dacca, he will take to his old ways again, so that much confusion and disorder will take place throughout these parts. Jusārat K͟hān and Raja Mahā Singh, who are stationed in authority there on the writer's part, will experience the same treatment from him as the writer himself formerly did in the transactions of timber and saltpetre; and any trouble the said persons may be involved in on that account will be equally felt by the writer. Mr. Cartier, while he was Chief of Dacca, acted with so much moderation and equity towards the *'āmils* that the writer received constant satisfaction and the affairs of the *Sarkār* were administered with success and justice. Fears that when Mr. Barwell is appointed Chief of Dacca, everything will fall into disorder and perpetual interruption will obstruct the *'āmils* in the discharge of their duties. Has set forth these circumstances in their faithful light. For the rest whatever is the Governor's pleasure, may be done.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 122, pp. 56-58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 17. 179. To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Has received his letter. Understands what he writes regarding the reductions he has effected at Jahangirnagar. The expense of the flotilla of boats is entirely improper. Hopes that the K͟hān will endeavour to reduce this expense also. Mr. Barwell has not yet gone to Jahangirnagar, but will do so shortly. Assures the addressee that that gentleman will on no account interfere in

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any trade besides what is dependent on the factory. Should he do so, he will be recalled to Calcutta at once.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 84, p. 37. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 85, pp. 25, 26. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 17. **180.** To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Kishn Mānik, *Zamīndār* of Raushanabad, who arrived in Calcutta some time ago, has fallen ill. From a meeting the Governor has had with him it appears that the people who were employed under him have embezzled large sums of money. The *Zamīndār* will send the K͟hān the names of his employés. Desires the K͟hān to summon the *'āmil* of the *Sarkār* and the *Zamīndār's* employés and examine them face to face. Desires him also to send an honest *'āmil* to the *Zamīndār* to assist him in the collection of the revenues.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 84A, p. 37. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 86, p. 26. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 19. **181.** From the King. Expresses great uneasiness at not having received an answer to his numerous *shuqqahs*. Desires that Diā Rām Paṇḍit may be permitted to repair to the Royal presence after the *sāhūkārs'* account is settled, the stipulated payments brought to account up to the end of March, and the most suitable method determined on for the punctual payment of the tribute by monthly instalments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 123, p. 58.*]

Mar. 19. **182.** From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 124, p. 58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 20. **183.** To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Some time ago, Mr. Rennell was sent to survey the country, armed with a *parvānah* enjoining the *zamīndārs* to assist him in his work. Has now been informed that the *Zamīndār* of Jessore has not taken the least notice of the *parvānah* or assisted Mr. Rennell; and that the *Shiqdār* of Pukharia has insulted a sepoy belonging to that gentleman. This is very bad. Desires the K͟hān to summon the *Zamīndār* and the *Shiqdār* to Murshidabad and to punish them properly that it may be a lesson to others.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 85, p. 40. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 87, pp. 26, 27. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 20. **184.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his friendly letter saying that the addressee had resolved on the 9th of this month to take leave of His Majesty and repair to Faizabad to confer with Shujā'u'd-Daulah on affairs of state; but that in the meantime the Vazīr arrived at Jhusi, that His Excellency will have an audience of the King on the 6th; that the Shah crossing the Sutlej, has advanced 9 *kōs* towards Sirhind; that Rāo Mēgh Rāj, Najību'd-Daulah's *vakīl*, escorted by 100 horse has arrived with his master with expresses from the Shah and letters from Shah Valī K͟hān; that a detachment of 60 horse from this party was dispatched with letters for Dūndī K͟hān, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān

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Aḥmad Khān, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and His Majesty; that, Najību'd Daulah has crossed the Jumna and taken the road to Sirhind in order to join the Shah; that the reports of the Shah's coming to Delhi are strong—a fact which must have been evident to the writer from the papers of news; that hitherto nothing on the subject has been communicated to the King by the writer; that an account of the conference to be held between the King, the Vazīr, and Colonel Barker regarding the Shah will be submitted to the writer; that the addressee's several letters have not yet been answered; that the King will accede to whatever the writer proposes and will not do any thing contrary thereto; and that the Vazīr is also firmly attached to the writer, since His Excellency owes his present position to Lord Clive and the other English *sardārs*; and desiring that strict orders may be given to the *ḍāks* to forward the addressee's letters with care. Thinks that the coming of the Vazīr to see His Majesty is very proper and expedient. Though the Shah may get as far as Delhi, it will be impossible for him to make further progress. At the time of his former expedition into India, what difficulties did he not encounter and what losses did he not suffer? It is by no means his intention to settle in this country. Besides he has no claim to it. All he wants is to amass money. The fame of the victories of the English must have reached his ears. And as the English are living under the shadow of His Majesty Shah 'Ālam, and owe allegiance to no other King, the Shah will be afraid to demand money from "us" or devastate "our" country. If however he is bent on doing mischief, the victorious English army will, according to the treaty, march immediately to defend the dominions of His Majesty and the Vazīr. For the present five batallions with artillery have been sent to Sheorajpur. Desires that when the expected letters from the Shah arrive, the Governor may be informed of their contents, in order that whatever may be advisable, may be communicated to the addressee. Desires to know whether Nawab Aḥmad Khān, Ḥāfiẓu'l-Mulk and Dūndī Khān and the Jāṭ *sardārs* will go to the Shah to pay him homage or purchase his mercy with money, or do something else. Desires also that His Majesty may be told not to be anxious, that the English are ready to serve him and to carry out the engagement they entered into with him. Answers to the addressee's letters have been dispatched and they must have reached him by this time. Proposes that in future the letters that are exchanged between the writer and the addressee may be numbered in order that it may be known with certainty what letters arrive and what letters miscarry. This letter is No. 1.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 86, pp. 38-40. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 88, pp. 29-31. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 12, 13.*]

Mar. 20. **185.** To the *Zamīndār* of Tamluk. Has been informed that he is sending for *malangīs* from the *parganah* of Mina Chawra by force and cutting down trees there. Is certain that this will result in a breach of the peace and the ruin of the *parganah*. Tells him to desist from such proceedings; otherwise he will be punished.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 87, pp. 40, 41.*]

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Mar. 21. **186**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter relating to the opium trade. Has never appointed an ex-servant of the English Company to manage the opium trade, nor has he any knowledge of it. Some time ago, the writer sent positive orders to Raja Shitāb Rāy to open the trade to all people in general and by no means to allow it to be confined to one individual. If the Raja has placed it in the hands of one man, he has never apprised the writer of it. Has now again written to him desiring an explanation of his conduct, and directing him to put the opium trade on the footing of the original regulation, giving free license to all on payment of the duties, and strictly prohibiting its being engrossed by one individual; to give the Dutch likewise on their satisfying the *paikārs*, liberty to purchase; and if any one infringes these orders, to report him to the writer. In this affair, the Governor's commands will be implicitly obeyed, and no one permitted to deviate in the least therefrom. With regard to the complaints of the Dutch. namely that their boats were detained at Bhutmari, states that whenever the Dutch *vakīl* represents a grievance of this nature to the writer, the latter never omits to give a severe reprimand to the *chaukīdārs* and to insist on their abstaining from illegal practices. Has on this occasion sent for the *zamīndār* and *'āmils* of Bhutmari and on proof of their guilt will give them such punishment as may deter them from committing the same offence again. *PS.*—With regard to the collections at Dinajpur, and the moneys said to have been embezzled there by a certain *'āmil* from Murshidabad, says that the *'āmil* was sent from Murshidabad not to collect the revenues but to order the *zamīndār* to deliver in the stipulated rents. The *zamīndār* himself has never mentioned to the writer a syllable about his being dispossessed of his authority by the *'āmil* or about the embezzlement of the revenues by the latter or about the country being ruined. Can by no means believe that this mischief has been done by the *'āmil*. Were the writer's own brother guilty, the writer would punish him. Accordingly the *zamīndār* and the *pēshkār* were summoned to Murshidabad in order that whatever frauds had been committed or sums embezzled, might be brought to light. Mr. Sykes began an examination of them, which lasted for nearly four days. The *zamīndār* pleaded that he had not yet collected all the revenue, and was therefore unable to speak with certainty. At the end, he applied for leave to return to his district stating that it was the season for concluding balances, and that he would devote himself to the collections and the adjustments of the accounts in order that by the time of the *puniā*, he might bring the accounts with him for inspection. Mr. Sykes and the writer on deliberation came to an agreement that he should have permission to depart agreeably to his request. All the *'āmils* of Dinajpur have been sent for, and will be kept in custody till the accounts are brought in. On an examination of them, whosoever is found guilty of misappropriating the money of the *Sarkār*, shall undergo such punishment as will intimidate others. The writer pays every attention to the investigation of frauds and never lets the guilty go free. The Dinajpur business will by no means be neglected. On the contrary all possible methods will be adopted to arrive at the truth. *PS.*—Some time ago, on a com-

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plaint preferred by the Dutch *vakīl*, the *chaukīdār* of Bhutmari was ordered to refund the money which he had misappropriated and was dismissed from his post. Is in doubt whether the present complaint concerns the former or the new *chaukīdār*. The new *chaukīdār* has been sent for and will be examined. The Governor will be informed of the result. *PS.*—The manager of the saltpetre business has got 21,100 maunds of saltpetre ready. Only one *parganah* is in arrears. The account will shortly be sent to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 125, pp. 58-62. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 21.* **187.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges receipt of his letter forwarding a *nazr* from Raja Balvant Singh

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 88, p. 37. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 89, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Mar. 21.† **188.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Acknowledges receipt of the *nazr* sent by him through Raja Shitāb Rāy.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 89, pp. 37, 38. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 90, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Mar. 21. **189.** *Dastak* granted to Muḥammad Qāsim. Whereas the Governor has been informed by Mr. Grant that Rām Gobind, Raghū Nandan, Gangā Parshād, Shiām Rām, Rāj Nārāyan, Muḥammad Yūsuf, Shaikh Muḥibbu'llah, Nand Rām, Rāj Narāyan Mālī, Lakkhī Narāyan and Ghulām Muḥammad *Shiqdār* do not let the Company's people trade in the *mufaṣṣal* and have, moreover, plundered the factory at Khulna, Muḥammad Qāsim, a servant of the Company's, is appointed to arrest the above-named rascals and bring them to Calcutta in order that after inquiry they may be properly punished.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 90, p. 38.*]

Mar. 22. **190.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends the Governor a present ol some grapes and requests him to accept it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 126, p. 62. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Mar. 22. **191.** To Sirāju'd-Daulah Anvaru'd-Dīn Khān, Nawab of Arcot Has received his two letters, one congratulating the writer on his appointment as Governor, and the other requesting him to get the addressee Gopamau as *altamghah*. Replies that he will do his best in the matter.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 91, p. 41. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 91, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 17.*]

Mar. 23. **192.** From Najību'd-Daulah [? Najaf Khān]. States that with regard to the *jāgīr* of 2 *lākhs* of rupees which was bestowed upon him by the Company, he has received one payment for the past year, but nothing for the current year. Requests that in future he may be paid

* Mar. 19 according to the volume of copies.

† Mar. 19 according to the volume of copies.

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like His Majesty by monthly instalments. Will shortly send an account of the money he has received.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 127, p. 62. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Mar. 23. **193.** From the Vazīr. The affair of Captain Nicol is this. General [Carnac] recommended him to the writer in the strongest manner; and he has given the writer the greatest satisfaction upon all occasions. He lately came to Gorakhpur to receive some money due to him from Zard 'Alī Khān, etc., and requested permission to trade. Out of respect to "our" former connection and the General's recommendation, his request was granted and a house was given to him at Oudh. In the meantime, letters from the Governor and Colonel Barker arrived saying that Captain Nicol was no longer a servant of the Company's, that he had no authority from the Company for remaining in Hindustan and that the Governor was going to send him to Europe. Consequently the writer brought the Captain with him to Allahabad and delivered him over to the Colonel, who will send him to Calcutta. Requests that he may be suffered to remain in Calcutta two or three years and to trade in order that he may earn something before retiring to Europe. Hopes that out of the regard which the Governor has for the writer, he will comply with this his request. The General also will be obliged thereby. The reports that the writer has taken Captain Nicol into his service, and given him sepoys to train; that he has presented the writer with 400 fire-locks; that Mons. Gentil is concealing* both these gentlemen in his house and searching for fire-locks for the writer, are all utterly false. It is hoped that the Governor will not give any credit to them. The writer never entertained Captain Nicol in his service, nor did Mons. Gentil conceal him. He came openly and in public to wait upon the writer. Who is the other European who is said to have come to the writer? What business has Mons. Gentil with fire-locks? The writer kept him with him solely because General Carnac recommended him to the writer at Chapra, treated him with great regard and also had a friendship for him; otherwise what did the writer know of him? His respect for the friendship of the English *sardārs* is engraved on his heart. Uses all diligence to preserve the same, and hopes that the foundation thereof will be daily strengthened. Mons. Gentil will write the Governor divers particulars, which may be depended upon as just and true, seeing that Mons. Gentil is a man of integrity.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 128, pp. 61-63. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 23. **194.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Forwards a letter together with a *nazr* of twentyone gold mohurs from Raja Balvant Singh.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 130, p. 63.*]

Mar. 23. **195.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Sends a congratulatory *nazr* of twentyone gold mohurs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 129, p. 63. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

* The other gentleman alluded to is perhaps Mr. Davie.

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Mar. 24. **196**. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Encloses a copy of a *shuqqah* from the King acknowledging receipt of 28 elephants out of the 30 which were sent and saying that two of them died on the road.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 131, p. 64. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 24. **197**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah has arrived at Jhusi opposite Allahabad and will visit His Majesty on the 7th March. The Shah is at a distance of 9 *kōs* on the other side of Sirhind. Rāo Mēgh Rāj, accompanied by 100 horsemen has brought letters to his master Najību'd-Daulah. Sixty of the horsemen are coming this way with letters for the King and Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Promises to forward the letters on their arrival. Solicits instructions on the subject of the approach of the Shah. His Majesty will act agreeably thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 132, p. 64. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 24. **198**. To the King. Thanks the King for conferring upon him the title of Qamaru'd-Daulah Iftikhāru'l-Mulk 'Umdatu'l-Mamālik Sipahdār Jang, the rank of 7,000 horse and the dignity of the *māhī-marātib*. Professes loyalty and attachment.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 92, pp. 41, 42. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 92, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 24. **199**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter together with the seals both small and large and the King's *shuqqah* conferring upon the Governor the new title. Has sent a reply to the *shuqqah*, and requests that it may be laid before His Majesty.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 93, p. 42. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 93, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Mar. 24. **200**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter together with a present of grapes.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 94, p. 32. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Mar. 24. **201**. To the Vazīr. Has been informed by Colonel Barker that His Excellency fears that the present expedition of the Shah is likely to affect his territories and those of the King, and that therefore he is anxious to know what measures the English have resolved to pursue, should such a circumstance take place. Has repeatedly represented to His Excellency that the English will never depart one hair's breadth from the engagements they have entered into with him and His Majesty. As long as the writer is alive or there is an Englishman in Hindustan, His Excellency will never want for assistance. As this is a truth of which His Excellency is perfectly convinced, it is needless to dilate further upon it. As the interests of His Excellency and those of the English are one and will always remain so, it is necessary to unite and make a common provision against this impending danger. The English forces were never so large or so ready for war as they are now, so much so that even if the Rohillas and Jāṭs join the Shah, the English can defeat them. But notwithstanding the superiority which discipline gives them, as the English forces consist entirely of infantry,

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and those of the Shah entirely of cavalry, a great disadvantage is liable to arise, for it would be impossible to pursue the enemy after they are defeated. It is therefore necessary that His Excellency should raise a formidable body of cavalry. It is probable that the Shah will not come this way till after the end of the rainy season. Consequently His Excellency will have a considerable interval in which to get cavalry ready. As the occasion is pressing, no time should be lost. Above all, particular attention should be paid to the excellence of the troops, as the Shah's horsemen are far hardier than those to be found in India. In regard to the Jāṭs and Rohillas, some measure ought certainly to be taken. It is advisable that His Excellency should endeavour to procure from them a plain answer as to the part they intend to play. Najību'd-Daulah has already gone over to the Shah, but it cannot be conceived that Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān, Dūndī K͟hān, Aḥmad K͟hān, and Javāhir Singh, will follow suit, as in doing so they will be robbed by the Shah. Moreover, their territories will be ruined and devastated if they allow the Shah to pass through them. It seems therefore proper that a trusty person should, without delay, be sent to them with letters representing the critical state of affairs and the propriety of a general union against the common enemy; and telling them that "we" are ready to support and assist them in every way, that an English force has already been stationed on the frontier of Kora, that in case of necessity it will be reinforced, that His Excellency himself is raising a large army, and that if the Rohillas and Jāṭs join the English and His Excellency, the Shah on seeing such a formidable combination against himself, will lose heart and return to his own country. Negotiations of this kind will certainly elicit a definite answer from the Rohillas and Jāṭs. If they unite with "us" with heart and soul, the progress of the Shah towards these parts will be stopped, and that villain Qāsim will fall into "our" hands. And if they join the Shah, "we" shall take measures against them with more certainty. Colonel Smith is now setting out for the army. He will inform His Excellency of all the arrangements that have already been decided upon, and of the future plans. *PS.*—Sends two letters for Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān, and Dūndī K͟hān enclosed in a melon. Requests that after seeing them, His Excellency may forward them if he thinks it advisable, or he may keep them and inform the writer of it.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 94, p. 44. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 95, pp. 32-34. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Mar. 24. **202.** To Anūp Singh, *Zamīndār* of Rangamati. Commands him not to interrupt Mr. Bailey in his business, but to lend him every assistance possible.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 96, p. 34. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 1.*]

Mar. 25. **203.** From the King. Sends the Governor *sanads* conferring upon him the title of 'Umdatu'l-Mamālik Iftik͟hāru'l-Mulk Qamaru'd-Daulah Sipahdār Jang, and the rank of 7,000 horse. Recommends Munīru'd-Daulah to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 133, p. 64. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

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Mar. 25. **204**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Governor on his getting a new title and sends the seals of it together with the Royal *sanads* and *shuqqah*. *PS.*—Intimates that he generally writes to the Governor twice a week; and that as he has received no answers to his letters, he apprehends that his letters have miscarried. Requests that the matter may be inquired into and strict orders be given to the *ḍāks* to be more careful.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 134, p. 64. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 25. **205**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests the Governor to procure him from the King the *parganah* of Gopamau as *jāgīr*, as it is the place of his birth and as it has been the abode of his family for many years. The writer made the same request to Lord Clive and Mr. Vansittart.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 135, pp. 64-65. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Mar. 25. **206**. From Raja Jay Kishn Rāy. Has received the Governor's letter commanding him to lend all assistance to Captain DuGloss in his survey and not to impede him in any way. In reply, complains that the people fly from their houses on hearing the news of Captain DuGloss's coming for fear of being pressed, by which means the collection of the revenues is greatly interrupted. Promises, nevertheless, to show all obedience to the Governor's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 136, p. 65. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Mar. 25.* **207**. To Raghū Nāth Rāo. Has received his letter through Nīlū Dhar Paṇḍit, the addressee's *vakīl*, and learnt all particulars. As the English and the Marhattas are firmly united both in Northern India and in the Deccan, they can punish all their enemies and secure for the people of God peace and tranquillity. Has learnt with the greatest indignation that the Shah has written to the addressee in a proud and haughty manner threatening him with war and rapine, should he act contrary to the dictates of that enemy of mankind. The Shah has no right but that of the sword to the Empire of Hindustan or to the services of the addressee and the other chiefs. It is evident that his object is to plunder the country and extort money from the people and not to settle in the country. Under these circumstances, it behoves them as loyal servants of the Moghal dynasty and as friends of the people of God, not to be silent spectators of their ruin and let the Empire fall an easy prey to the Shah, but, uniting with heart and soul, to oppose this great enemy of mankind. Has sent some English troops to Sheorajpur. More troops are ready and will be sent in case of necessity. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah also has a formidable force and is raising more troops. The English and the Vazīr are resolved to oppose with their combined forces any one who attempts to invade this part of the country, and in defence of their territories they are prepared to advance towards the west. They are ready to support the addressee. Lest the Shah think that he is running away to the Deccan through fear, and lest he be disgraced in the eyes of the world, it is

* Mar. 28 according to the volume of copies.

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advisable that immediately on receipt of this letter, he should return to Northern India. The Rohilla chiefs also have been asked to join the alliance. If they agree, it is well; if not, there will not be much harm done, for what power is there in Hindustan that can oppose "our" combined forces? Refers him for further particulars to Nīlū Dhar Pandit.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 95, pp. 45, 46. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 97, pp. 34-36. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Mar. 25. **208.** To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Has received his letter for Lord Clive by the hands of Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, and understood all particulars. Has written to Ghulām Ḥusain Khān to repair to Calcutta soon and sent him a *dastak*. As soon as he arrives, negotiations will take place and the addressee will be informed if any decision is come to. In the meantime as the state of affairs is critical and the time short, the Governor thinks it necessary to write a few words concerning the present political situation. From repeated intelligence it is evident that the Shah has designs upon India. Should he pursue his present course, it is probable that he will reach Delhi this year; but he cannot proceed beyond it on account of the rains. The addressee has therefore six months in which to think out such measures as may be deemed necessary, and to determine whether he will disgrace himself by bearing the Shah's oppression patiently, or gain honour by fighting him. As the Governor considers the interests of the English and those of the Rohillas identical, he discloses to the addressee his plans and assures him that he is determined to carry them into execution. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the English have long acknowledged Shah 'Ālam as their sovereign and will never transfer their allegiance to any other King. Accordingly they have determined to oppose with their joint forces whosoever invades the Royal territories, and to support all such powers as have courage enough to fight a man who has no claim to the country. Desires that the addressee together with Dūndī Khān, Nawab Aḥmad Khān, and Raja Javâhir Singh may join the alliance existing between the English and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The Shah seeing such a formidable league formed against him, will be frightened and return to his own country. Should he venture to fight, he is bound to be defeated and meet with shame and disgrace. Has written to the Vazīr asking him to send a trusty person to the addressee to confer with him upon these matters. Moreover an English force has been sent to the frontiers of Kora to convince the addressee and all Hindustan of the firmness of their purpose. Hopes that the addressee, knowing that the English never break their word, will put implicit confidence in what the Governor has written, and will consider this letter in the place of a thousand.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 96, pp. 42-44. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 98, pp. 36, 37. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 5.*]

Mar. 25. **209.** To Dūndī Khān. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 96, pp. 42-44. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 99, p. 37. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 3.*]

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Mar. 25. **210.** To Raja Kishn Chand. Has received his *nazr* and letter intimating that the King has conferred upon him the title of Mahārājindar and has presented him with a fringed palanquin.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 97, pp. 44, 45. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 100, p. 37. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Mar. 25. **211.** To Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Understands that the *zamīndārs* of Hijili, Tamluk, and Mahishadal dispose of old salt to various gentlemen who apply to the Governor for *dastaks* for the same. Cannot conceive that all this salt is old. Is sure that there did not exist so much old salt, when the Company took the business into their hands. Thinks that the *zamīndārs* have dried last year's salt and want by this means to impose upon both the Governor and the Khān. Desires him thoroughly to inquire how much old salt there is and to whom it belongs; and to inform the Governor of it. Will not grant *dastaks* for old salt until he has seen the Khān's answer.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 98, p. 42. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 101, p. 37. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Mar. 25. **212.** To Raja Tilōk Chand. Desires him to supply 500 labourers who are urgently needed to dig a tank.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 99, p. 45.*]

Mar. 26. **213.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah visited the King, and there was a conference at which Sir Robert Barker was present. The Vazīr left on the 10th March. As regards the Shah, the news is that as soon as he crossed the river at Sirhind, the Sikhs took possession of Lahore and the country between the two rivers Ravi and Sutlej, and placed garrisons there. In the writer's opinion, the Shah will not be able either to bring the Sikhs to punishment or expel them from the country between the two rivers. Has already informed the Governor that some horsemen from the Shah with Rāo Mēgh Rāj have arrived in the camp of Najību'd-Daulah; that some of them have set out from thence with letters for Dūndī Khān; and that Najību'd-Daulah is moving to Sirhind to meet the Shah. *PS.*—The expected letters from the Shah for the King and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah have not yet arrived. As soon as they arrive, they will be forwarded to the Governor. Raghū Nāth Rāo, upon the report of the Shah's approach, moved from the country of the Jāṭs towards Sironj. The alliance which the writer hoped for between the Marhattas, the English and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah not having taken place, the Marhattas have marched back with a view to their own preservation. The Vazīr showed the writer the letter which he received from the Governor concerning His Majesty's purpose of sending his family to Ajīt Singh in the fort of Mukandpur. States that it is true that there are many weak people in the Presence who represent foolish measures to His Majesty, but that the Governor need not be anxious about that matter. Assures His Excellency that nothing shall ever take place which may be derogatory to the honour of the English. Colonel Barker and the writer are both in the Presence and take care of everything, so that the

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representation of interested persons will have no effect, nor will His Majesty enter upon any business without informing the Governor of it. *PS.*—On account of some necessary expenses, the writer has borrowed of the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah Rs. 1,37,000 on the King's account. Requests that the same amount may be paid to Parsudh Rāy, the Vazīr's *vakīl*, out of the payment for the month of April.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 137, pp. 65, 66. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 12.*]

Mar. 26. **214**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. On the 10th March, an *'arẓī* arrived from Najību'd-Daulah to His Majesty. After perusing it, His Majesty enclosed it in a *shuqqah* and sent it to the Governor. His Majesty has not yet had any correspondence or negotiations with the Shah and leaves the determination of all measures to the Governor's counsel and wisdom. It is a true proverb that prevention is better than cure. If, as Najību'd-Daulah has represented, the Shah intends to stay two or three years in Hindustan, and if Aḥmad Khān and the other Rohilla *sardārs* join him, the consequences will be very grave and the remedy of them will be very difficult. If the Governor and the Council out of their wisdom think an alliance with the Shah to be advisable, it is requested that His Excellency may represent the same to His Majesty, and send the writer instructions that he may act agreeably thereto. Cannot do anything without the Governor's commands. His Majesty will agree to whatever His Excellency proposes and do nothing against his wishes, seeing that he depends solely upon His Excellency's attachment and that of the other English *sardārs* for the proper management of the affairs of his Empire. *PS.*—As the Shah has advanced 14 *kōs* on this side of Sirhind and encamped at Nivar [*Banour], and the time is short, it is hoped that the Governor will send the writer a speedy answer. His Majesty is anxiously expecting an answer from the Governor. Has spoken at length upon the subject of an alliance and peace with the Shah, to Colonel Barker, who has probably informed the Governor of it. Mīr Qāsim is determined to go to the Shah. His *vakīl* has long been with the Shah and made large promises to him. At present the safety of the whole Empire depends on the safety of the English. It is a true proverb that peace is most excellent. As the writer is a loyal servant of His Majesty's, a firm friend of the Governor, and a faithful well-wisher of the English, he desires nothing so much as the good of the country and the peace of the people of God. If the Governor is in favour of an alliance with the Shah, the writer is ready to go to him whenever His Majesty and the Governor order him. By the blessing of God a firm league and friendship will be duly and happily entered upon, the counsels and evil views of "our" enemies frustrated, and the writer will return loaded with honour. Should this proposal meet with His Excellency's approbation, he should send the writer an *'arẓī* for the Shah, and a letter of friendship for Shah Valī Khān, his Vazīr, with expedition. Is the servant of the Governor's will. Whatever he directs, the writer will not depart a

* According to Rennell "Nivar" and "Banour" are written in the same manner in Persian thus نيور One is liable to confuse the two words when no dots are given.

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hair's breadth therefrom, seeing that the Governor is the first in this age for wisdom and counsel.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 138, pp. 66, 67. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 12, 13.*]

Mar. 26. **215**. From the King. Encloses an *'arẓī* from Najību'd-Daulah, and writes to the same effect as Munīru'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 140, p. 68. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 26. **216**. Najību'd-Daulah to the King. States that in consequence of the Shah's orders and the necessity of his own situation, he is repairing, though in a very weak condition, to wait upon him. The Shah proposes to remain two or three years in Hindustan, and therefore the writer recommends His Majesty to send Munīru'd-Daulah, who has a personal influence in the Shah's Court, to negotiate with him. Gives this advice from his inviolable attachment to His Majesty's interest.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 140A, p. 68. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 26. **217**. Report of a conversation between the King and Colonel Sir Robert Barker, drawn up by His Majesty and transmitted by the Colonel. Aḥmad Shah has advanced 8 *kōs* on this side of Sirhind, and arrived at Banour, which is 70 *kōs* from Delhi. Najību'd-Daulah has marched to visit the Shah agreeably to his orders, and has probably joined him by this time. Letters also have arrived from Shah Valī Khān directing Dūndī Khān, Mullā Sardār, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, Faiẓu'llah Khān, and Aḥmad Khān to repair to the Shah's camp. Mīr Qāsim, that foul villain, has absolutely determined to go to the Shah; his *vakīl* has been a long time in the Shah's army with bills to the amount of 10 *lākhs* and he has made large promises. From his soul, he has a great enmity to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. If the Shah moves to Delhi and is joined by the Rohillas, which God avert, the counsels of evil and foolish men will prevail, and he in consequence will move this way. The remedy of the evil will then be difficult and a bloody war will ensue. And if on one side the Shah himself moves towards Allahabad by the road of Farrukhabad, and on the other the Rohillas attack Lucknow and Oudh, it will be very difficult to engage both armies. In this case it seems best and most advisable to "our heart inexhaustible as the drops of the ocean" to avert the coming danger by an alliance and friendship with the Shah. But; if the latter does not agree to amicable terms and peace, the best thing both for His Majesty and the English would be not to engage him in the Allahabad or Faizabad country, but to fall back upon Patna. Has laid before the Colonel all that passes in his "sacred heart." Desires him to write the particulars thereof to Mr. Verelst, requesting a speedy answer. As soon as it arrives, whatever the Colonel represents, will be approved by His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 141, pp. 68, 69. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 26. **218**. From Mīr Ashraf. Sends a *naẓr* of 2 gold mohurs on the occasion of Mr. Verelst's accession to the Government.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 139, p. 67. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

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Mar. 26. **219.** To Mīr Ashraf. Acknowledges receipt of his congratulatory letter and *nazr*.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 100, p. 45.*]

Mar. 27. **220.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, who was deputed by Lord Clive to treat with Raja Jānūjī, and who reached Nagpur after a long and painful journey, has sent the writer a letter enclosing an *'arzī* for Lord Clive. As the letter contains a particular narrative of the difficulties he encountered, the writer forwards it together with the *'arzī* for the Governor's inspection. *PS.*—Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān has taken leave of Raja Jānūjī and may shortly be expected in the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 142, p. 69. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 27. * **221.** Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān to Lord Clive. The writer commenced his journey from Mirzapur and reached the Districts of Raja Baij Singh, who kept him a prisoner in the jungles for a month. Not one of his followers was allowed to move from that spot. After much altercation the Raja let him go, though not without first extorting from him both money and effects, and ordering some of his attendants to conduct the writer to the frontiers of his country. When the country of Raja Hindū Pat was reached, the *'āmils* at Dannura detained him for eleven days and did not release him until they had taken from him some money and goods. When he arrived within the confines of Raja Niẓām Shah's territory, the *'āmils* there kept him in confinement for a month. The writer sent to Raja Jānūjī *harkārahs*, who in due time returned with letters and two messengers. On seeing the letters, Raja Niẓām Shah dispatched two of his people with expresses to the *'āmils* of the place where the writer was confined. Immediately on seeing the expresses, the *'āmils* set him at liberty. He then pursued his journey and on the 25th December, got safe to Nagpur. On the 26th, he obtained an audience of the Raja Jānūjī and the other *sardārs*, and spread before them the presents which he had brought with him. The Raja, reviewing them attentively one by one, was much delighted. The next day, a long conference ensued on various topics of business. The Raja demanded 48 *lākhs* of rupees as the *chauth* of Bengal, but mentioned not a syllable about Orissa. A few days later, a letter from Udēpūrī Gusain came in saying that Lord Clive told him that he (the Gusain) had nothing to do with the Bengal affairs, that Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn was commissioned to go to Raja Jānūjī on His Lordship's behalf, and that whatever was the issue of the negotiations, His Lordship would assent to it. The conference was resumed and many subjects of importance were discussed. At last the *bēl bhandār* was tendered to the writer sealed with the Raja's seal. The Raja desired a ratification of this oath under His Lordship's seal saying that His Lordship should send something under his seal in the same manner as he (the Raja) had deposited this pledge, that through that †stone a friend-

* A note in the volume of translations says that Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn's letter to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and his *'arzī* to Lord Clive are to the same effect.

† The representation of Shiva.

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ship imperishable and an affection resembling brotherly love should take place betwixt the English and the Marhattas, and that there was no necessity then to talk about Orissa. The Raja then wrote a letter to Udēpūrī Gusain requiring him to repair to Calcutta where the writer in conjunction with him would bring the business of the *ṣūbahs* to a conclusion. On the 27th January, the writer obtained leave to depart for Calcutta. Intends to set out from Nagpur on the 29th and hopes to attain soon the honour of a meeting with His Lordship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 143, pp. 69-71. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 15.*]

Mar. 27. **222.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. With regard to the *Zamīndār* of Jessore refusing to furnish Mr. Rennell with necessaries, and the *Shiqdār* of Pukharia ill-treating a sepoy belonging to that gentleman, says that he will send for both the *Zamīndār* and the *Shiqdār*, and inflict such punishments on them as may effectually prevent the repetition of the offence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 144, p. 71. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 15, 16.*]

Mar. 27. **223.** From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Khwājah Mirzā, an Armenian, has been for a very long time a servant and dependant of the *Bakhsh-bandar*. Some time ago, several people brought suits against him for very considerable sums. On his protesting against the justness of a demand made upon him by one Qāẓī Karam, an inhabitant of Dacca, the writer inquired into the matter and found that he really owed the claimant Rs. 25,000. In addition to this several other complaints were preferred against him. In truth, he may be deservedly reckoned among the most artful and knavish men of the time. In Calcutta his rogueries are sufficiently known, and their truth may be ascertained from Khwājah Petruse and others. At that time Mons. Law, the French General, addressed a letter to the writer saying that Khwājah Mirzā was employed in making large purchases for the French and might be allowed to remain "here" for some days to transact the business, and that after settling it, he should surrender himself to be examined at Hooghly. Up to this time, however, the Khwājah has not made his appearance and has fled from Chandarnagar to Calcutta, where he has petitioned the Council to grant him the protection of an inhabitant of Calcutta. Seeing that this man is a dependant on the *Bakhsh-bandar*, and so many people have complaints against him, and Mons. Renault, the French Chief, is bound for his return, it is requested that the Governor may give directions to his servants to deliver the Khwājah into the hands of Harīsh Chand, the writer's *vakīl*, that being brought to Hooghly, he may obtain a discharge from the *Bakhsh-bandar*, and satisfy the demands of his creditors. After that he will have liberty to go wherever he pleases.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 145, pp. 71, 72. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Mar. 27. **224.** From Bālājī Paṇḍit (Nānā Farnavīs). Nīlū Paṇḍit, after taking leave of the Governor, came to Raipur, where the writer has fixed his residence, and made mention of the many favours conferred upon him and the eminent virtues possessed by the Governor. Is extremely glad to learn that the English desire to enter into an alliance

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with the Marhattas, and longs impatiently to attain the honour of a personal interview with the Governor. When Nīlū Pandit sets out to see the Mahārājā [Jānūjī], the writer will entrust him with letters. After Nīlū has delivered an account of all matters and received his commissions, he will proceed to Calcutta and lay before the Governor the substance of everything. The Governor's marching into those parts would be a measure founded on the greatest wisdom; and should his inclination bend that way, the writer will be prepared to join him with a numerous army on the banks of the Jumna. Refers him for further particulars to Nīlū Pandit. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 146, pp. 72, 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 2.*]

Mar. 27.* **225.** To the Vazīr. Has already written a letter to His Excellency through Colonel Barker, and explained at large his sentiments on the present state of affairs. Has just received a letter from the Colonel enclosing a declaration from the King; and forwards the same for His Excellency's perusal. The whole tenor of the declaration is so unworthy of the undaunted spirit of the Royal House of Tīmūr, so injurious to the honour of the English nation, and so contrary to the rules of sound policy, that the Governor cannot say whether his concern or astonishment at the declaration was greater. The King has been repeatedly assured in the most solemn manner of the loyalty and devotion of the English; nay, he is himself a witness of it. Yet notwithstanding all this, he lends an easy ear to evil insinuators who create in his mind doubts of the fidelity of the English and conjure up before him visions of imaginary dangers. In these circumstances what can the English do? It is impossible to give stronger assurances of loyalty than those already given, or to produce a stronger proof of the sincerity of those assurances than that an English force has already been sent to the frontiers of Kora. His Majesty is very anxious to enter into negotiations with the Shah, for which the Governor sees absolutely no reason. If the Shah has no intention of coming towards these parts, to negotiate with him is useless; and if he is really coming, nothing short of money will ever satisfy him. But to offer gold and allegiance to a man who has no pretence of authority in this country would be a disgrace to the Throne. Desires His Excellency to repair to Allahabad and, after conferring with His Majesty on the subject, to inform the Governor of what is determined upon. At present the Company's troops are ready. The English are resolved to protect to the last extremity His Majesty's and His Excellency's respective dominions, and never to swerve from their engagements. *PS.*—The King recommends that the Shah should be opposed at Patna and not in the Allahabad or Oudh country. What can His Majesty mean by so unaccountable a piece of advice, unless he intends to throw himself blindly into the Shah's hands and subject both his own dominions and those of His Excellency to all the calamities of wanton rapine.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 101, pp. 48,49. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 102, pp. 37-39. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

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Mar. 27*. **226.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the preceding letter adding that he has written all particulars to Shujā'u'd-Daulah and asked him to repair to the Presence, and, after conferring with His Majesty and the addressee on the situation, to inform the Governor of whatever is decided upon. Has the fullest confidence in the addressee's wisdom and abilities, and hopes that he, in consultation with the Vazīr, will succeed in devising the most advisable measures.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 102, pp. 47, 48. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 103, p. 39. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Mar. 27†. **227.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqah* enclosing an *'arzī* from Najību'd-Daulah. Has also received the declaration which His Majesty made to Colonel Barker and which the latter has transmitted to the Governor. In compliance with His Majesty's commands, returns an answer without delay, and represents to him the resolutions of the English in the present emergency. It is with the greatest concern that the Governor learns that the Court has not yet been purged of self-interested men who never cease from endeavouring to alarm His Majesty's mind. His Majesty need not feel anxious concerning the Shah's expedition, for by the blessing of God, His Majesty's Royal House has stood invincible since the time of its founder Tīmūr, and His Majesty's faithful allies, the English, have never been defeated in battle. His Majesty knows very well what terror and dismay the arrival of Raghū Nāth Rāo spread in Hindustan last year. There were the same apprehensions of a combination of Indian chiefs, the same apprehensions of an attack upon His Majesty's dominions and the Company's districts, yet by the blessing of God, His Majesty's good auspices, and the vigorous efforts of the English, self-interested persons failed to effect anything, and the Marhattas, seeing that the English were strong and prepared for war, refrained from carrying out their design. Cannot understand why His Majesty has to apprehend more from the Shah than he had from the Marhattas; for their army was more formidable, and besides the vicinity of the Deccan, their native country, was a great asset in their favour. The Shah, on the other hand, is far from his native country and will therefore have to be careful what he undertakes. Even if he is successful for a time, it will avail him very little, since he cannot establish himself in this country; but should he sustain a single defeat, he would most probably lose both his life and honour. Represents these things to His Majesty upon a supposition that the Shah has actually hostile intentions against "us"; but his views are not yet known, and till they are known, it would certainly be inconsistent with the dignity of the "King of the world", and of no real service, to enter into negotiations with him. If he is not coming this way, negotiation is unnecessary, but if he is, he will not be satisfied until he gets a *pēshkash*: and to offer gold to a man who wrongfully invades this country is equally dishonourable for

* Mar. 30 according to the volume of copies.

† Ap. 3 according to the volume of copies.

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His Majesty and his faithful allies, the English. Let His Majesty's heart rest perfectly at ease concerning the future. The troops, that are stationed at Patna, have been ordered to march to Lucknow in order to convince all Hindustan of the firmness of the allegiance of the English to His Majesty and of their determination to punish all his enemies, and also in order to be in readiness for whatever may happen. Colonel Smith is now proceeding with all expedition to take command of the army and to confer with His Majesty on the present state of affairs. His Majesty knows very well that the Colonel is a man of integrity, ability and bravery and is devoted to the Royal interests. Hopes that His Majesty will put the most implicit confidence in whatever he represents and regard it as the unalterable resolution of the English.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 103, pp. 50, 51. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 104, pp. 39, 40. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 28. **228.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of oranges.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 24, p. 20. Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 147, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Mar. 28. **228A.** To Bālā Rāo Pandit [Nānā Farnavīs]. Has received his letter and understood the contents. Has drawn up a statement on certain important affairs and encloses it together with four letters from Nīlū Pandit. Desires that the Pandit's letters may be forwarded to the persons to whom they are addressed.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 103A, p. 45.*]

Mar. 29. **229.** From the King. Intimates that when Shujā'u'd-Daulah was in the Presence, he advanced Rs. 1,38,000 for the service of the *Sarkār*. Desires that this sum may be paid to Parsudh Rāy in Calcutta and a proper receipt taken from him and transmitted to His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 148, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 29. **230.** From the King. Has received his *'arẓī*. His former *'arẓī* containing the particulars of Lord Clive's departure and his succeeding to the Governorship was submitted to His Majesty by Munīru'd-Daulah. May the Almighty bless the Governor with prosperity and long preserve him in health and safety to administer with wisdom the affairs of the illustrious House of Tīmūr and of the English Company. Regards him as the strength of the arm of the Empire and the faithful executor of the Royal will; and to His Majesty's heart, inexhaustible as the drops of the ocean, his attachment and fidelity is most highly pleasing. The arrival of Aḥmad Shah within five days' march of Delhi must have been made known to the Governor from the Royal *shuqqah*, Najību'd-Daulah's *'arẓī* and the letters of Colonel Barker and Munīru'd-Daulah. On this occasion whatever measures are deemed expedient by the Governor shall meet with His Majesty's approbation, since the security of his dominions and the maintenance of his dignity is in all respects bound up with the well-being, friendship and loyalty of the Governor and the other English *sardārs*. Assures him that no business will be

entered upon without his advice and that he may rest perfectly easy and free from any apprehensions on this account. With regard to the payment of the stipulated sums, says that numerous applications and bills have been tendered to Mr. Sykes, but up to the time of writing this *shuqqah*, not a *kauṛī* has been paid to the *sāhūkārs*. Requests that directions may be given to the agents at Murshidabad to pay the *gumāshtahs* of the *sāhūkārs* their dues without loss of time, and to transmit to the Governor a receipt for the same, that it may be forwarded to His Majesty. This will give satisfaction and content to His Majesty's heart and pacify the complaints of the *sāhūkārs*. After the *sāhūkārs'* account is settled, and the Royal tribute paid in, the Governor is requested to send the bills in future to Munīru'd-Daulah, since all transactions of this nature pass through his hands. He is the sole director of all the concerns of the illustrious *Sarkār*. Has just learnt from a letter from Raja Shitāb Rāy that Mr. Sykes has paid him at Patna 4 *lākhs* of rupees in bills. The Raja has written to Munīru'd-Daulah that he will forward the bills after receiving an acknowledgement for the same. Cannot understand why 4 *lākhs* have been sent to His Majesty, when the balances due to the *sāhūkārs* are still to be paid. It must certainly be owing to the Governor's not being acquainted with anything concerning these bills. Will be glad to know in what account these bills for 4 *lākhs* are to be entered. If they are not on account of the *sāhūkārs'* dues and are to be reckoned in the April accounts, the Governor is requested to recall them, since His Majesty has not demanded them, nor has Munīru'd-Daulah taken any measures in regard to this affair. Requests that this letter may be replied to soon, since His Majesty's eyes, the light of the universe, are anxiously fixed on the road by which the Governor's *'arẓī* will arrive. Requests also that the *sāhūkārs'* business may be settled with expedition, seeing that they have performed every office of obedience for the illustrious *Sarkār*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 149, pp. 73-76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 8.*]

Mar. 29. 231. From the Vazīr. Intimates that he has advanced Rs. 1,38,000 to His Majesty and requests that it may be paid in Calcutta to Parsudh Rāy who will give a receipt for the same.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 150, p. 76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 29. 232. From Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his being appointed Governor. Has sent Ẓuhūr 'Alī Bēg to attend on him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 151, p. 76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 2.*]

Mar. 29. 233. From Kāmdat Singh, Raja of Morang. The districts of Bejpur, Amarpur and Makwanpur extending from Bhutan to Nepal and from Purnea to Tirhut and Bettiah, and being four days' journey round, have from the earliest times composed his *rāj*. At no time whatever has he paid either rent or *pēshkash* to any one. The country of Bhat Gaon was formerly under the jurisdiction of his father, but the *zamīndārs*

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there entering into a conspiracy with the Raja of Sikkim, who possessed the district of Bhutan, threw off their allegiance to the writer's father. After some time in the year 1172 of the Bengal era, Budh Karan and Ajīt Rāy, the writer's servants, proposed to the writer that he should assert his authority in that country. The writer accordingly expended about 40 or 50 thousand rupees in levying a body of troops sufficient to subjugate the country. The said servants asked him to pay the troops out of his own *sarkār*, while he wanted to pay them from the revenues of the country; but they would not listen. Great numbers of the troops were natives of Purnea and Tirhut, while some were inhabitants of the mountains. The said servants urged them to demand their pay from the writer. Consequently they pressed him to such extremities that being without a remedy, he paid them from his own treasury. At the same time, he removed those servants from their posts and reduced them to the state of simple dependants. Upon this, they formed a design of assassinating or imprisoning him, and by setting up his son, who was only four years' old, got the management of everything into their own hands. They communicated to the writer that as there was no war on foot, it was useless to bear the enormous expenditure of keeping the troops and advised him to disband them, adding that he could re-entertain them whenever there was occasion for them. Accordingly he disbanded the troops; but to his surprise they were entertained by those servants, and a few days afterwards, they fell upon him with these troops. He, being utterly destitute of a force, fought only two or three skirmishes with the help of a few of his faithful adherents. Against such a numerous army he was able to effect nothing, and at last was defeated and driven out of his country. He fled into Purnea where he remained for some time and corresponded with the *faujdārs* of those parts. Suchīt Rām, the present *faujdār*, was not known [?] to him. He therefore made an application to Suchīt Rām and after explaining the state of his affairs, requested assistance in recovering the possession of his country. Suchīt Rām replied that he would refer the matter to the Nawab and that if the Nawab gave orders, he would without doubt afford him support and reinstate him. The Nawab on learning his circumstances dispatched Rāo Arjan Singh with a *parvānah* of encouragement to fetch him. In consequence of this, the writer repaired to Murshidabad where he was honoured with a dress and his heart was comforted. Has now been sent by the Nawab to the Governor, of whose bounty and compassion he is a humble suitor. Requests that orders may be issued to Mr. Sykes and the Nawab for furnishing him with a body of troops, that through their assistance, he may again recover his territories. Whatever expenses may attend the expedition, will be defrayed by him. The produce of his country is tin, iron, cutch, musk, cow-tails, rock-oil, elephants, famous cardamoms, *jadwār* and *hekma* [medicinal woods], poisonous drugs, large timber, honey, wax, the rhinoceros, the horns of the rhinoceros, elephants' teeth, lac, falcons, hawks and other birds of prey, parrots and minas. What is the truth, the writer has related.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 152, pp. 76-78.*]

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Mar. 30. **234**. From the Vazīr. Now that the Shah has arrived at Sirhind, and all the Rohilla *sardārs* have sent their *vakīls* to him, it appears to the writer that should they all unite with the Shah, his force will become much more formidable than it is at present, and it will then be very difficult to take effectual measures against him. A remedy for this is absolutely necessary, seeing that the Rohillas have adopted a new attitude at the approach of the Shah. Encloses a letter which the Rohillas have addressed to the writer concerning that villain Mīr Qāsim and draws the Governor's attention to the style of the letter. Why did they not formerly write in this manner? The fact is that they have grown haughty on account of the coming of the Shah. It is therefore necessary to take some measures before they all unite. * "The mouth of a spring may be stopped by a single needle, while the stream which may flow from it cannot be crossed on an elephant." In the writer's opinion, it would be best that the Governor should send orders to Colonel Barker to enter into a firm alliance with the Marhattas and attach the Jāṭs and other Hindustani *sardārs* to himself, and not to suffer them to unite with the Shah. In case the Governor thinks that the Shah will come, it would be proper first to punish the Rohillas, and then the Shah is nothing. If, however, the Governor is of opinion that it is not proper to commence hostilities either against the Shah or the Rohillas, the writer must own that he differs from him. In his opinion it is necessary either to bring over an enemy to one's own side or to take measures against him; but to leave both things undone is in no way prudent. The Shah is coming at the invitation of the Rohillas and upon a reliance of support from them; but if they do not help him, what power has he to enter Hindustan? Is absolutely convinced that things will ultimately end in war with the Shah and the Rohillas. Which is therefore better? That they should all be allowed to unite and to bring over all Hindustan to their party and then to fall upon "us," or that "we" should first take measures against them? Surely it is best that the Rohillas should first be punished. Hopes that the Governor will call a meeting of the Council and give the writer speedy information of the resolutions of the English. Should the Rohillas bring the Shah upon "us", it would be difficult to satisfy him; but he is a mean-spirited man; and a little sum will make him easy, provided it is decided to punish the Rohillas first.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 153, pp. 78-80. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Mar. 30. **235**. Dūndī Khān to Ḥāfiẓ Rahmat Khān. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah at Shahabad, and the addressee's desire to have an interview with him on the frontiers, and stating that provided this took place, the addressee would settle the matter of an allowance for Mīr Qāsim in a proper manner, but that if a personal interview did not come about, he would

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* The original couplet is :—

سر چشمه شاید گرفتن به میل * چو پرشد نیاید گذشتن پیل

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adjust this affair by letter. The addressee knows the situation of Mīr Qāsim very well. Being driven from his territories and his home he at first fled to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's dominions, and then upon a change of affairs there came to the Rohillas. On account of his great distress and want, he is now trying every means and scheme to find a remedy. The country of Bengal is now in the hands of the English, and as Mīr Qāsim is applying to every one for assistance, the ultimate consequence will be a war against them. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah should explain this matter to the English and settle some fixed allowance for Mīr Qāsim's maintenance. Part of the allowance should be given by himself, and part by the English, so that having the wherewithal to support himself, he may throw aside all other schemes. If the addressee has a personal interview with the Vazīr and the affair of Mīr Qāsim can be settled face to face, it is well; if not, it is hoped that the addressee will make a due representation of it in writing and send it by the hands of some person of confidence. Hopes that the addressee will take all due pains in the accomplishment of this business, seeing that it is an act of friendship to the Vazīr and the English. When this is settled, Mīr Qāsim will never interfere in anything contrary to the wishes of the Vazīr. Desires the addressee to give the Vazīr full satisfaction on this head.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 154, pp. 80-82. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 4.*]

Mar. 30. **236.** Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān to his *vakīl* with the Vazīr. Has received his several *'arzīs,* and comprehended their contents. Some time ago, Dūndī Khān addressed a letter to the writer requesting him to prevail upon the Vazīr to grant an allowance to Mīr Qāsim, so that the latter, being satisfied therewith, might cease from planning new schemes. The writer replied that the Vazīr was coming towards the Rohilla country, that the writer intended to have an interview with him and that at the interview he would represent the matter personally to the Vazīr. Has now heard that the Vazīr has gone back to those parts. Encloses another letter sent by Dūndī Khān on the same subject. Desires the *vakīl* to show it to the Vazīr and to inform the writer of what the Vazīr says, that agreeably thereto, the writer may reply to Dūndī Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 155, p. 82. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 30. **237.** Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān to the Vazīr. Has already written His Excellency a letter which must have reached him. Now that His Excellency honours this neighbourhood with his presence, the writer does not know how long His Excellency proposes to stay here or what way his future intentions lie. As the writer's heart is filled with the most longing desire to hear of His Excellency's welfare, it is requested that he may be favoured with letters that he may be informed of His Excellency's health and the secrets of his heart. Refers him for particulars to Muḥammad Mukarram Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 156, pp. 82, 83.*]

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Mar. 30.* 238. To the King. Agreeably to His Majesty's orders the officers at Murshidabad have been directed to pay the *gumāshtahs* of Kashmīrī Mal and Baijnāth all the money due to them up to the end of *Shavvāl*, and to send the Governor a proper acknowledgment of the same. The bill which is now forwarded to His Majesty is also on account of the money due to the *sāhūkārs*. Requests His Majesty not to borrow any more money until the *sāhūkārs'* account is entirely settled and the time for the payment of the next instalment has arrived. The Governor's reason for making this request is that in future the money may be paid into the Royal treasury in time without the interposition of a third party.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 104, p. 46. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 105, p. 42. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Mar. 30.† 239. To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 105, p. 47. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 109, p. 43. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Mar. 30.‡ 240. To the Vazīr. His Excellency's letters do not reach Calcutta until after considerable intervals. Requests that the *ḍāk* people may be ordered to be careful and expeditious, and to deliver the letters to Mr. Rumbold at Patna. That gentleman will forward them to Calcutta. Requests His Excellency also to number all his letters that it may be easily known if any letter miscarries. The Governor will do the same.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 107, p. 47. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 106, p. 42. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Mar. 30. 241. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Raja of Morang is so much indisposed that the Governor has decided to send him back to Murshidabad. When the Governor and the Khān meet, they will then deliberate on what is most proper to be done in the Raja's case.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 107, p. 42. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 30. § 242. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Some time ago, Lord Clive wrote to Mr. Sykes to pay the *gumāshtahs* of Kashmīrī Mal and Baijnāth the sums advanced by them to His Majesty. The Governor likewise now desires the Khān to pay the money to Dēbī Shah and Harbhanj, the *gumāshtahs* of the said *sāhūkārs* in the presence of Raghū Nāth Paṇḍit, to take a receipt for the same, and transmit it to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 106, p. 47. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 108, pp. 42, 43. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Mar. 30. 243. *Sanad* sent to Raja Kalyān Singh through Khiyālī Rām. Let it be known to the *mutaṣaddīs, chaudhrīs, qānūngos* and cultivators

* Mar. 28 according to the volume of copies.
† Mar. 28 according to the volume of copies.
‡ Mar. 28 according to the volume of copies.
§ Mar. 28 according to the volume of copies.

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of the province of Behar that in consideration of the useful services rendered to the Company by Raja Shitāb Rāy, *Dīvān* of Behar, his son Raja Kalyān Singh is confirmed in his office of *Nāib Dīvān*. It is necessary that he should spare no pains to do whatever may conduce to the prosperity of the country, the increase of the revenue and the well-being of the ryots, and that he should on no account spend any money without the Company's orders. He should consider this very important.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 107A, p. 49.*]

Apr. 1. **244.** From the Vazīr. Encloses copies of the letters he has received from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān, and of the letters he has written in reply. Is heartily ready to co-operate with the English in every business. Approves of the Governor's ordering the troops to march with all expedition from the Karamnasa. No additional expense will be incurred by sending these troops, since their pay will be at the same rate. Whatever the Governor considers advisable is in every way proper. Requests that an expeditious answer may be sent as the hour for action cannot long be deferred and as some time will be taken up by the negotiations.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 157, p. 85. Abs. R., 1767, 71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **245.** The Shah to the Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter setting forth the particulars of his situation, the hidden purposes of his heart and his sincere attachment to the Presence. Has also been informed of such particulars as he has written to the highly esteemed, the oldest, and most faithful servant of the resplendent Presence, Shah Valī Khān. The latter has replied to the addressee's letter discussing every subject. By the blessing of the Almighty, all will be well. The writer is now engaged in the punishment of the Sikhs and hopes that this lawless race will soon meet with due chastisement. After this business is finished, wherever the writer's sublime thoughts turn, there he will prosecute his plans, and being secure from all interruptions, carry every point that he deems expedient.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 158, pp. 85, 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **246.** Shah Valī Khān to Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter and learnt his views. Rāo Mēgh Rāj has also informed him of the same. Assures him that all affairs will terminate agreeably to his wishes and that the friendship between them will be strengthened. At this time the addressee's *'arzīs* together with an *'arzdāsht* from the Sublime House have been honoured by the inspection of the nobles. An *'arzdāsht* [?] from the Sublime House has been dispatched by the hands of Muqīm Bēg and will shortly arrive in the addressee's illustrious Presence. Desires him to send with all expedition a person of confidence to bear *'arzīs* and to discuss all affairs with the Lord of Dominion and the writer. Requests to be frequently favoured with letters. Refers him for particulars to Rāo Mēgh Rāj.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 159, pp. 86, 87. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

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Apr. 1. **247.** The Shah to Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his *'arzī* containing an account of his situation, the intention of his heart and the firmness of his attachment to the enlightened Presence. The addressee is like the writer descended from a Northern race. Whenever any one from the North came to visit another of the same lineage, it was usual for the latter to consider the circumstances of a mutual origin, and co-operate with him in all undertakings agreeably to the established customs of the North. It is now incontestably known that the addressee is a native of those parts, but that forsaking the conversation and manners of his native land, he has incorporated himself with the inhabitants of Hindustan. Whatever has come to pass, is altogether right. Whatever has been has been; the future will, by the favour of God, be fortunate. Let his heart rest in all respects easy and be ambitious of attaining the writer's favour and regard.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 160, p. 87. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **248.** Shah Valī Khān to Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Comprehends fully the condition to which he has now been reduced. In the Book which brings all things from darkness forth into light, it is written that from the lowest pit of adverse fortunes the pinnacle of exaltation has been ascended. Hopes that by the assistance of the Almighty things to come will be well ordered. The Nawab Mu'tamadu'd-Daulah has written many particulars of his situation. As yet a meeting has not taken place. When that is brought about, and the details of everything are fully related, the whole wicked race will meet with due chastisement. At this time an answer to the addressee's *'arzī* has been dispatched from the Presence, enlightened as the sun. Seeing that he holds the addressee's sublime person dear as his adopted son, it is fit that the addressee should consider his house and dependants as at his disposal, and punctually transmit accounts of his situation and of all affairs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 161, pp. 87, 88. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **249.** Shujā'u'd-Daulah to the Shah. His Majesty's mandates resplendent as the face of the sun, which were through the infinite condescension of Royalty issued from before the throne of dignity supreme and radiance above comprehension, created in the writer reverence and awe similar to what is due to the commands of Heaven itself. On being acquainted with the gracious expressions delivered from the throne, the stirrup of the skies, the writer set forth his gratitude before the gate of the temple of God. His heart swelled to the size of a thousand, and joy took possession of his whole frame. From the God of all power and might five times did he supplicate eternal prosperity to His Majesty, and pray that the Almighty might extend the rays of His Majesty's bounty and the shadow of His Excellence throughout the whole world. May the illustrious attendants of his Presence ever attain the compass of their wishes and be in the enjoyment of all worldly happiness. "Thou hast poured forth favours immeasurable as the sand, one smallest grain of which eclipses the light of a thousand suns." Since the regard of His Majesty has to this eminent degree been lavished on the writer who is lowly and humble as the dust, his heart

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has received confidence and his mind content. It is not unknown to the wisdom, which the universe reveres, how at the battle of Panipat, the writer sided with the auspicious fortune of the Presence and knew no other leader than His Majesty's noble self, and how from his own illustrious mouth the epithet of son raised to eminence the writer who is nothing. Seeing the Nawab Āṣaf Jāh was high in esteem and above all others master of the desires of His Majesty's person, to him the writer has committed the task of representing all circumstances. Is not allied with or dependent on any one else, but continues to be ambitious of obtaining His Majesty's favour and good-will. The said Nawab will lay before the throne, brilliant as the sun, all further particulars. Hopes that His Majesty will extend his approbation to what he represents and continue to exalt the writer, who is as the dust, with mandates replete with benignity. May the sun of His Majesty's renown, kingdom, and universal influence never set.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 162, pp. 88-90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **250**. Shujā'u'd-Daulah to Ya'qūb Ali Khān. Has received several letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān and replied to them. Makes the strongest declaration of friendship and attachment and briefly alludes to his services against the Marhattas. In regard to the lending of succour to, or co-operating with the Shah in his present expedition, the writer represents his entire inability and the emptiness of his treasury. Contradicts the report of his retreating with his family to Patna and says that it has been concocted by evilly-disposed persons, as nothing is further from his intentions. Imagines that the addressee has not yet arrived in the Shah's presence. Desires that as soon as he arrives there, he may inform the writer whether it would be expedient to depute a person of character to confer with the Shah, his fidelity to whom is unshaken, and by whom he has been honoured by the title of son.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 163, p. 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 30.*]

Apr. 1. **251.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter in the expectation of which the writer had postponed his visit to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In the meantime the Vazīr himself arrived in the Presence. Refers the Governor to Colonel Barker for the substance of the conferences that have taken place since that time. According to His Majesty's commands *ḍāks* have been stationed at different places from the Shah's camp to Allahabad. Whenever any intelligence arrives, after it has been inspected by His Majesty, it is put into the Colonel's hands for transmission to Calcutta. A copy of the Vazīr's *'arẓī* in reply to the Royal *shuqqah*, and letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān have already been forwarded by His Majesty through the Colonel. His Majesty is anxious to receive a reply from the Governor. Najību'd-Daulah has paid his obeisance to the Shah, and a paper of intelligence is enclosed regarding that and other ceremonies such as the introductions of the *vakīls* of Aḥmad Khān, Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, Javāhir Singh etc. The Rohilla chiefs are making preparations to join the Shah, but Aḥmad Khān is not in readiness. The Shah is encamped at Mustafabad in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Kachwa, which is 24 *kōs* from Sirhind

and six days' march from Delhi. As yet he has not moved towards Delhi. Concludes by observing that all measures are suspended till the Governor's pleasure is known. *PS.*—With regard to the Governor's objection to the King's proposing an accommodation with the Shah, says that without his previous consent and approbation, the writer will never think of engaging in any matters of business whatever. As he had formerly conducted an embassy to the Shah on the part of ʿĀlamgīr and His present Majesty, and acquitted himself so well as to have acquired great honour thereby, he had been induced to trouble the Governor with two or three lines on that subject. Assures him that not the slightest deviation shall be made from his commands and proposals. *PS.*—Recommends strongly that a letter may be sent from the Presence to the Shah seeing that hitherto the latter has not countenanced any hostile measures of their enemies, and that there has been intimacy between the Shah and Shujāʿu'd-Daulah for a long time. *PS.*—The Shah having now arrived at the fort of Kachwa on the banks of the Jumna, he will probably send for the Rohilla *sardārs*, and having by their assistance settled Sirhind, Lahore and the districts lying between the two rivers, will effectually exterminate the Sikhs. After this he will turn his thoughts to other parts. The season for operations being now almost over, and the rains being in sight, it may be conjectured with some certainty that he will not advance beyond Shahjahanabad [this year], nor does it appear possible that he will be able to put Lahore under a proper form of government or disperse the Sikhs within the compass of two years. Has learnt that Najību'd-Daulah, Yaʿqūb ʿAlī Khān and Raja Dilēr Singh strongly desire that the Shah should advance and seat himself on the throne of Delhi, regulate the affairs of Hindustan and levy contributions from one and all for the maintenance of his army. This is the scheme which suits the sentiments of these three men; but it is affirmed that the Shah himself, Shah Valī Khān, and all the Durrānī *sardārs* in general are not much disposed to enter Hindustan. When any authentic intelligence comes in, it will be laid before the Governor. That pest of mankind, Mīr Qāsim, is with the Shah and is hatching schemes to overthrow the Empire of Hindustan and the illustrious House of Tīmūr. Mīr Qāsim is indeed very artful. *PS.*—Urges strongly the propriety of his being deputed to negotiate a treaty with the Shah and instances in favour of this the fact that Nādir Shah's victories were due only to his adversaries neglecting his proffered terms of friendship. *PS.*—The Governor's letter was shown to His Majesty who expressed the greatest satisfaction therewith and offered up many prayers for the Governor's prosperity. His Majesty spoke much in commendation of the Governor, both to Colonel Barker and the writer, saying that the Governor was sensible, prudent and discerning and that his attachment and allegiance to the Royal person was rooted in his heart and soul. His Majesty regards him as the strength of the arm of the Empire and the sharer of his prosperity. The Governor's intention of sending five battalions with artillery to Sheorajpur is a measure founded on wisdom, judgment and foresight. It is the putting into practice of resolute and unvaried principles; but it is the writer's opinion that the Shah will not turn his thoughts this

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way in the present season, nor will he in any way attempt anything against His Majesty, the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah or the English *sardārs*. The purposes of his heart God only knows. The Rohilla *sardārs* are bound to him by every tie. On this the writer has deeply reflected and of this he is well persuaded. Javāhir Singh acts a dubious part, but in his heart he is not a friend of the Shah. Shujā'u'd-Daulah considers his security as wholly depending on the English *sardārs*, since to them he is indebted for his country, his dignity and his reputation. Up to the writing of this letter, the dispatches from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān have not arrived in the Presence. As soon as they arrive, they will be enclosed in the illustrious *shuqqah* and transmitted through Colonel Barker. *PS.*—Has been informed by His Majesty that the Governor will in a few days set out for Murshidabad and Patna. His Majesty asked him if he also knew it; to which he replied that he had not been acquainted with any such circumstance, and that had it been true, the Governor would certainly have sent him word. Requests that if the Governor has really such an intention, he may be given notice thereof that he may have the honour to meet the Governor at Patna. Requests also that the Governor, if it puts him to no inconvenience, may like Lord Clive spend a few days with His Majesty at Allahabad. This in every sense would be a proper and timely visit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 164, pp. 91-95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 1. **252.** From the King. Encloses an *'arzī* received from Shujā'u'd-Daulah, together with letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān and a paper of intelligence. Requests the earliest answer. Requests also, that as deputies from the Rohillas have already waited on the Shah, some trusty person from Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and Munīru'd-Daulah from the Royal Presence may be sent to the Shah's camp with that object. Every measure will be postponed till the Governor's assent or disapprobation is known.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 165, p. 96. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 8, 9.*]

Apr. 1. **253.** The Vazīr to the King. Has received His Majesty's letter showing the necessity of deputing Munīru'd-Daulah to the Shah. In the writer's opinion, the proposal is founded on wisdom but then it is expedient that the consent of the English *sardārs* should be obtained. After that is done, it will then be in all respects proper for Munīru'd-Daulah to proceed with all expedition. Muqīm Bēg *Chōbdār* has arrived from the Shah. Has dispatched to His Majesty copies of the Shah's and Shah Valī Khān's letters. Shah Valī Khān asks the writer to send a person of confidence with all expedition. Accordingly Runnine [?] 'Alī Bēg Khān will receive his dispatches for that purpose. The sending of Munīru'd-Daulah is an affair of importance. The writer cannot interfere in the matter without the English *sardārs* being privy thereto; but it is necessary that Munīru'd-Daulah should be sent to the writer. As for the rest, His Majesty possesses all wisdom and sagacity. The letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān contain nothing which has not been already explained by the writer to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 166, pp. 96, 97. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 30, 31.*]

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Apr. 1. **254.** Paper of intelligence. Najību'd-Daulah has arrived at the Shah's camp and had conferences with him and Shah Valī Khān. The result of the conferences is not yet known. The Sikhs are assembling in large numbers between the [two] rivers and ravaging the country. The Shāhzādah Javān Bakht has in consequence of some advices from Najību'd-Daulah, returned with his property to Delhi. Letters have also arrived from Najību'd-Daulah for the *sardārs* commanding the garrison. The consternation in the city has somewhat abated.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 167, pp. 97, 98.*]

*Apr. 1. **255.** To the Vazīr. Has received his letter together with the letters of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, Dūndī Khān and Mukarram Khān enclosed. Has learnt with the greatest satisfaction, that the panic caused in Hindustan by the arrival of the Shah has made no impression on His Excellency's mind, and that he is resolved in conjunction with the English to oppose every invader of His Majesty's dominions, with a spirit worthy of His Excellency's high descent and rank. His Excellency may depend upon every support and assistance from the English, and to convince all Hindustan of this, another brigade has been ordered from Patna to join the forces that are already at Allahabad. Has written a letter to Raghū Nāth Rāo upon this subject and encloses a copy of the same for His Excellency's perusal. Encloses also a copy of a letter that has been received from Bālājī Paṇḍit. It appears from this letter how ready the Marhattas are to co-operate in this great work. Advises His Excellency to sound Javāhir Singh on the subject and to raise as large a body of good cavalry as possible. At present the Shah cannot advance further on account of the heat and the approach of the rains; and when the temperate season arrives, seeing such a huge combination against him, he will not be deluded by the machinations of the Rohillas; but if he is, he is bound to be defeated. Has already written to His Excellency that the English have determined not to provoke war with any power. To make war upon the Rohillas at the present moment is particularly inadvisable, for, in the first place, His Excellency's army is not sufficiently strong and in the second place, an alliance with the Marhattas has not yet been concluded. Should "we" attack the Rohillas, they may prevail upon the Shah to invade His Excellency's territory from the north; and as his army is not strong enough to oppose the Shah's and as the English troops might be engaged elsewhere, His Excellency's territory would be subjected to plunder and rapine. Whereas after the expiration of the rainy season, when His Excellency's army is sufficiently strengthened and the alliance [with the Marhattas] finally concluded, "we" can demand a categorical answer from the Rohillas. Should they refuse to change their present hostile attitude, they will receive condign punishment, and a proper force will be stationed in that quarter to protect His Excellency's dominions. Hopes that His Excellency will not fail to use all diligence in what depends upon him agreeably to this plan.

* Apr. 4 according to the volume of copies.

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The English on their part will do all they can. Colonel Smith Ṣaulat Jang is proceeding to Allahabad with all expedition, and will inform His Excellency of all particulars. He is fully empowered to confer with His Excellency on the subject. Desires that whatever he represents, may be regarded as the fixed resolve of the English.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 108, pp. 51-53. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 110, pp. 40-42. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Apr. 2. **256**. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Is exerting himself to the utmost to complete the work of the collections. The account will be ready in a short time.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 168, p. 98. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 2. **257**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has received his letter regarding Mr. Russell. Will, as commanded, communicate all particulars to that gentleman.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 169, p. 98. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Apr. 2. **258.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 170, p. 98. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Apr. 3. **259**. The King to the Shah. The writer's ardent desire to behold the majestic countenance (more radiant than the brightest luminary) of the Shah who is fully conversant with the mysteries of the Almighty, and on whom the Lord of the universe has showered the gift of exalted grandeur, is through the amity of the writer's heart and the regard of his innermost soul, far above any ornaments of style or the most laboured power of language to express. May the Almighty grant the writer the happiness of an interview which would prove no less grateful to his soul than refreshing breezes to the exhausted spirits, and enlighten his eyes by the reflection of the Shah's irradiated forehead. At this time whose beginning is victory and whose ending is glorious, the joyful fame of His Majesty (whom God preserve from the adversity of the world) having marched to the city of Lahore with resolves to overthrow and exterminate the Sikhs, a nation of unbelievers and fosterers of iniquity, has reached his ear, as likewise the news of the health, welfare and prosperity of His Royal Majesty. At the arrival thereof, the writer's heart was filled with the highest and most unutterable satisfaction. May the Creator of the universe bless the standards of renown and dignity with perpetual augmentation of victory and conquest, and may the infidel race, the fomentors of all mischief, be driven to the mansions of perdition through His aid and assistance. Soon after dispatching this letter of friendship, the writer proposes deputing the high in power and authority, eminent in experience and wisdom, most excellent among the servants of "our" mutual greatness and the most sincere promoter of "our" joint interests and glory, Munīru'd-Daulah, to His Majesty's ever fortunate camp; and from his mouth His august Majesty will learn the sacred resolutions and requests of the writer who is as the youngest born of His Majesty's

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children. The writer, who is nothing, has humbled his neck at His Majesty's commands and stands with feelings of reverential homage awaiting the declaration of his will. The most earnest request he has to make to His Gracious Majesty is that he would condescend from the delicious fountains of his most friendly letters to allay the writer's thirst, and to give him an opportunity of tasting the water of His Majesty's Presence, filling him thereby with unspeakable delight. While the planet sun continues to illumine the regions of Heaven, may the bright stars of His Majesty's glory shine with unimpaired splendour. (*A note given at the end of this letter says that a copy of this letter shown by His Majesty to Colonel Barker differs from the foregoing in omitting to mention Munīru'd-Daulah's embassy, in inserting an eulogium of the loyalty of the English sardārs, and in substituting Sirhind for Lahore.*)

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 171, pp. 98-100. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 3. **260**. Shah Valī K͟hān to Jagat Rāy. At this time an auspicious *'arzī* in the name of His Majesty Shah 'Ālam together with letters and presents for His most exalted Excellency Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Munīru'd-Daulah and the English *sardārs* have been sent through Muqīm Bēg, a *chōbdār* of the Sublime Court. Desires the addressee to cause the illustrious *'arzī* and presents to be properly displayed, and when the answers are ready to dispatch them. *PS.*—It is the determination of the Shah, this year, to make a stay of some duration in Hindustan and undertake the regulation of the country. Desires the addressee therefore to send from time to time such information as he may acquire.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 172, p. 100. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Apr. 3. **261.** The Shah to the King. Has not received any account of his welfare for a long time. What can be the reason of it? The writer's heart is very anxious. Has not yet been able, through indisposition, to proceed towards Hindustan; but now he is ready to march to that quarter and will shortly arrive. Hears nothing of the 19 *lākhs* of rupees agreed to by way of *pēshkash*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 173, p. 100.*]

Apr. 3. **262.** The King to the Shah. Has been honoured with his gracious letter. As regards the *pēshkash*, 19 *lākhs* of rupees have been deposited with the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and will shortly be paid.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 174, p. 100. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 4. **263.** From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. In compliance with the Governor's orders, the *faujdārs* have been directed to furnish Colonel Grant, who is proceeding to join the army, with bearers.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 175, p. 100. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 4. **264.** From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Intimates that Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn K͟hān arrived at Benares on the 15th and set out from thence on the 21st for Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 176, p. 101. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

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Apr. 4. **265.** From the Vazīr. At this time it appears from Colonel Barker's letters that the Shah is proposing to advance towards these parts, and has written to the Marhattas that he has no intentions against them, but is resolved to make a direct march for Patna. This intelligence does not appear worthy of credit, though it would not be surprising if he entertained thoughts of this kind. But surely he will first make some declarations or reveal himself by his method of negotiation, and will afterwards resolve on what measures to pursue. Were he really coming to these parts, the writer would have the first information of it, as both Najību'd-Daulah and Ya'qūb 'Ali Khān are in the Shah's presence. In regard to Colonel Barker's proposal that the writer should proceed to Sheorajpur, it is by no means proper or well-judged, since to advance towards the Shah is only to entice him to move onwards. Desires that Colonel Barker may be directed to be guided by the writer's opinion, and not to insist upon his going to Sheorajpur against his will. The writer has interfered in nothing without the Governor's consent in the past, nor will he do so in future. Is now situated in an open and defenceless plain and does not possess any forts to place his family in. Hopes that the Governor will not neglect to write to the Colonel on the subject. If the writer goes to Sheorajpur, he is afraid that insurrections will ensue in the *ṣūbah* and all regulations come to an end. The time for the stated payments has almost expired, but he has not received a single *kauṛī*. *PS.*—It is not advisable for the writer to advance before it is well known whether the Shah really meditates something against these parts. If the writer advanced, it would immediately give rise to a report that he was sent for by the Shah. If the latter without hearkening to reason, marches upon this country, what else remains for the writer, but war? But for the writer to advance first is not right. It is beyond doubt that should the Shah attack them, the valorous English forces united with the writer's troops will bring him to condign punishment. Desires that Colonel Barker may be directed to conform to the writer's opinion, and that the forces stationed at Monghyr may immediately be ordered to march, that being in the neighbourhood, they may be ready to unite with the others, and be prepared for all emergencies. Is extremely desirous that Colonel Barker may be directed not to make any movement without the writer's consent. Has no doubt that the Governor will comply with this his request, since he is determined to act in no way independently of his will and pleasure. Requests that he may be informed of what further measures are secreted in the Governor's heart.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 177, pp. 101, 102. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 5. **266.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. With regard to the *bhattah* of the Company's troops stationed in the country of the King and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, promises to pay it agreeably to the accounts delivered by Colonel Sir Robert Barker. On account of the ravages of the Sikhs in the neighbourhood of Lahore and in the country lying between the rivers Bias and Sutlej, it is probable that the Shah will not attempt coming to Delhi, but will return to Lahore. *PS.*—Recommends keeping a brigade upon the Karamnasa or at Sasaram. The person

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who brought letters from the Shah for the King, has also brought two for Lord Clive. Colonel Barker will forward them to the Governor. Encloses two papers of news and a letter from the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah recommending the recall of the troops ordered to Sheorajpur.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 178, pp. 102, 103. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 5. **267.** Paper of news. Several conferences have been held. The Shah has appointed Ẓābiṭah Khān, *Faujdār* of Sirhind. In a day or two the Shah will march towards Lahore, and canton his troops at Manjoney. Najību'd-Daulah's army is to march towards Sirhind or Ambala. Dated March 12 and 13.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 179, p. 103. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 5. **268.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has sent three bags of chunam as musters of what is to be provided for the Company.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 180, p. 103. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 5.* **269.** To the Vazīr. Has received his letter and understood all particulars. Cannot imagine that the Shah will ever attempt an invasion of this country or come to war with the English, for the news of "our" friendship and alliance and the fame of the achievements of the English arms must have reached his ear. Before taking such a step, he will without doubt reflect on the immense distance which separates this country from his native land. Besides, the English have no cause to quarrel with him. If he wantonly provokes war, justice will be on their side, and by the blessing of God, he will be disgraced with all his adherents. At all events, as it is the duty of every wise man to take precautionary measures, 5 battalions of sepoys with warlike stores have been stationed at Sheorajpur. This will convince the people and chiefs of that part of the country that the English are ready for war. This will also inspire them with courage and confidence and make them resolve to oppose the Shah; but if "we" sit idle within "our" own province and make no preparations whatever, they can never guess "our" intentions. If the Shah does resolve to proceed from Shahjahanabad towards these parts, he can in 15 or 16 days reach the frontiers of His Excellency's territories, for his troops are all cavalry. His Excellency should likewise consider that it will take a long time for news to arrive at Calcutta from Shahjahanabad, and orders to be sent back again, and for reinforcements to march into His Excellency's confines. Consequently before the English troops could reach His Excellency's territories, they would be laid waste by the Shah. On this consideration, the forces that are at Allahabad have been reinforced and ordered to effect a junction with those under the command of Colonel Barker. Desires to be speedily informed of His Excellency's views on the subject. As to Colonel Barker's asking His Excellency to repair to Sheorajpur, says that there is no necessity for it and that his going there would be of great detriment to the collection of the revenues. Asks the Vazīr to return this answer to the Colonel, who will in every respect obey His Excellency's wishes. Has written

* Apr. 6 according to the volume of copies.

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himself to the Colonel on the subject. Hopes to be frequently informed of His Excellency's opinions in order that everything may be done in the best manner possible. "Our" affairs and interests are identical. As yet the Shah's letter has not arrived. If it is friendly, the Governor will reply in a friendly tone. The English will not improperly interfere in anything.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 109, pp. 54, 55. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 111, pp. 43-45. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 25.*]

Apr. 5.* **270.** To the Vazīr. Has received His Excellency's letter concerning the sending of troops to Sheorajpur. Colonel Barker writes to say that on His Excellency's representation, he has halted the troops and is awaiting the writer's instructions. Agreeably to His Excellency's request orders have been sent to the Colonel to remain where he is. Will not direct him to proceed until further advices have been received from His Excellency. *PS.*—Has just heard from Colonel Barker and Munīru'd-Daulah that it is probable that the Shah may return to Lahore. If so, the trouble will be entirely over this year. Congratulates His Excellency on this good news.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 110, pp. 53,54. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 112, p. 45. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 26.*]

Apr. 5.† **271.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter concerning the payment of the *bhattah*. Has also received the two papers of news together with the Vazīr's letter to the addressee. Is extremely glad to learn that there is a probability of the Shah's returning to Lahore. Congratulates the addressee on this news.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 111, p. 53. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 113, p. 45. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 5.‡ **272.** To Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter of congratulations through Ẕuhūr Bēg.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 112, p. 53. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 114, p. 45. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 1.*]

Apr. 5.§ **273.** To the King. Is sending this letter through Colonel Smith who has been appointed to take the command of the army. Has directed him to acquaint His Majesty with the particulars of the English resolutions. Hopes that His Majesty will consult with Colonel Smith upon all such business as may come up. The Colonel will transmit accounts of the same to the writer from time to time; and whatever the writer deems necessary will be communicated to His Majesty through the Colonel. Requests that His Majesty may put implicit confidence in what the Colonel represents.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 113, p. 51. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 115, pp. 45, 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

* Apr. 6 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 6 according to the volume of copies.
‡ Apr. 4 according to the volume of copies.
§ Apr. 3 according to the volume of copies.

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Apr. 5.* 274. To the Vazīr. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 114, p. 53. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 116, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 26.*]

Apr. 6. 275. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Dwells on his unwearied application to the business of the collections, and states that the revenue of the rice season has been all brought to account notwithstanding the heaviness of the statements and the cheapness of grain. Only in the *parganah* of Sahunt [? Sanaut] and some other *parganahs* in the *zamīndārī* of Mitarjīt Singh, some money still remains due. This, by the favour of God, will be soon collected, as proper officers have been appointed for that purpose. Encloses two statements on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 181, p. 103. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Apr. 6. 276. Statement of Raja Shitāb Rāy. The usual method in this *ṣūbah* is to pay the rents for a particular month in the course of the following one; but the writer by diligent and attentive application to the service of the *Sarkār*, has notwithstanding the cheapness of grain, collected the rents regularly by the month and brought the full statement of the season duly to account. From the month of April commences the new season, and by the blessing of God, there will be equal punctuality in the payments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 181A, pp. 103, 104.*]

Apr. 6. 277. Another statement of Raja Shitāb Rāy. Up to the 26th of March, Rs. 35,14,158 have been brought to account. Four *lākhs* from Bhagalpur and Colgong according to the receipts for the *ṣūbah* of Behar are exclusive of this.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 181B, p. 104.*]

Apr. 7. 278. From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the *bhattah* and understands all the particulars. It is manifest that the writer never departs from anything expressed in the treaty, and from his heart and soul he is ready to perform everything. In fact, his life and fortunes are devoted to the English. Nevertheless, as the Governor is just, a similar demand ought to be made upon His Majesty, seeing that the English army did not come solely on the writer's account, but His Majesty's affairs were doubtless concerned therein. Since the time the army came, it has remained in the Presence. Moreover, His Majesty is lord and master, while the writer is but his servant. Therefore the Governor should demand two-thirds of the *bhattah* from His Majesty and one-third from the writer. Desires that Munīru'd-Daulah may be addressed on the subject. Requests that as regards money matters, the Governor may address the writer direct and not through any other English *sardār*. Does not like these matters to be made public. The Governor knows well the burden he labours under, the greatness of his expenses, and the vast losses he has sustained. This is an affair of money, which one some-

* Apr. 6 according to the volume of copies.

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times has and sometimes has not. Why should the Governor write about this to the English *sardārs* when the writer is ready to pay it either in Calcutta or wherever the Governor pleases? Some time ago the Governor wrote to the effect that whatever promises or engagements Lord Clive had made, the same were agreeable to him. Is convinced that out of the truth and integrity which are the distinguishing characteristics of the English, he will be attentive to everything which may relieve and strengthen the writer. He entrusted Lord Clive with diverse secrets of his heart and His Lordship gave him entire satisfaction by complying with his wishes. As the addressee is now in His Lordship's place, the writer is sure that in the same manner he will use all diligence in the writer's business. Has no connections with any one but the Governor. Refers him to Parsudh Rāy for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 182, pp. 104, 105. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 8. **279.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses copies of the Shah' and Shah Valī Khān's letters to the King, and a paper of news, which is to the following effect. Najību'd-Daulah has settled the *pēshkash* for the Shah at 25 *lākhs* of rupees. He himself and Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān will pay 5 *lākhs* of rupees each; Dūndī Khān and Mādhū Singh 2½ *lākhs* of rupees each, and Javāhir Singh will pay 10 *lākhs* of rupees. Najību'd-Daulah has given his own security for the payment of the whole. It was also decided that Najību'd-Daulah should take charge of Sirhind and the country between the Bias and Sutlej; and that the Shah should remain near Jalalabad for the punishment of the Sikhs. On the 16th March, the Shah marched 3 *kōs* back towards Sirhind. *Qāṣids* from Mīr Qāsim came to the Shah's camp with an *'arẓī* to the effect that his *vakīl* had been long with His Majesty, but that His Majesty had negotiated nothing with him, and that he himself was in the custody of the Rohillas but was in hopes of being freed therefrom by His Majesty's coming. The Shah replied that if Mīr Qāsim had been a true speaker, everything might have been done, but that lying answers no end.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 183, p. 105. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Apr. 8. **280.** From the King. Encloses letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān to himself, and asks whether he should send a trusty person to the Shah agreeably to the latter's desire. Shujā'u'd-Daulah has fixed upon 'Alī Naqī Khān to convey his letter and presents to the Shah; but the writer will not send any one from himself without the Governor's approbation. Desires that the *sāhūkārs'* money may be paid soon as he has yet received no advice of its being paid.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 184, pp. 105, 106. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 8. **281.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect, adding that it is reported that the Shah has marched from Sirhind towards Lahore.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 185, p. 106. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

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Apr. 8. **282**. Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān to Lord Clive. Intimates that Muqīm Bēg has set out with letters for His Lordship from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān. Is proceeding to the Shah's army.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 186, p. 106. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 7.*]

Apr. 8. **283**. The Shah to Lord Clive. His Lordship should know that God has granted His Majesty great fortune, that all the inhabitants of Hindustan have united in paying him homage, and that both great and small everywhere obey his high commands. As yet no *'arzī* has been sent by His Lordship, the repository of fidelity, so as to pass under his all-propitious cognizance. If His Lordship has from his soul any desire to tender his services to the threshold, the ward of angels, he should represent the same to His Majesty; and if he has not, he should represent that also, so that right being separated from wrong, His Majesty may fully understand the true state of things.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 187, p. 106. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Apr. 8. **284**. From Shah Valī Khān. It is a long time since the Governor sent any account of his health and welfare. Neither have any *'arzīs* for the august Presence nor letters of friendship for the writer been received from him. This is very discordant to amity with the Shah, the source of bounty. At this time in order more fully to learn the Governor's situation, a Royal letter redolent of grace and equivalent to the Almighty word, to obey which is happiness, and the splendour of which is as the sun, has been issued from the throne, the protector of the world, to the Governor, the faithful servant of the threshold, which is the axis of the universe, and will be conveyed to him by Muqīm Bēg Durrānī, who is a person of confidence. Desires that when he learns the sublime contents of the *farmān*, resplendent as the celestial luminary of the day, he may act agreeably to the dictates thereof, and send an *'arzī* together with a trustworthy person along with Muqīm Bēg. The fixed resolution of His all-potent Majesty is to rear his victorious standards, the keys of the universe, for the extirpation of the ill-fated Sikhs. Many of this detested race have already been extirminated, and those who have escaped the edge of the sword, being dispersed to all the quarters of the winds, seek to hide their heads from the pursuit of the victorious Durrānī heroes, who are intent with all diligence on the discovery of the traitors. In a short time, the plains of this country will be purged of the pollution of this unclean tribe. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 188, pp. 106, 107. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Apr. 9. **285**. From Munnī Bēgam. Desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 189, p. 107. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Apr. 9. **286**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 190, p. 107. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Apr. 9. **287**. From Ụdēpūrī Gusain. Has arrived at Jellasore from Cuttack and sent his *munshī* in advance to Calcutta to inform the Governor of further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 191, p. 107. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

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Apr. 9. **288.** From Muḥammad Riẕā Khān. Intimates that he has sent down 402 of the Company's timbers and that the rest are in the Jalangi.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 192, p. 107. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 11. **289.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Professes attachment and requests to be recommended to Mr. Graham, the newly appointed Chief of Burdwan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 193, p. 108. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Apr. 11. **290.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 194, p. 108. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

Apr. 11. **291.** From Pirthī Rām. Professes attachment and encloses a *nazr* of 1 gold mohur and 5 Rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 195, p. 108. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

Apr. 11.* **292.** To Najaf Khān. Has received his letter stating that he has not received the stipulated money for several months. Promises that in future it will be paid monthly to any person who produces the addressee's receipt.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 115, p. 53. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 117, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 17.*]

Apr. 12. **293.** From the Vazīr. Has already written several letters to the Governor. His impatience to receive a reply is now strained to the utmost, and till he is favoured with one, his heart will continue to be agitated with the greatest anxiety. Encloses papers of intelligence regarding the Shah who on the 16th *Shavvāl* retreated 5 *kōs* towards Lahore. Desires that the troops, which are probably on their march from that side, may be ordered to join those on the Karamnasa. Should circumstances require it, they may be sent from thence; otherwise they need not cross that river.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 196, p. 108. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 12. **294.** Papers of intelligence. It is said that the Shah, on several of the *vakīls* representing to him the good consequences of maintaining his situation, flew into a violent rage, declared that he would move forward immediately to Delhi, and expressed the greatest astonishment that not a single *zamīndār* had made offers of a *pēshkash* since his first setting on foot this expedition against the Sikhs. Najību'd-Daulah, on hearing this, had a private conference with Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān and Rāo Mēgh Rāj, which lasted six hours. After it was over, he repaired to the Presence and said "If your Majesty is resolved to march to Delhi, it is well, but beyond all doubt there will be a general flight of all the inhabitants wherever you pass, and the whole country will become a desert, as already is the case in many parts of it. I have now arrived in your Majesty's presence and have attained the summit of my wishes,

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an interview. If your Majesty actually proceeds [to Delhi], I have one request to make; that you would first sacrifice me and then pursue your intentions." At last it was agreed that the Shah should go to Mustafabad, Najību'd-Daulah accompanying him, that when they arrived at the river Sutlej, the Shah should leave his baggage and other camp encumbrances at the foot of the hills, and that Najību'd-Daulah should remain with the baggage as his weakness disabled him from undergoing the fatigue of advancing further. Ẓābiṭah Khān is to adjust everything at Sirhind and settle the revenues with the *zamīndārs*. The Shah will, it is said, pursue his way to Lahore to chastise the Sikhs. It is further said that Dilēr Singh was heard to declare that were the Shah to maintain his present situation a few days longer, Javāhir Singh would send him a *pēshkash*, or even cede him some territory. The messengers, who were dispatched to negotiate the money affairs, have not yet returned. Rāo Mēgh Rāj affirmed it to be the Shah's intention to march back 5 *kōs* the next day. Najību'd-Daulah ordered Ẓābiṭah Khān to attend His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 196A, pp. 108; 109. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 12. **295**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Raja Javāhir Singh till this time never wrote to the Khān; but he has now sent a letter by Srī Kishn, one of his dependants. Encloses a copy of the letter for the Governor's inspection. The original letter is in the Khān's possession and will likewise be forwarded if the Governor thinks it necessary. Will write in reply whatever the Governor is pleased to intimate.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 197, p. 109. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 12. **296**. Raja Javāhir Singh to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. At this juncture the Shah's troops to the number of 60,000 horse have reached Lahore, and report is very strong that he will get possession of Delhi. Desires the Khān to use his influence with the gentlemen of Calcutta to seal a vow of friendship and alliance with the writer, so that he may be able to make war with the Shah and obtain success, so that the tranquillity of the people of God and the settlement of the affairs of Hindustan may be brought about. Since the Khān is a person of wisdom and experience, it is the writer's desire that he may sound the English on this question and let him know whether they are averse to or desirous of a firm compact with him. Asks to be considered now as invariably attached [to the English] and determined to preserve with them a union in which there never will be the least failure. Is now awaiting the Khān's reply. Should it be thought advisable, the writer will place His Majesty on the throne of Delhi and proclaim Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān, Vazīr. Makes one proposal beforehand, namely, that the fort of Ranthambhor should be placed into the writer's hands. Is in eager expectation of the Khān's answer. Let it not be delayed. Refers him for further particulars to Srī Kishn.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 198, p. 110. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 12. **297**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. In obedience to the Governor's orders, the King's money will be paid to the *gumāshtahs* of Baij Nāth

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and Kashmīrī Mal at Murshidabad in the presence of Raghū Nāth Pandit. Has detained the latter's brother.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 199, pp. 110, 111. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 12. 298. From Vāriṣ 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Monghyr. Intimates that he has written to Nōb Kishn the particulars of the arrears which are due in the *parganahs* under his charge.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 200, p. 111. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

Apr. 12. 299. From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding the agreements entered into by several English gentlemen for the provision of old salt. Requests that Harī Chand, his *vakīl*, may be given a receipt for the money he paid into the treasury at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 201, p. 111. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Apr. 12. 300. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges receipt of his letter of compliments and desires to hear constantly from him.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 118, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 23.*]

Apr. 12. 301. To Munnī Bēgam. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 119, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

Apr. 12. 302. To Raja Kishn Chand. Directs him to provide bearers etc. for the writer who is going to Murshidabad.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 120, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Apr. 12.* 303. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. As the writer is coming to Murshidabad, he desires the Khān, immediately on seeing this letter, to send him twenty-two elephants – twenty for carrying the baggage, and two for riding purposes – together with several *bēldārs* and a *sarbarāhkār*. As soon as they arrive, the writer will start for Murshidabad.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 116, p. 55. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 121, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 12.† 304. To Raja Tilōk Chand. As the writer intends to go to Murshidabad, he requires sŏme bearers. Desires that immediately on receipt of this letter 300 young and strong bearers may be sent to Calcutta. "However soon they arrive, they will yet be late."

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 117, p. 56. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 122, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Apr. 12.‡ 305. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed by Captain Malkin [?] who was appointed to punish the mutinous *tilangās*, that Abū Turāb *Chaudhrī* and Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ have been killed and the mutineers captured. As Mulkān is their ringleader, it is necessary that he should be killed. Desires the Khān to send a *parvānah* to the

* Apr. 11 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.
‡ Apr. 11 according to the volume of copies.

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'*Uhdahdār* of Sundip ordering him to have Mulkān hanged in chains, and to let the body hang for a year in order that others may be intimidated. Desires also that the *parvānah* may first be sent to the writer who will forward it to Chittagong and order the English troops to witness the execution.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 118, p. 55. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 123, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 12.* **306.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed that the *Zamīndār* of Malda has wrongfully taken Rs. 28 from Mr. Russell's *gumāshtah*. Desires him to have the money returned to the *gumāshtah* and to write full particulars of the case.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 119, p. 55. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 124, p. 46. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 12.† **307.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed by Colonel Peach that several tents and guns have been stolen from him at Mandar in the Bhagalpur District. This is very bad and augurs ill for the future. Desires that strict orders may be issued to the *Faujdār* of Bhagalpur to recover the property soon and to punish the thieves properly.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 120, p. 55. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 125, p. 47. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Apr. 14. **308.** To Raja Tilōk Chand. Desires him soon to send the bearers. Will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 24th *Zu'l-Qa'd*.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 120A, pp. 55, 56.*]

Apr. 15. **309.** From the Vazīr. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Encloses the latest advices regarding the Shah, who has moved back to Lahore by several marches of 5 or 6 *kōs* each; so that there is not the slightest occasion for sending the troops. Refers the Governor for particulars to Mons. Gentil. Hopes that the Governor will consider what he says as proceeding from the writer himself, and place entire confidence therein. Has written a full detail of everything to Raja Parsudh Rāy, who will relate all circumstances to the Governor. Requests that a speedy reply may be returned to this letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 202, p. 111. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 15. **310.** Papers of intelligence. The Shah is determined to retreat to his country, though he himself gives it out to the world that he proposes remaining a year longer at Lahore to complete the destruction of the Sikhs. Najību'd-Daulah has paid in two *lākhs* of rupees on account of the stipulated money. The messengers have not yet returned from Javāhir Singh. Amar Singh has been called upon to pay 9 *lākhs*, which sum became due during his management of the Sirhind country. The Shah is encamped on the banks of the Sutlej and threatens the

* Apr. 11 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 11 according to the volume of copies.

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Sikhs. He will, it is said, receive nearly 50 *lākhs* in the space of one year from Sirhind and the country between the rivers without distressing the inhabitants in the least. Shah Valī Khān said to Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān "The Shah will certainly maintain his situation at Lahore for the chastisement of the Sikhs. I will attend him. You must for some days take leave of the Shah and go to the presence of Shah Ālam, and tell him on the part of His Majesty to hasten towards Delhi with the Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah and apply himself to the ordering of the affairs of the Empire." Report further says that Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān will be commissioned to treat with Shujā'u'd-Daulah regarding the payment of certain sums, and demand their respective contributions from Aḥmad Khān and Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. The Shah presented Najību'd-Daulah with a Turkish horse, appointing him at the same time to the supremacy of Hindustan, and Ẓābiṭah Khān to be the colleague of the Vazīr Shah Valī Khān. They made the usual salutations. Ẓābiṭah Khān is now entrusted with all that tract of the country which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Vazīr Shah Valī Khān and is likewise *Faujdār* of Sirhind. Advices from Delhi mention that from a letter written by Rāo Mēgh Rāj, it is understood that the Shah has moved off six *kōs* from Ambala and proposes to retreat three *kōs* further on the 19th, and that not a doubt exists of his evacuating Hindustan entirely. Dated March 17 and 19.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 202A, pp. 111-113. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 15. **311.** From the Vazīr. Some time ago, he was honoured with a gracious *shuqqah* from His Majesty saying that as all the powers and people of note had sent their *vakīls* or personally waited on the Shah, he was desirous of deputing Munīru'd-Daulah with an amicable message to His Afghān Majesty. The writer replied that he himself would send 'Alī Bēg Khān; but it was by no means agreeable to the writer's notions then, nor is it now, seeing that besides the English *sardārs*, he admits of none to influence him, nor does he form connections with any one. He wrote that letter in order to ascertain His Majesty's intentions and the trend of his policy. Encloses a copy of the *'arẓī*. In the time of Lord Clive, when His Lordship and the writer met at Chapra, among the divers affairs of moment that were discussed there was the question of Aḥmad Shah Abdālī. His Lordship observed that as an exchange of letters had been formerly kept up between the Vazīr and the Shah, it was a matter of no consequence if it was continued, or any other outward form or ceremony preserved. The writer therefore sent the Shah some letters, answers to which were duly returned. Has already transmitted copies thereof to the Governor. Now that Muqīm Bēg Khān has arrived from the Shah, it is not for the writer only that he has brought letters, but for the *sardārs* in general, for instance the Rohillas, Aḥmad Khān, Lord Clive and His Majesty. Encloses copies of his replies for the Governor's perusal. His Majesty has written again that he is desirous of sending Munīru'd-Daulah to the Shah. Reflecting on the close union which exists between the writer and the English, and on the assurances which the Governor, pledging the name of God, has given him that he will never cease

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labouring for the writer's interests, and that their friendship will receive perpetual increase from time, the writer's heart has acquired the most perfect confidence and rests in the most profound security. Is sure that there will not be the default even of a single hair on the part of the Governor in the fulfilment of his pledges. Desires that a letter may be written to His Majesty recommending that the affairs of the Presence may be placed in the hands of the writer or some other person and that whatever he thinks proper, expedient and useful, may be put into execution. Has never yet meddled in the most trifling matter without the Governor's instructions, nor will he do so in future. Will labour with all diligence to perform whatever the Governor signifies, since the writer considers the English *sardārs* as the leaders and principals in every transaction and does not look up to any one but them.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 203, pp. 113-115. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 15. **312**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has been informed by the *Nāib Qāẓī* of Hooghly, of many frauds and mal-practices set on foot by the *gumāshtahs* of the *zamīndārs* of Arshah, Ambooah, Paunan, Kahree and other *parganahs* depending on the *zamīndārī* of Raja Tilōk Chand. The *Qāẓī* has been defrauded of his customary duties, by which means the *Nāib* was unable to account for the profits in due manner. Requests the Governor to put a stop to abuses of this nature by giving the necessary directions to the Chief of Hooghly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 204, p. 115. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Apr. 15. **313**. From Raja Dūlab Rām. Intimates that Mr. Sykes has returned to Motijhil with all the accounts completed to the end of March. Desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 205, p. 115. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

Apl. 15.* **314**. To Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Has received his letter concerning the affair of the old salt, and requesting to be furnished with an account of the quantities which certain gentlemen have agreed to purchase, and of the sums they have paid. Sends at present an agreement entered into by Mr. John Mudie and Mr. Maddison, who have paid down Rs. 6,000. Desires the Khān to do what is proper and advisable and to inform the writer of it. Will send the other agreements, whenever they arrive. The treasury accounts are being got ready, and will be sent in a day or two.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 121, p. 56. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 126, p. 47. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

Apr. 15.† **315**. To Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter enclosing a copy of a letter from Javāhir Singh. As the letter comes through the Khān's hands, the writer believes in its genuineness. Desires that Javāhir Singh may be informed that if he is really sincere in his desire to enter

* Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 20 according to the volume of copies.

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into an alliance with the English, he should send a trustworthy *vakīl* to Benares where the writer is going, and where the subject can be thoroughly discussed. Has written a short letter because he is coming to see the Khān. When they meet, they will have a long discussion on all subjects.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 122, pp. 57, 58. Trans. I.,1766-67, no. 127, p. 47. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Apr. 15.* **316**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter together with an account of the receipts. Tells him that as long as he devotes himself to the work of the Company and of the *Sarkār*, he will invariably receive favour and kindness from the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 123, pp. 56, 57. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 128, p. 47. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 22.*]

Apr. 15.† **317**. To the Vazīr. Has received his letter concerning the *bhattah*. Agreeably to his desire, the writer sent for Raja Parsudh Rāy and learnt from him all particulars. Is now preparing to set out for Murshidabad; and if the business there permits, the writer proposes proceeding as far as the Karamnasa or Benares, and if necessary, as far as Allahabad, where he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing His Excellency and discussing with him many matters face to face. Is sure that the question of the *bhattah* and everything else will be settled agreeably to His Excellency's pleasure, seeing that the writer regards His Excellency's interest and honour as his own. As soon as he arrives at Murshidabad, he will let His Excellency know whether he can proceed further up or not. He would have set out long ago, had he not been detained on account of the fact that he wanted to send some reliable account of the Shah's progress and plans to Europe for the Company's information. The ship conveying his letter to the Company left a few days ago. *PS.*—Has received the letters enclosed by Mons. Gentil. It is not clear by whom and to whom they were written. Does not therefore fully comprehend the intent of them. At all events His Excellency should not let these feeble moves of the enemies give him any concern, since the feelings of friendship and confidence between him and the English are too strong to leave the least room for suspicion and doubt. *PS.*—Agreeably to His Excellency's desire, the writer himself will transact all money matters with him and not through other persons. Has received the letters of the Shah etc. addressed to Lord Clive. Will send copies of the letters and of his own answers in a day or two.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 124, p. 57. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 129, pp. 47, 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 26.*]

Apr. 15. **318**. To Pirthī Rām. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and *nazr*.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 130, p. 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 19.*]

* Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 20 according to the volume of copies.

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Apr. 15.* 319. To Raja Tilōk Chand. Has received his letter requesting to be recommended to Mr. Graham. The writer said all that was proper and necessary to that gentleman, who set out for Burdwan two or three days ago. Desires that the Raja may always be ready to assist him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 125, p. 56. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 131, p. 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Apr. 15.† 320. To Umī Chand. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 126, p. 56. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 132, p. 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 1.*]

Apr. 16. 321. From Raja Bējī Nāth, *Zamīndār* of Dinajpur. In consequence of the directions of Mr. Sykes and Muhammad Rizā Khān, he has returned from Murshidabad to his own district and is continually employed in adjusting the accounts and making good the deficiencies. Several of the ryots who had fled, have returned. Begs the Governor's protection and requests that his *vakīl's* representations may be listened to.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 206, p. 115. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Apr. 17. 322. From the Vazīr. Has received his letter relating to the Marhattas, the Shah, the arrangement of affairs within Bengal, and several other particulars. It reflects great credit on the Governor's experience and penetration that he has taken all precautionary measures. Nothing is left for the writer to observe in this place, which can be more advantageously or more wisely judged. Since there is such firm friendship and affection between him and the English, there will at no time exist any disunion in their hearts. Assures the Governor that all his instructions will be carried out most punctually. With regard to Mr. Bolts' money, says that he will apply himself with redoubled diligence to the speedy collection thereof, and insisting on the just demands from all parties, cause payment of the same. Is glad to learn that the Governor intends to come to Patna. His heart longs with impatience to meet the Governor and enjoy the pleasure of a personal interview. Should he propose continuing his march to Allahabad, it will give the writer great felicity, and all the affairs of the Empire will, by the Governor's wisdom and zeal, be properly regulated in the same manner as they were formerly settled by Lord Clive and Raja Nōb Kishn. Encloses the latest intelligence regarding the Shah. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 207, pp. 115, 116. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 17. 323. Paper of intelligence. It is doubtful whether Zābitah Khān has been appointed *Faujdār* of Sirhind. Najību'd-Daulah made a proposal to the Shah for the grant, but received no answer. The Sikhs are assembling to hold a grand purification at Chak. The Shah is encamped on the banks of the Sutlej, but it is affirmed that he will shortly

* Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.

† Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.

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cross over with his forces to punish the Sikhs. Najību'd-Daulah is with the Shah. Dated March 23.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 207A, p. 116. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 17. **324.** Paper of intelligence. Najību'd-Daulah attended only by Rāo Mēgh Rāj had a conference with the Shah. Najību'd-Daulah told the Shah that it was reported that His Majesty was fully resolved to return to Kandahar. The Shah replied that he had no such intentions, and that he was resolved to cross the Sutlej and crush the insolence of the Sikhs. Immediately after Najību'd-Daulah went away, the Shah assembled a general council of the Durrānī chiefs and asked who had propagated the report that he was resolved to march back to Kandahar, telling them that he had never opened his mouth on this subject. They all made answer that it was impossible for them to spread such news without the Royal commands. After this, the Shah and all his chiefs made a public declaration that it was not proper to retire from the country this year. Dated March 24.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 207B, pp. 116, 117. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 31.*]

Apr. 17. **325.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that he has paid the *sāhūkārs'* money and delivered the receipt to Mr. Sykes who will transmit it to [Calcutta].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 208, p. 117. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

*Apr. 17. **326.** To the Shah. Has been honoured with His Majesty's sublime *farmān*. On learning the good tidings of His Majesty's welfare, the writer returned many thanks to God. By His blessing and His Majesty's auspices, the proud have been humbled and the humble exalted, the Empire has been reduced to order, and the people have received the blessings of peace. The fame of these high deeds is not confined to Hindustan, but has spread to all parts of the world like the light of the sun; and all nations with great humility and reverence are astonished at the light of His Majesty's power and greatness. The English also behold with awe and reverence a King not less famed for his bravery than his benevolence, whose intrepid courage can only be equalled by his love of justice and munificence. May the Almighty, of His infinite bounty, grant every good to His Majesty and glorify his victories. It must have reached His Majesty's ears, how with a small force the English discomfited the most formidable armies both in the Deccan and Hindustan, and how they established themselves in this country by their valour against their enemies and integrity towards their friends. Now they are so strong that they have nothing to apprehend for themselves and are attentively engaged in the prosecution of everything which may contribute to the tranquillity of the country and the regulation of the Empire. Their services to the Royal House of Tīmūr and their friendship with the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah are manifest to the whole world. The English and the Vazīr are firmly resolved to co-operate in guarding the throne of Shah Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzī. As the Shah is a well-wisher and friend of the Royal House, he will consider them as

* May 1 according to the volume of copies.

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sincerely attached to himself, and always ready to tender their services in everything whereby the glory of the Shah, the welfare of their lawful sovereign and the tranquillity of the Empire may be advanced. For the rest, may the sun of the Shah's power and glory ever shine.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 127, pp. 66, 67. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 133, pp. 48, 49. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 29.*]

Apr. 18.* 327. To Shah Valī K͟hān. Has received his letter and been made happy by the accounts of his welfare. The fame of the Shah's unconquerable arms and the addressee's wisdom and penetration has reached the Governor's ear. Has been an admirer of the addressee for a long time. Consequently when he received from the addressee a letter, which is "half a visit," he considered himself greatly honoured, and offered up many prayers. Praise be to God that through His Majesty's good fortune and the addressee's wise measures the perfidious Sikhs have met with the punishment due to their evil deeds; the fame of His Majesty's greatness has spread to the four corners of the world, and the people of God have been freed from the tyranny of the infidels. May God always crown His Majesty's arms with victory. With regard to His Majesty's inquiring whether the English are willing to tender him their services, the writer returns a plain answer. It is a characteristic of the English nation to live at peace with all mankind and never to engage in war except in self-defence. They are firm in their friendships, true to their engagements, and steadfast in their purposes. The addressee must have heard what valuable services they rendered to the house of Tīmūr. Now also they are heartily engaged in performing the duties of obedience to Shah ʿĀlam, and are closely allied to the Nawab Vazīru'l-Mamālik Shujāʿu'd-Daulah. As their interest and honour are the same, they cannot undertake any business without consulting each other. His Majesty, the King of Kings, has not as yet informed either of them of his intentions. Should they be in any way repugnant to the alliance between the Vazīr and the English, the latter will be unable to offer their services to the Shah. If they help the latter, he himself will consider them false and faithless; and they will become contemptible not only in his eyes, but in the eyes of the whole world. As soon as the King of Kings declares the purpose of his heart, the English will answer accordingly. In the meantime, the addressee may rest assured that they will always be ready to join the Shah in any measure whereby his own glory, the prosperity of Shah ʿĀlam and the interests of the Vazīr and the English may be advanced. Seeing that the English speak the language of the heart, the addressee will put implicit confidence in what the Governor has written. Hopes for letters.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 128, pp. 65, 66. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 134, pp. 49, 50. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 29.*]

Apr. 19. 328. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Has received his letter desiring that the *ʿāmil* who exacted from Mr. Russell's *gumāshtah* a

* Apr. 30 according to the volume of copies.

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sum on account of the custom-mark, may be ordered to repay it. Replies that the matter has been inquired into and the *'āmil* ordered to pay the money immediately. The *gumāshtah's* receipt for it will be transmitted to the Governor. Proper injunctions have been issued to prevent similar frauds.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 209, p. 117. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 19. 329. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding the payment of the King's money. Replies that agreeably to the Governor's instructions 5 *lākhs* of rupees have been paid to the *gumāshtahs* of Baij Nāth and Kashmīrī Mal in the presence of Raghū Nāth Paṇḍit. The receipt is with Mr. Sykes, who will transmit it to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 210, pp. 117, 118. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 19. **330.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding Colonel Peach being robbed. Replies that he has written to the *Faujdār* of Bhagalpur what was necessary on the subject of the thieves.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 211, p. 118. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 19. 331. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that agreeably to the Governor's orders, he has sent down the elephants, which will arrive in a few days. As the elephants for carrying burdens are young and unused to travel, some camels have also been sent together with all other necessaries. Expresses great pleasure at the hope of seeing the Governor so soon.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 212, p. 118. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 19. 332. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that agreeably to the Governor's instructions, he has given orders for the execution of Mulkān Singh, and encloses a *parvānah* for that purpose.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 213, p. 118. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 16.*]

Apr. 19. 333. From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Intimates the arrival of the elephants at Hooghly. Requests to know by which way the Governor is coming, in order that the writer may not lose the opportunity of paying his respects.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 214, pp. 118, 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

Apr. 19. 334. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Complains that his workmen are stopped from repairing his house in Calcutta, and requests that orders may be given to prevent it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 215, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Apr. 20. 335. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed that Rāy Chand has again been put in possession of the *zamīndārī* of Babapur and is creating disturbances as before. As the Khān is well acquainted with the evil nature of this man and with the trouble he

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gave previously, it is surprising that he has been reinstated. Desires that he may be dismissed and a suitable person appointed in his place.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 129, p. 58. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 135, p. 50. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Apr. 20. **336.** To Bishnū Charan Bōs, *'Āmil* of Sundela. Forwards him a *parvānah* on behalf of the *Nizāmat* for the execution of that wretch * Mulkān, and desires him, immediately on receipt of it to carry out the orders contained therein. The English chief stationed there has been ordered to take some sepoys with him and witness the execution. After the wretch is dead, his body should be hung in some conspicuous place that it may be a warning to others.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 130, p. 58. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 136, p. 50. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 2.*]

Apr. 20.† **337.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Requests him to send some lime as soon as possible, as it is urgently required in Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 131, p. 56. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 137, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Apr. 20. **338.** To Raja Kishn Chand. Is proceeding to Murshidabad *viâ* Ranaghat. Asks the Raja to meet him on the way.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 132, p. 58.*]

Apr. 23. **339.** From Balvant Sing. Represents the firmness of his attachment and gratitude to the English, and intimates that his *vakīl*, who formerly attended on Lord Clive, will shortly repair to the Governor's presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 216, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 2.*]

Apr. 23. **340.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has paid 5 *lākhs* of rupees to Dēbī Sahāy, Kashmīrī Mal's *gumāshtah*. Mr. Sykes will transmit the receipt to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 217, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

Apr. 23. **341.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Congratulates the Governor on his new titles and sends a *nazr* of 15 mohurs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 218, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

Apr. 23. **342.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Governor on his getting new titles, and desires to be informed when he proposes setting out for Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 219, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Apr. 23. **343.** From Munnī Bēgam. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 220, p. 119. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 2.*]

Apr. 23. **344.** From Munnī Bēgam. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 221, p. 119.*]

* Mothan Singh according to the volumes of translations and abstracts.
† Apr. 16 according to the volume of copies.

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Apr. 24. **345**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Though the writer is in the Royal Presence, his heart and soul are with the Governor. All papers of news which at different seasons arrive in the Presence from the Shah, are, after His Majesty's inspection, always made over to Colonel Barker in order to be forwarded to the Governor. On the 2nd of the present month, the Shah was on the banks of the Sutlej at the *ghāṭ* of Rohipur, which is about 16 *kōs* on the other side of Sirhind. He proposes crossing over at that *ghāṭ*. After his army and baggage have crossed the river, he will himself follow and proceed to Lahore. Praised be the name of the Almighty that what the writer previously communicated to the Governor has turned out true. It has always been the writer's opinion that the Shah will not advance to Delhi or other parts this year. Is now fully persuaded that His Afghān Majesty will return to Lahore. The district of Sirhind and the country between the rivers have been granted to Ẓābiṭah Khān, son of Najību'd-Daulah. The latter is at the *ghāṭ* with the Shah's army. When the Shah passes over, Najību'd-Daulah will take leave, and return to Sirhind, where he will make some stay to put things on a proper footing and introduce good order. The Sikhs to the number of 120,000 men, both horse and foot, all faithful to each other and equipped for war, are assembled at Chak. *PS.*—Requests that the Governor may pay a visit to the King at Allahabad. If this is not possible, the writer will meet the Governor at some other place in order to discuss with him many matters of moment.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 222, pp. 119-121. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 25. **346**. From the Vazīr. Has received his letter enclosing letters for Dūndī Khān and Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. It is the writer's opinion that the Rohillas are all the soldiers and adherents of the Shah and that there cannot be formed any sincere alliance with that race. Now since the Shah has written in a friendly style to His Majesty, the English *sardārs* and the writer, if the letters referred to above are sent to Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān, they will, without doubt, forward the originals, or copies of them to the Shah in order to receive marks of distinction and to strengthen their confidence. Has therefore retained the letters. There is no use making overtures without the smallest good consequence attending them. Will, first of all, send a trusty person to the Rohillas, after acquainting him by word of mouth with the contents of the letters, that he may go over to them and verbally explain the particulars. Afterwards as Colonel Smith is on his way hither, the writer will send a person of confidence on the part of the Colonel in company with his own people that they may return with true information regarding the disposition and hidden designs of the Rohillas. Will then give the Governor an explicit account of the negotiations entrusted to the *vakīls*. A letter of the same import as those written to Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān ought likewise to be sent to Javāhir Singh. These people ought to be told that they should place entire confidence in what the writer or some other person whom the Governor thinks proper, represents, and should with equal justice and truth return a definite answer. Does not place dependence on the Rohillas or repose

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any credit in them; but Javāhir Singh can be relied upon to some extent. Imagines that he will gladly embrace "our" alliance. The writer formerly conceived that the English had no intention of proceeding beyond Kora Jahanabad. If Javāhir Singh is inclined to enter into an alliance and compact, and give his firm and unshaken promise to take up the sword for the service of the English Company, and if the writer, and the English engage to give him assistance, should the Shah invade his territories, in what terms could an answer be returned to him? Hopes that the Governor will ponder over this question and inform the writer of his sentiments in order that he may act agreeably thereto. Has now a body of 30,000 horse and foot in his service and is still making levies. By the favour of God, he has now a chosen troop, the men being all young and the horses of the best quality. Through the assistance of the Almighty these are sufficient in time of action to defeat and slaughter the whole army of the Shah, so much so that not a single Afghān should escape the general carnage. Encloses the latest news, which says that the Shah still continues encamped on the Sutlej.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 223, pp. 121-123. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Apr. 25. 347. From the King. Intimates that the Shah has marched from Mustafabad towards Lahore. The increase of heat renders any expedition this year impossible. Requests that orders may be sent to the English troops which are on their way to these parts, to advance no further.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 224, pp. 123, 124. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

Apr. 25. 348. From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received the Governor's letter ordering him to proceed to Calcutta. Says that he would have set out long ago, but that he heard that the Governor was coming to Patna. Is awaiting more certain intelligence. Asks for instructions. Encloses a letter from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, his master.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 225, p. 124. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Apr. 25. 349. From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Professes attachment to the English and desires to hear from the Governor. Refers him to Ghulām Ḥusain Khān for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 226, p. 124. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Apr. 25. 350. From Raja Dūlab Rām. Encloses a congratulatory *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the Governor's increase of title.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 227, p. 124. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

Apr. 25. 351. From Raja Rājballabh. Encloses a congratulatory *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs on the Governor's increase of title.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 228, p. 124. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Apr. 26.* 352. To Bhavāni Paṇdit. Has been informed by Mr. Marriot who has been appointed by the Committee of Trade to purchase salt

* Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.

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that the *zamīndārs* of that place sell the new salt to other traders. This is contrary to the treaty concluded between Lord Clive and the addressee. Desires him to direct the *zamīndārs* to desist from such a proceeding.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 133, p. 59. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 138, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 2.*]

Apr. 26.* **353.** To the Raja of Kanka. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 134, pp. 59-60. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 139, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 23.*]

Apr. 26.† **354.** To Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Encloses translations of two complaints made against him by the French.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 135, p. 59. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 140, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

Apr. 26.‡ **355.** Complaint of the French. Last year at the end of the month of *Pūs*, Mons. Fromaget sent one Jobandkarta [?] towards Sheoganj and Rajganj to purchase goods. Jobandkarta had with him a box containing money and various documents. While he was stopping at Chakdah, a *chaukī* between Sheoganj and Farashdanga [Chandarnagar], he was one night wakened by a noise. He asked the boat people what the cause of the noise was. They replied that a boat belonging to the *chaukī* had, through the carelessness of the *mānjhīs*, collided with their boat. As he did not believe them, he examined the box and found that all the money and documents together with his clothes were gone. He did not take the boat people to task lest they might run away and escape punishment, but fully satisfied himself as to the identity of the boat which had approached him. He then seized that boat and taking it to Hooghly reported the matter to the *Dārōghah* of the admiralty. From Hooghly he proceeded to Farashdanga and informed Mons. Lās [?Law], chief of that place, of the affair. Mons. Law sent a *vakīl* to Hooghly to file a suit. The suit was filed but the officers of the Hooghly court were so dilatory that nothing was decided up to the departure of Mons. Law from India. After Mons. Law had left, the *Faujdār* of Hooghly wrote to Mons .Remālt [?Renault] saying that he was very anxious to conclude this case and was therefore sending the accused in the custody of a reliable man to Farashdanga in order that the *zamīndār* of that place might take their statement in the presence of Jobandkarta. At that time Mons. Renault was busily engaged in the Company's work and the members of the Council also had no time to attend to this affair on account of the departure of the ships. As soon as Mons. Renault was a little less busy, he wrote to the *Faujdār* to expedite the case. For two months, the *dīvān* of the *Faujdār* put off Mons. Renault's *vakīl* saying that the *Faujdār* was too busy to attend to the case. Subsequently the *vakīl* was informed that the accused had been released on their personal recognizance. A few

* Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.
‡ Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.

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days afterwards the *Faujdār* declared that the accused were not guilty and were therefore released, and that he should not be bothered any more

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 136, pp. 60-62. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

Apr. 26.* 356. Another complaint of the French. Since the departure of Mons. Lās [Law]? from India, the treatment which the French have received at the hands of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly causes a good deal of surprise. Formerly they were never required to undergo the trouble of attending the law courts ; but now the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, contrary to custom, has summoned Khwājah Mirzā, a French subject, to attend the court at Hooghly. The Khwājah had a dispute with one Mīr Mūsā and the case was tried by the *Faujdār* of Hooghly without any result. As the Khwājah had formerly lived at Farashdanga, he went there and applied to be recognised as a French subject. His application was granted and he was taken into the French Company's service. Some time ago, the *Faujdār* of Hooghly wrote to Mons. Law suggesting that the dispute between Khwājah Mirzā and Mīr Mūsā might be referred to arbitrators, and agreeing to abide by their decision. Mons. Law selected the arbitrators from among the merchants and servants of the French Company, and they tried the case; but as their verdict was not to the *Faujdār's* liking, he refused to accept it. Then other arbitrators whose names are Chevalier Fromaget, Delaselle, Delessert, and Sinfray, were appointed at the request of the *Faujdār*, and they duly tried the case, but this time Mīr Mūsā refused to accept their decision. The *Faujdār* has now summoned Khwājah Mirzā to Hooghly. This is unjust and means a violation of the privileges the French have been enjoying for a long time. It is hoped that the *Faujdār* will be directed to desist from such a proceeding. The other day a person went with the French *vakīl* to Hooghly. The *Faujdār* imprisoned that person and made him sign a bond for Rs. 100. Encloses a list of the property robbed at Chakdah.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 137, p. 62. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

Apr. 26.† 357. To Raja Dūlab Rām. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and *nazr*.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 138, p. 59. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 141, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Apr. 26. 358. To Raja Rājballabh. To the same effect.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 142, p. 51. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 21.*]

Apr. 27. 359. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that Mīr Zainu'l Ābidīn Khān arrived at Murshidabad on the 17th instant with his dispatches from Raja Jānūjī. These have been made over to Mr. Sykes, who will forward them to the Presence. As the Governor is coming up country so shortly, the writer has thought it advisable to detain the Raja's *vakīl* at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 229, p. 125. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

* Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.

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Apr. 27. **360.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter ordering the dismissal of the *Zamīndār* of Babapur on account of the many frauds committed by him. Observes that when the *Zamīndār* was formerly placed in confinement, the writer at the earnest and very pressing request of Jagat Sēṭh and also in consideration of the severe illness from which the *Zamīndār* was suffering, consented to release him, and on Jagat Sēṭh's further importunities and promises of his future good behaviour, to reinstate him. Will now, in obedience to the Governor's commands, immediately dismiss this *Zamīndār* and appoint some other man in his place.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 230, p. 125. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

Apr. 27. **361.** From Raja Rāj Narāyan. Encloses a congratulatory *nazr* of 1 gold mohur and 9 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 231, p. 125. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Apr. 27. **362.** From Suchīt Rām. Encloses a *nazr* of 2 mohurs and 5 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 232, p. 126. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Apr. 27. **363.** From the Sēṭhs. The benevolence and friendship of the Governor makes them confident that he will relieve them of the distresses they are labouring under. As it is impossible to give the faintest representation of them on paper, they have commissioned Birj Mal to relate everything to the Governor. Request that his representations may be favourably considered.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 233, p. 126. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Apr. 27. **364.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Mr. Sumner's entire business has been purchased by the Governor. There are balances due at several *arangs*. Desires that the officials thereof may be directed to realise the balances and make them over to Bābū Huzūrī Mal's *gumāshtahs*. Their names are Sūrdās Singh, Mainā Rām, Raghū Nāth Jugal and Sukh Deo *Majmū'ahdār*, and they are stationed respectively at Rangpur, Rajganj, Jagannathpur and Handial.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 139, pp. 58, 59.*]

Apr. 27. **365.** To Harā Nand Pāl. Mr. Sumner's entire business has been purchased by the Governor. There are some balances due at Badaul. Desires that these may be realised and made over to Bābū Huzūrī Mal's men.

[*Copr I., 1766-67, no. 140, p. 59.*]

Apr. 27 **366.** To Bhagvān Dās. Desires him to send an account of the money he has paid to Mr. Barwell on account of the salt purchased by the Governor and to remit the balance through some of the Governor's men.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 141, p. 59.*]

367. Account of the money paid by Mirzā Kāzim Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, through his *vakīl*, Harī Chand. Paid on Oct. 3, 1766,

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Rs. 1,05,000. Nov. 3, 1766, Rs. 1,000. Dec. 4, 1766, Rs. 1,79,946. Dec. 22, 1766, Rs. 1,34,900. Mar. 3, 1767, Rs. 55,020. Total, Rs. 4,75,867. Dated April 25th, 1767.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 142, p. 60.*]

Apr. 27. **368.** Account of the deductions made from Lord Clive's money collected by Mirzā Kāẓim K͟hān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Paid to the Dutch in January agreeably to His Lordship's *parvānah*, Rs. 2,00,090. Paid to Nōb Kishn in March, Rs. 44,980. Total Rs. 2,44,980. Dated April 25, 1767.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 143, p. 60.*]

Apr. 28.* **369.** To the King. Some time ago, the Governor was honoured by His Majesty's beneficent *shuqqah* referring to the great satisfaction which the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah had given his sacred heart, and saying that His Majesty was desirous of sending him to the Governor in order to communicate to him some matters of consequence. By the blessing of God, the said Nawab has for many years been a loyal and faithful servant of the resplendent Presence, and is a sincere well-wisher of the English. Hopes that His Majesty, out of his unbounded grace, will show the Nawab even greater favour than before in consideration of his eminent services. As it has long been the fixed resolve of the Governor to kiss the threshold of His Majesty, the protector of the world, he refrained from inviting the said Nawab to these parts, lest the affairs of the resplendent Presence might be thrown into confusion by the absence of such a wise minister. Is at present going to Murshidabad. If the urgency of business permits, he will come to the resplendent Presence and hear instructive commands from His Majesty's tongue, the utterer of revelation. If the Governor is unable to come, he will request His Majesty to depute Munīru'd-Daulah to him that he may be acquainted with His Majesty's high commands and in return inform the Nawab of all that is in his heart.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 144, pp. 63, 64. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 143, pp. 51, 52. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

Apr. 28.† **370.** To G͟hulām Ḥusain K͟hān. Has received his letter together with the one from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān. Is going to Murshidabad where he will stay for a few days to transact some important business. Is not certain whether he will proceed further up. Desires him therefore to come to Murshidabad with all expedition in order that they may talk on all affairs face to face.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 145, p. 59. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 144, p. 52. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 4, 5.*]

Apr. 28.‡ **371.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has received His Excellency's letter complaining that the officials of the Company's public works distress the masons and workmen employed in repairing His

* Apr. 30 according to the volume of copies.
† Apr. 27 according to the volume of copies.
‡ Apr. 29 according to the volume of copies.

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Excellency's house in Calcutta. Probably His Excellency has been misinformed. Has issued strict orders to the *Dārōghah* of the Company's public works prohibiting him from molesting His Excellency's workmen, and caused an inquiry to be made into the matter. When he meets His Excellency, he will state the result of the inquiry.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 146, p. 63. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 145, p. 52. Abs. I., 1766, 71, pp. 23, 24.*]

Apr. 28. **372.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. At the time of Mr. Sumner's departure from India, his entire business was purchased by the Governor. As balances are due at Rangpur, Rajganj, Jagannathpur and Handial, the *gumāshtahs* of Bābū Ḥuẓūrī Mal have been appointed to realize them. Desires that the *'āmils* of the *mufaṣṣal* may be directed to help and not to molest them.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 147, pp. 62, 63.*]

Apr. 28. **373.** To Raja Baij Nāth. Has received his letter and the congratulatory *nazr*. Desires always to be kept informed of the Raja's affairs.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 148, p. 63.*]

Apr. 28. **374.** To Rāj Narāyan *Qānūngo*. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 149, p. 63.*]

Apr. 28. **375.** To Raja Suchīt Rām. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 150, p. 63.*]

Apr. 29. **376.** To the *Zamīndār* of Jessore. Has been informed by Mr. Bolts that the addressee owes him Rs. 13,029-12-0. Desires that the money may be paid to that gentleman's *gumāshtah* without delay.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 151, p. 63.*]

Apr. 30. **377.** From the Vazīr. Has received his letter of the 30th March together with a copy of the Royal *shuqqah* delivered by Colonel Smith to Colonel Barker and transmitted to the writer. The writer examined the *shuqqah* with all attention and paid regard to every syllable thereof; and on surveying it, such astonishment took possession of him as he is unable to describe. The sentiments which His Majesty entertains on the subject of going from hence, are altogether unworthy of his dignity. It gives the writer the greatest anxiety that others should be privy to these transactions and send information to the Governor; for were the writer himself to do this, a secret might be divulged and he exposed to resentment more bitter than before; and were he not to do this, his mind would never rest satisfied, since he thinks it his duty to inform the Governor of everything. It is evident that he has no tie or connection with any other power, nor is he afraid of any one, seeing that the attachment wherewith he is bound to the Governor is rooted deeply in his heart and is as strong as the wall of Alexander. Seeing that the Governor has a knowledge of the world and is experienced, prudent and penetrating, and that in these qualities none can boast an equality

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with him, it is right that the Governor should weigh the consequences of His Majesty's proposals. The truth is that His Majesty has long been pondering over these proposals. This is as clear as the sun and needs no elucidation. These are the principles on which he has acted towards the writer. His Majesty gave him powers and directions to execute diverse affairs, and at the same time formed the strongest intimacies and relations with others and by clandestine methods, made the writer's name odious to them. To such a crisis has the situation of affairs been reduced, that the throne has become as light as air and the *Vizārat* disgraced. It is manifest that whatever His Majesty has gained, he has gained it by such means as he makes use of against the writer. He has usurped Kora and Allahabad and cast the labours of the writer's allegiance and service to the winds. Desires the Governor to think over His Majesty's proposal to accommodate the Shah with terms of reciprocal alliance and to make Patna the seat of war. How can it be brought about? If the Shah were a potentate of Hindustan, even then there would be no necessity to preserve cordiality with him. But seeing that he is an alien and avowedly menaces this country with desolation and rapine, with what propriety can a reciprocal alliance be formed with him? It is certain that he will break with one or the other, and turning himself towards one side, will probably wage war for two or three months, at the end of which he will either fall a sacrifice to his own troops through his inability to discharge their pay, or to the sword of the Sikhs or seek shelter in his own dominions. His Majesty is sure that by a rupture he can reap no advantage. He has proposed to make Patna the seat of war in order that when the country is evacuated, the writer's territories may fall an easy prey to the Shah, who becoming master of it without a blow or bloodshed, may gain accession of strength and become formidable. This inevitably tends to the diminution of the dignity of the Throne, and the weakening of the influence both of the English *sardārs* and the writer. His Majesty has made this proposal solely to serve his own ends and in order that in the midst of the confusion something may fall to his share. Some time ago, the writer sent the Governor copies of the Shah's and Shah Valī Khān's letters which were brought by Muqīm Bēg. They must have reached the Governor by this time. This Muqīm Bēg was formerly with the writer, has eaten of his salt and bears the mark of bounden service on his neck. He told the writer that when he delivered the dispatches to His Majesty at Allahabad, His Majesty said "Had the Shah marched to Shahjahanabad, I had even now repaired thither, and at this time were the Shah only to send a body of 20,000 horse, thither I would go. I am steadfast. Constraint has placed me here." In the truth of this statement there is not the variation of a hair's breadth. Has detained Muqīm Bēg for the confirmation of the truth of this circumstance. Will not dismiss him while there is a possibility of keeping him. The case really stands thus. Out of the various matters which were concluded between the writer on one side and Lord Clive and Mahārājā Nōb Kishn on the other, not a single article has been observed. Mahārājā Nōb Kishn is with the Governor and will give him a perfect

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explanation of everything. The people near His Majesty's person have obstructed everything by corruption and lies. As to the Governor's desiring the writer to go to Allahabad and assist His Majesty with his counsels, it is evident that from the beginning His Majesty's principles have ever erred from truth. To the writer he says one thing and to another person writes in flat contradiction of it. In compliance with repeated orders from Lord Clive, the writer went to the Presence. Never was the face of affairs uncovered to him, but matters always came to light opposite to their exterior form. When the writer saw that nothing could be done, he kept out of the way. Thinks it necessary to preserve the appearance of allegiance and subordination, but will never interfere in any matter, for His Majesty will not desist from intrigue and will continually carry on a secret correspondence in prejudice to his dignity. Should anything happen contrary to the intentions of the English *sardārs* without the writer's knowledge, and should the Governor hold him responsible, what reply will he then make? For these reasons, the writer cannot be responsible for the affairs and movements of His Majesty. As the latter will never refrain from planning measures of his own, the writer's reputation will be blasted without a just cause. It is most singular that his toils should be spent in air, and that he should be covered with shame before the Governor. For this reason he has retired to his own province. Were he to enter on affairs without considering his own honour therein, the reward he would reap is plain, namely, a bad name. Has therefore withdrawn his hands; but it is necessary that the Governor should inquire into those matters which Lord Clive determined upon, and of which Mahārājā Nōb Kishn is well informed. Is by no means backward in his attention or assiduity. For six years now he has not taken rest for a single hour, but has been enured without intermission to travel and the exercise of arms. The distance between here and Allahabad is very trifling, and can be accomplished in two days; but he is fully persuaded that His Majesty will not pay the least attention to what the writer represents, and that His Majesty's conduct towards him will be the same. There are many things more which it is impossible to write. Asks the Governor to order a person of confidence to read this letter, and afterwards to destroy it or to keep it in a place of the greatest security, that nothing may be known to others. As the affairs of Bengal are on a firm footing, they do not require any further attention. If therefore the Governor moves to these parts and a meeting takes place between them, the knots of every business will be loosened. Has already written to the Governor regarding the affairs here; now he again writes that he proposes to depute a trustworthy person to Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān. On Colonel Smith's arrival, he will send a person likewise on the part of the Colonel along with one of his own people giving them clear instructions and explanations of the Governor's letters to the Rohillas. Such points as are definitely settled, Colonel Smith's envoy will be an ear-witness to, and will duly inform the Governor of all things. In the writer's opinion, no reliance can be placed on the engagements or actions of the Rohillas, who are a perfidious race.

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From their hearts and souls, they are adherents of the Shah. Thinks that a union with the Marhattas would be excellent and more lasting than that with the Rohillas, for the Marhattas entertain a grudge against the Shah for the defeat he inflicted on them formerly. They will doubtless embrace an alliance with "us" with joy and become friends and sharers of "our" interests. This is a highly plausible measure. Has no concern with this or that people, but is ready to do whatever the Governor will write to him on the subject, and approves of nothing but what the Governor recommends and approves of. The Shah has marched towards Lahore to punish the Sikhs. Under the circumstances, he will not be able to advance with any expedition towards these parts. Since there is no separation between the writer and the Governor, it is hoped that in the business of the preparations for war and other political matters, the Governor will not write anything to the other *sardārs*. God only knows what the principles of mankind really are. Only the Governor should correspond with the writer on these subjects. His business is with the Governor alone. Requests that whatever he approves of, may be signified to the highly-esteemed Raja Parsudh Rāy, the writer's *vakīl*, who is in Calcutta. Will not depart one tittle from what the Governor writes and says. It is necessary that the Governor should likewise observe the same rule. It is clear that the writer has no selfish or private ends to gain in the service of the sublime *Sarkār*; but for the more cautious management and security of affairs, it would be better if the tribute which accrues to His Majesty from Bengal, were to pass through his hands. His Majesty, when under his care, might be prevented from attempting further intrigues. Pledges his oath that he will render a just account of everything. Should there be a difference of a *kauṛī*, he engages to pay two. In this there is neither doubt nor evasion. When this plan is adopted, he will write and send the Governor a bond which shall never be infringed. Has not made this proposal for his own aggrandisement but in order that His Majesty may henceforth be closely locked within the arms of the English *sardārs* and of the writer. For the rest, whatever the Governor may approve, is right.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 234, pp. 126-134. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 31, 32.*]

Apr. 30. **378.** To the King. Has received letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān. Encloses copies of them and of his replies thereto for His Majesty's perusal. (*N. B.—A letter to the same effect was written to the Vazīr.*)

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 152, p. 64.*]

Apr. 30. **379.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received letters from the Shah and Shah Valī Khān addressed to Lord Clive. Encloses the originals of his replies thereto as well as copies and requests that the originals may be forwarded to the Shah's camp.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 153, p. 64.*]

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Apr. 30. **380.** To the Vazīr. Has received his letters through Raja Parsudh Rāy. As the Governor is starting for Murshidabad the next day, there will be a delay of two or three days in replying to the letters.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 154, pp. 64, 65.*]

May 1. **381.** From Raja Jānūjī. Has received his letter. Desires that whatever Udēpūrī Gusain represents for the strengthening of mutual confidence and the confirmation of a durable alliance may be regarded as proceeding from the writer's own mouth. Will, without hesitation, implicitly acquiesce in every matter concluded between the Governor and Udēpūrī Gusain, and only awaits the paper of articles that he may subscribe his assent thereto. Has learnt all particulars from Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān ; and as the writer has now attained the summit of his wishes by entering into an alliance with the English, his heart is inspired with all tranquillity and confidence. In regard to this renewal of mutual friendship, expresses the greatest indifference about his demands for the arrears of the *chauth*, leaves everything to the determination of his *vakīl* and professes the utmost satisfaction at the proposal that the *chauth* should commence with the present year. As the payment of his troops is considerably in arrears, desires that a sum of money may be expeditiously transmitted to him in bills, either on account of the present or the next year's *chauth*. Is extremely impatient to see the treaty ratified on both sides. Leaves the question of the cession of Orissa, as well as everything else, to the decision of his *vakīl*, raising not the slightest objection to the surrender of it to the English. Several matters of importance being arranged to be discussed between him and Raghū Nāth Rāo in Hindustan, he is accordingly advancing thither, and is now encamped on the banks of the Narbada.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 235, pp. 134, 135. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

May 5. **382.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has this day arrived at Ranaghat. Krishnagar will be reached the next morning. Hopes soon to be at Murshidabad and have the pleasure of seeing His Excellency.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 155, p. 67.*]

May 5. **383.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received his letter together with the *nazr*. Has arrived at Ranaghat. Krishnagar will be reached the next morning. From thence he will proceed by rapid marches to Plassey, where he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing the Khān.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 156, p. 67.*]

May 8. **384.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has arrived at Bikrampur. As the sun is very strong, his retinue cannot travel in the day time. Will proceed to Daudpur *viá* Baikanth and not *viá* Plassey as previously settled.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 157, pp. 67, 68.*]

May 9.* **385.** To the Vazīr. Has been informed that Mr. Bolts' *gumāshtahs* are making new purchases in His Excellency's dominions.

* May 10 according to the volume of copies.

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Requests that they may be prohibited from doing so and told that they can only realise the outstanding balances. Mr. Bolts, having quitted the Company's service, has lost the privilege of trading in this country. Moreover, on account of his recent behaviour, he has forfeited the Company's protection and been ordered to return to England. In short, he has no countenance from the Governor and is unworthy of His Excellency's favour.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 158, pp. 69-70. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 146, p. 52. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 26.*]

May 9.* **386.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 159, p. 70. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 146A, p. 52.*]

May 9.† **387.** To the King. Intimates that by travelling at night on account of the intensity of heat, he has arrived at Murshidabad from Calcutta in ten days and engaged himself in affairs of state. When they are concluded, he will inform His Majesty whether he can acquire the happiness of seeing him. Will be proud to carry out any orders His Majesty issues.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 160, p. 68. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 147, p. 52. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 6.*]

May 9.‡ **388.** To the Vazīr. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 161, pp. 68, 69. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 148, p. 52. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 26.*]

May 9.§ **389.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect, adding that the *khal'at* sent by His Majesty for Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has not been forwarded to the latter lest the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah Mīr Najābat 'Alī Khān Bahādur Shahāmat Jang may feel aggrieved at being ignored by His Majesty. Requests that a *khal'at* may also be procured for the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and dispatched with expedition in order that both the Nawabs may get their respective *khal'ats* at the same time and busy themselves with performing the duties of loyalty.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 162, p. 69. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 149, pp. 52, 53. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

May 10. **390.** From Devākar Paṇḍit. To the same effect as Raja Jānūjī's letter of the 1st May, adding that the bills may be remitted speedily, as a sum is immediately required for the payment of the troops, which are returning with Raghū Nāth Rāo to Hindustan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 236, p. 135. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 4.*]

May 10. **391.** From Vāriṣ 'Alī Khān. Encloses a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs and 5 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 237, p. 135. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

* May 10 according to the volume of copies.
† May 10 according to the volume of copies.
‡ May 10 according to the volume of copies.
§ May 10 according to the volume of copies.

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May 11. **392.** From the Vazīr. Requests that the Royal tribute may pass through his hands, and that the Governor may communicate his thoughts solely to him. An interview between the writer and the Governor is the only thing which can compose all affairs. Encloses a paper of news saying that on Najību'd-Daulah representing to the Shah the ill state of his health, the Shah let him go on condition that he should leave Ẓābiṭah Khān in his place.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 238, pp. 135, 136. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

May 14. **393.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Assures the Governor that till the final discharge of all balances due to the *sāhūkārs* and the arrival of the season for payment of the stipulated tribute, no further sums will be borrowed on His Majesty's account. The Shah intends to cross the Sutlej. The Sikhs are so strong in numbers that it is impossible for the Shah to reduce them till after a long time. Will send the palanquin in a few days by water.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 239, p. 136. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

May 14. **394.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter regarding His Majesty's proposal to make Patna the seat of war in the event of the Shah's marching hither. Dwells much on the absurdity of such a proposal, and assures the Governor that while he continues to remain in the Royal Presence, His Majesty will never do anything prejudicial to the interest of the English *sardārs*. Represents the firmness of his attachment, the steady concurrence of the Vazīr, and the high estimation in which His Majesty holds the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 240, p. 136. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

May 14. **395.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's instructions, has written to Javāhir Singh that if he is from his heart disposed to enter into a treaty with the English, he should dispatch a person of trust to Benares where the Governor is proceeding to, in order that all points may be adjusted by a personal conference.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 241, pp. 136, 137. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

May 16. **396.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed by Mr. Bensley, the Company's agent at Gandhgola, that Suchīt Rāy oppresses the people of that place very much. The Rāy has hoisted the English flag there in order to show that he is acting under orders of the English. This naturally brings them into discredit. Has also been informed that Mr. Bensley's *gumāshtahs* having purchased 2,000 pieces of canvas, agreeably to the writer's *parvānah*, were bringing them [to Calcutta], when Khiyāl Singh, *Faujdār*, seized the goods, imprisoned the *gumāshtahs* and wrote to the said gentleman that he would not let go either the men or the goods without Suchīt Rāy's permission. Requests the Khān to inquire into the matter and to punish the guilty.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 163, pp. 70, 71.*]

May 21. **397.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 242, p. 137. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

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May 21. 398. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that by the faithful discharge of his duties, he has realised the whole balance due from September to December, and amounting to Rs. 37,54,407-12-0; and that only Rs. 1,49,307-8-0 remain to be realised. Will spare no pains to collect this sum also. Encloses the accounts for the Governor's inspection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 243, p. 137. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

May 21. 399. From Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's instructions, Rām Nāth will be compelled to make reparation for the sums which he has exacted from the ryots and inhabitants of Malda and its dependencies; and that the case will be inquired into without delay.

[*Trans. R., 1767, 68, no. 244, p. 137. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

399A. From Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Has already informed the Governor why the writer sent some people to Malda to seize Rām Nāth's property. Mīr Ghulām Sharaf, one of those people, now writes that he was summoned by Mr. Barwell who remonstrated with him in the matter and said "why have you imprisoned Bhagvān Dās, the brother, and Kishn Dās, the brother-in-law of Rām Nāth? They are the servants of the Company. Send them over to me. It is the law of the Company that a father shall not be punished for the sins of his son, nor a son for those of his father. I shall write [to the Governor] about this affair." Represents as follows. Although the above law is just, yet if the people of the *Sarkār* who know nothing about Rām Nāth's property, do not inquire about it of Bhagvān Dās and Kishn Dās, who, besides being his near relations, live in the same house with him, how can they ascertain the truth? And if the Company's servants do not cease interfering in the affair, how can it be inquired into? Has stated the truth. For the rest, the Governor is the master. Will do whatever he orders.

[*Orig. R. 1764-69, no. 50, p. 34.*]

May 21. 400. Majdu'd-Daulah to Lord Clive. Is impatient to behold His Lordship. Professes attachment and satisfaction at the fact that Muhammad Riẓā Khān is in the English service, as the strictest intimacy existed between himself and the late Ḥakīmu'd-Daulah, the Khān's brother.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 245, p. 137. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

May 22.* 401. To the Vazīr. Has received his two letters relating to the state of the resplendent Presence, and understood all particulars. Has been convinced of the truth of these points for long, and it was chiefly with a view to adjust them to His Excellency's satisfaction that the writer set out towards these parts, and resolved to meet His Excellency and the Nawab Muniru'd-Daulah at Benares and even to proceed to Allahabad, should the settlement of the affairs require his presence.

* May 24 according to the volume of copies.

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But the approach of the rainy season and the daily expectation of important letters from England render it difficult for him to carry this his resolution into effect. Requests His Excellency to come to Calcutta, if he has any leisure. Will come up as far as possible to meet him, and having obtained the fortune of attending on him, a fortune as valuable as the philosopher's stone, accompany him to Calcutta. In case His Excellency cannot come to Calcutta, the writer will be glad to meet him at Chiran Chapra. Encloses a letter for Munīru'd-Daulah on the subject. Has also written to Munīru'd-Daulah desiring him to act according to His Excellency's instructions as to where to meet the writer. At the meeting, everything will be thoroughly discussed and made manifest. Should the execution of the measures that are devised, require the writer's presence in those parts, he will, as soon after the rains as possible, return thither, and see with his own eyes His Excellency perfectly satisfied on every point. In the meantime, His Excellency may rest assured that there is nothing the writer more ardently wishes than the fulfilment of all His Excellency's desires. God is his witness that he regards His Excellency's interest and honour as his own. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy's letters for particulars As the Raja is a very experienced and useful man and has given the writer the greatest satisfaction by his constant attention to His Excellency's affairs, it is requested that His Excellency may confer favours upon this old and loyal servant.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 164, pp. 72, 73. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 150, p. 53. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 26, 27.*]

May 22.* **402.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter together with the Royal *shuqqah* regarding the payment of 3 *lākhs* of rupees. Replies that the money will shortly be paid. As to His Majesty's desiring to send the addressee to see the writer, says that as the rainy season is approaching, it is impossible to fix a place of meeting which may suit every body. His Excellency the Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah is coming to see the writer, and the selection of the place has been left to His Excellency's choice. Desires the addressee, therefore, to act according to the Vazīr's instructions in this matter. It is very necessary for the addressee to come. There are important matters to be discussed. Moreover, the writer very much longs to embrace him. *PS.*—Has received through Diā Rām Pandit the Royal *shuqqah* conferring titles and seals upon the gentlemen of the Committee. Requests Munīru'd-Daulah to communicate his respectful thanks to the attendants of the Threshold, high as heaven, for these Royal favours.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 165, pp. 71, 72. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 151, p. 53. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

May 22.† **403.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 166, p. 72. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 152, pp. 53, 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

* May 24 according to the volume of copies.

† May 24 according to the volume of copies.

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May 22.* **404.** To the King. Has been honoured by the sacred *shuqqah* desiring that 3 *lākhs* of rupees may be paid on account of the Bengal tribute. Replies that the money will shortly be paid. As on account of the approach of the rainy season, the writer is unable to kiss the Royal threshold, and as he is very busy, it is requested that the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah may be deputed from the resplendent Presence to discuss with this worthless atom (the writer) divers matters of importance. Assures His Majesty that the question of the payment of the Bengal tribute will be settled in the most proper manner.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 167, p. 71. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 153, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

May 22. **405.** To Raja Javāhir Singh.

N.B.—The letter is omitted in the volumes of translations and abstracts. A note in them says that the letter was written on May 22, but was not sent.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 154, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 5.*]

May 23. **406.** From the King. The receipts for the 3 *lākhs* of rupees due to the end of March have been transmitted, and will be delivered to the Governor by Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Hopes that on receipt of this *shuqqah* and the receipts which are stamped with the Royal seal, the Governor will pay the said amount to Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Desires that a *gumāshtah* of Jagat Sēṭh or Bulāqī Dās or some other banker may be sent with the accounts to the resplendent Presence in order that all delays and inconveniences in procuring money for His Majesty's sacred disbursements in times of need may be obviated. This will be a manifest testimony of the Governor's loyalty and will raise him in His Majesty's estimation. The *gumāshtah* will remain in the Presence in the same manner as Jagat Sēṭh's *gumāshtah* formerly lived. From the beginning of April, the stipulated tribute should be paid into the Royal treasury by the *gumāshtah* through the hands of His Majesty's faithful minister Munīru'd-Daulah. If these His Majesty's commands do not meet with the Governor's approval, he should at least transmit monthly, from the commencement of April, drafts for the tribute to Mr. Rumbold at Patna through Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Patna being near at hand, the importunities of people can in times of need be easily quieted by the *sāhūkārs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 246, pp. 137-139. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

May 23. **407.** From the Vazīr. Has received his several letters. Is glad to learn that his "brother" Colonel Smith is coming. The Governor must have informed the Colonel of whatever plans and resolutions he has in his breast, regarding the establishment of affairs. On his arrival, whatever is discussed and decided will be communicated to the Governor, and whatever the latter writes in reply, will be acted upon. As to the Governor's desiring the writer to maintain a formidable army, says that he already maintains a considerable number of troops and can in a short time get together additional bodies of Hindustani troops. But if he sets about levying a body of sepoys immediately, four months

* May 24 according to the volume of copies.

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would be necessary for them to attain the discipline and regularity of the English forces. As to the latter, it is easy to levy 20,000 in a month or two. But the Governor is fully aware of his strength, and the state of his country and treasure. Has not yet recovered his original strength. Considering his situation, he has a numerous force. The expense of a single horseman for one month is not less than Rs. 50. A thousand horse will cost Rs. 50,000 monthly, and 20,000 cannot be maintained under 10 *lākhs*. Asks the Governor to reflect on the expenditure involved in maintaining so many troops and on the funds that the writer has to meet it. But if the Governor has any particular object in view and is resolved to attain it at any cost, it is necessary that he should inform the writer of it in plain terms. Whatever it may be, the writer is ready to sacrifice his life and fortune for it with cheerfulness. It must be an important and desirable undertaking, otherwise his own forces and those of the Company are sufficient for his own defence. Requests once more that he may be enlightened on the subject in order that he may co-operate with the English and punish the common enemies.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 247, pp. 139-141. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

May 23. **408.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. The 11 *lākhs* of rupees due to the *sāhūkārs*, which the Governor ordered Mr. Sykes to discharge, have been received in bills through Raja Shitāb Rāy. His Majesty has ordered the bills to be sent to the *sāhūkārs*. The receipts for the 3 *lākhs* of rupees paid on account of the balances for February and March are transmitted. Diā Rām Paṇḍit will present them to the Governor. Let not the thought that the writer is living at a great distance from him enter his mind. He should regard the writer as his *nāib* in the enlightened Presence, and should rest satisfied on all points. Intimates that on account of his allegiance and faithful attachment to the King, the shadow of God, his attention to the prosperity of the English Company, and his support of the Governor and the English *sardārs*, many gentlemen and people of rank have conceived the bitterest enmity against him, and are laying schemes and snares to set him and the Governor at variance with each other. Has written this for the Governor's information, seeing that he has no friend but His Majesty and the Governor, nor does he care for others.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 248, pp. 141, 142. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

May 23.* **409.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter together with the melons which were sweet and delicious. Is coming to that part of the country and will be glad to see him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 168, p. 73. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 155, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

May 23.† **410.** To Balvant Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his letter together with the present of cloth through Mahārāj Missar, the

* May 24 according to the volume of copies.
† May 24 according to the volume of copies.

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Raja's *vakīl*. Tells the Raja to remain satisfied in every way as the writer has always his interest and welfare at heart.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 169, pp. 73, 74. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 156, p. 54, Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 3.*]

May 29. **411.** From Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Rejoices to hear of his arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 249, p. 142. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 7.*]

411B. [Raja Dūlab Rām ?] To Raja Nōb Kishn. Hopes that both the Governor and the addressee will have arrived at Murshidabad safely. Swears by God that he always remembers the addressee and his kindnesses. May He preserve him in health and happiness. Munshī Muḥammad Mu'iz, who has gone by way of water, will relate to him all affairs. Expects much from the addressee. Is sure that he will fulfil the promises that he has made to the writer. Requests that the Governor may be made more favourably disposed towards the writer. The addressee knows the nature of the time-servers, and should be careful. Has no friend except the Governor and the addressee.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 74, p. 48.*]

May 30. **412.** From the Vazīr. Intimates that he had a meeting with Colonel Smith at Allahabad on the 15th instant and waited on His Majesty with him on the 17th. The pleasure that he felt at the marks of friendship which Colonel Smith showed him, is beyond all expression; but his affairs will never be duly settled till the Governor comes into the Presence himself. Is going back to Oudh on account of the *Muḥarram*, but as soon as the Governor comes up, he will return and meet him. Encloses a paper of news from the Shah dated the 4th May. It is to the following effect. The Shah is pressing Najību'd-Daulah for the conclusion of his business, and the *zamīndārs* for the payment of their revenues without delay. Upon receiving a report of the Sikhs crossing the Sutlej, the Shah sent word to Najību'd-Daulah that if he approved it, the Shah would send his vanguard against them or march towards Sirhind himself. Ẓābiṭah Khān conferred with Shah Valī Khān and others on the subject, but nothing has yet been settled. Āqā Ismā'īl has arrived at Delhi and is proceeding to the Shah's army in order to negotiate matters for Mīr Qāsim. Dated May 18th.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 254, pp 153, 154. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

May 30. **413.** From the King. Has been informed by Colonel Smith that some person has sent the Governor a copy of His Majesty's answer to the Shah, in which it is written that His Majesty has given Shujā'u'd-Daulah 19 *lākhs* of rupees for the Shah. Desires that the aforesaid copy, and the name of the writer together with all particulars may be sent to him in order that the matter may be inquired into. Protests that the letter is a pure fabrication and hopes that the Governor will not put any faith therein. God is his witness that neither he nor any of his servants ever wrote anything concerning the above sum being given to the Vazīr for the Shah. Muqīm Bēg who brought the Shah's letter

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and to whom His Majesty delivered his reply to the Shah, is still with the Vazīr, and His Majesty's letter is probably still with him. Desires that orders may be issued to the person who sent the Governor the aforesaid copy to take His Majesty's letter from Muqīm Bēg and open it before Colonel Smith in order that the truth or falsity may be known and the Governor convinced of the fact that His Majesty will not do anything without the advice of the Governor and the Colonel, seeing that he depends solely upon their loyalty and attachment for the regulation of the Empire, and the establishment of the Royal House and fortunes. By the blessing of God, while his Empire remains and his life endures, he will never forget the good services and loyalty of the English *sardārs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 255, p. 154. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

June 1. 414. From the Vazīr. Has repeatedly written the Governor accounts of the state of the Royal Presence. Has no share in the affairs of His Majesty's House nor in any of the negotiations which are being carried on by him, for the reason that such an association has been formed among the people of the Presence as is altogether appalling. Lord Clive and General Carnac may have informed the Governor of the particulars thereof. On this account, and in respect of the pressing letters of His Lordship, the writer went into the Presence and tendered his bounden duty to His Majesty; but when he found this association pitted against him, he immediately said that it would ruin all the harmony and good understanding subsisting between him and the English; and that the more he remained in the Presence, the more they would alienate His Majesty's heart from him. Upon mature consideration he found it best to withdraw himself. At Oudh or Lucknow what can he do? Is not indolent or dilatory in the execution of this business; but seeing nothing but falsehood everywhere, he easily came to the conclusion that nothing good could ensue, and that his good name would be in danger. Is therefore sitting in solitude, happy in the idea that he has the firmest friendship for the English *sardārs* established in his heart, and is a stranger to any language but that of the truth. The real fact is that until the Governor himself comes into the Presence, settles everything regarding the writer, and persuades every one to follow his lead, nothing can be done. An *'arẓī* from Najību'd-Daulah arrived lately in the Presence. The *'arẓī* together with a copy of His Majesty's reply thereto was transmitted to the writer. The contents of them are surprising and a plain proof of his having no place in the Presence. In his reply, His Majesty expressly promises not to act in opposition to what Najību'd-Daulah and the Shah write, and says that when the writer comes into the Presence at the feast, everything will be jointly discussed, and what is determined upon, will be done. Knows nothing of all this, and yet His Majesty writes in this manner to Najību'd-Daulah. It is evident that the writer has nothing to do with the Shah, and now His Majesty has sent this *shuqqah* and *'arẓī* to the writer. These are but two of a thousand letters that have passed between the King and the Shah. His Majesty is only shifting

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the burden from himself to the writer. From these circumstances the Governor can easily judge of the good disposition of His Majesty and this association, which is throwing everything into confusion. How can any one who has a regard for his honour, work with such a combination? Encloses a copy of Najību'd-Daulah's *'arẓī* and His Majesty's reply thereto. From these the Governor can judge what His Majesty says, and what hopes he has given to the writer. Prays that he may be preserved with honour from such an association. Encloses also a letter he has written in reply to two letters he has received from Ya'qūb 'Alī Khān and Shah Valī Khān. The purport of the writer's letter is that he has nothing at heart but the Governor's friendship and his alliance with the English; and that in every matter, he will implicitly follow the Governor's advice and counsel. Writes this simply and without disguise in order that in future his integrity and plain dealing may be more evident. Another surprising thing is that His Majesty received the *'arẓī* from Najību'd-Daulah and without informing the writer of it, wrote a reply and afterwards sent copies thereof to him to keep up appearances. The Governor can imagine of what advantage belated counsel and information after the bolt is thrown, can be.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 250, pp. 142-145. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 1. **415.** Najību'd-Daulah to the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqah* approving the writer's going into the Shah's presence, saying that His Majesty will send Munīru'd-Daulah thither agreeably to the writer's representations, and desiring the writer to continue to remain in the Shah's presence and make such representations to him as may conduce most to the establishment of the Royal fortunes and remove any unfavourable impression the Shah may have received. Replies that agreeably to His Majesty's commands, notwithstanding that his extreme weakness and ill-health hardly permitted him to travel, he arrived at the Shah's camp by continual marches and had the honour of an introduction to His Afghān Majesty near Shahabad and Ambala. The Shah treated him with great favour and kindness. When he had the honour of a private audience, Shah Valī Khān and the other nobles, by the Shah's orders, inquired of him concerning the measures that were being pursued for the regulation of the Empire and the state of the different people both far and near. The writer answered them as he thought most proper. The purport of this conversation must, long ago, have been represented to His Majesty by Jagat Rāy. The real case is that His Majesty is resolved to stay in Hindustan to regulate all matters aright and to punish all his enemies. Notwithstanding that he had made up his mind immediately to go to Delhi and begin the regulation of the affairs there, when he heard the writer's representations, he turned his attention towards the Punjab, and to the punishment of "our" enemies there. Accordingly he marched his army to Mekhual, which is the sanctuary and fortress of these infidels; and the chastisement of this unclean tribe was begun and still continues. As some unfavourable sentiments have been created in the Shah's mind

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on account of the former sums not having yet been paid, it is necessary that His Majesty should send a person of confidence with whatever money is due according to the former agreement. At present others are sending people of confidence to the Shah and entering into negotiations with him. They make him promises of a *pēshkash* and sign agreements for any amount they themselves propose; the Shah's acceptance thereof is purely formal. Has therefore thought it necessary to represent these things to His Majesty. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, the Vazīr of the Empire, is with His Majesty or near at hand. It is most advisable that His Majesty should consult him on these points, and then send Munīru'd-Daulah with a portion of the sum formerly stipulated, with great expedition. If on account of the distance Munīru'd-Daulah cannot come soon, it is best that the money should be sent without delay. Hitherto through the blessing of God and His Majesty's good auspices, none of His Majesty's enemies have met with the least countenance; but the writer is quite ashamed to make any representations to the Shah, seeing that the former agreement has not yet been fulfilled. Others are ready with promises of *pēshkashes* and offers of money and are prosecuting their schemes by every means through the nobles of the Presence. Is greatly distressed on this account, lest the Shah, which God forbid, perceiving this negligence and procrastination, should listen to their pernicious counsels and the remedy therefor prove difficult. Represents these counsels as the best, seeing there is no room for further delay or hesitation. Hopes that His Majesty will honour the writer with a speedy reply. Refers him for further particulars to Jagat Rāy.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 251, pp. 145-147. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 11.*]

June 1. **416.** The King to Najību'd-Daulah. Has received his letter and been informed of all particulars by Jagat Rāy. May the all Holy and High God ever grant victory to the propitious arms of the King of Kings, so that the law of salvation may receive strength, the blind race of infidels be extirpated, the religion of the Prophet established, the kingdom of righteousness regulated, and lastly, the chiefs of the faithful strengthened, seeing that the continuance of the prosperity of the King of Kings and the strength of the chiefs of the faithful are the foundations of the prosperity of the writer himself. At present the safety of the world depends on the safety of the addressee and on that of the King of Kings. As to the addressee's advising the Shah not to come to Delhi but to proceed towards the Punjab to punish the Sikhs, says that by the blessing of God, the addressee is perfect in wisdom, counsel, and generalship. Doubtless after the due punishment of these evil men and the proper adjustment of those districts, the regulation of the affairs of these parts will be properly entered upon. * "This matter can be executed only by you and such is the way of the great minds." Now that the addressee is with the King of Kings, His Majesty considers as if he himself were there. The addressee has full

* This is a translation of the following famous Persian hemistich :—
این کار از تو آید و مردان چنین کنند

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powers in everything. With regard to his advising the writer to send the King of Kings some money through a person of confidence, replies to the following effect. Doubtless the kindness of the King of Kings is great towards the writer who cannot find sufficient words in which to praise him. It is equally incontestable that the addressee has represented these things to the writer out of his great attachment and regard for his interest, and in order that there may be no failure in the performance of the Royal engagements. He is no stranger to the present state of the writer's affairs. His annual receipts do not exceed 40 *lākhs* of rupees, and his expenses do not come short of 65. He also knows that the writer has no fund or accumulated treasury, and that the little sums which come into his hands, are expended in the payment of the troops. Consequently it is impossible for the writer to send the money and of this he is ashamed. Deplorable is surely his situation whose receipts are but 19 and his outgoings 20. May God of His mercy extend His bounty to the writer, since nearly 14,000 horse and foot are now in his service. It is through the grace of God, which is on the writer's head, that they are being maintained; otherwise his whole revenues would not be sufficient for them for six months. The addressee is also acquainted with the situation of "our brother" Shujā'u'd-Daulah, the Vazīr of the Empire. At the battle of Buxar, he lost in money and effects 2 crores of rupees. Then for a year he wandered about in distress, and did not receive a single rupee from his country, so that what little had been left him after the rout of Buxar, was spent during these wanderings. Since he has been reinstated in his *ṣūbah*, he has paid 50 *lākhs* to the English *sardārs* and spent 10 or 15 *lākhs* on his account. He has also entertained a number of additional troops both horse and foot, and the produce of his *ṣūbah* is expended in the payment of them. At present he cannot have two *lākhs* of rupees by him, and is deeply indebted to the *sāhūkārs*. Such is the situation of the Vazīr of the Empire. Will send for him after the "Feast of the Goat," and confer with him on the subject. Whatever is resolved upon, will be communicated to the addressee. God is their witness that both he and the Vazīr will do their utmost not to fail in their duty to the King of Kings, since the Empire and the *Vizārat* exist through him alone. Desires the addressee to send continually accounts of his welfare and of the state of affairs there.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 252, pp. 147-151. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

June 1. 417. The Vazīr* [to Najību'd-Daulah ?]. Has received his two letters together with one from Shah Valī Khān. As to the addressee's saying that he has arrived at Delhi from the presence of the Shah and will not return until his business is finished, replies that the writer never asked him to come. Desires him also to consider that the writer is a servant of His Majesty Shah Ālam and spends his life in His Majesty's service. The addressee is well acquainted with his straitened circumstances and his misfortunes, both past and present. He knows well what face the writer's affairs wore and what has become of them. If the country

* The name of the addressee is omitted in the volumes of translations and abstracts.

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that has been usurped by the Marhattas had been alloted to different powers agreeably to the arrangement first proposed and agreeably to the Shah's letters, everything would have gone right. But though all the Rohillas and other *sardārs* were assembled, the proposal ended in nothing. At present, it is impossible to remedy the past. Has already written him a plain and sincere account of his situation. Thanks God that the addressee was always his companion, both on the field and in the cabinet. There is not a single circumstance unknown to him. If the Shah is in favour of such a proposal, let him write upon this head to His Majesty, the English *sardārs* and to the writer. "We" shall all jointly consider the matter. Let the country then be rescued from those who have seized it, and afterwards whatever is decided, will be communicated to the addressee. By this means things will be settled on a firm footing. As there is a firm friendship between the addressee and the writer, there is no doubt but that they wish each other well. By the blessing of God, the addressee is a man of penetration, and is aware that without the counsel and advice of the [English] *sardārs*, nothing can be settled. Hopes for letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 253, pp. 151-153. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 3.* **418.** To Raja Jānūji Bhōnsla. Has received his letter through Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān. The writer conferred at Murshidabad with the latter and Udēpūrī Gusain who informed him how friendly the Raja was to the English. As heart always responds to heart, [the English also are friendly to the Raja] and it is hoped that the foundations of their friendship will be more and more strengthened. Intimates that at a conference held at Murshidabad, every matter was thoroughly discussed before the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, who will inform the Raja of the decision arrived at. Desires him to believe what Muḥammad Riẓā Khān writes to him as coming from the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and the writer. With regard to the money affair, tells the Raja to let his heart rest perfectly at ease, and to consider the English *sardārs* as security for the due payment of the stipulated sums.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 170, p. 74. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 157, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 5.*]

June 4. **419.** Raja Hindū Pat to Lord Clive. Has received His Lordship's letter. Promises to lend Mr. Chamier every possible assistance in the prosecution of his business.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 256, p. 155. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

June 4. **420.** From Raja Hindū Pat. Desires to hear from the Governor and refers him to Mr. Chamier for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 257, p. 155. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

June 4. **421.** From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received the Governor's letter. Will, in obedience to it and to his master's repeated orders, set out to join the Governor with all expedition.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 258, p. 155. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

* June 5 according to the volume of copies.

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June 4. **422.** From the Vazīr. Acquaints the Governor of his visit to the King and Colonel Smith, and says that he received the greatest satisfaction from the latter's behaviour. Requests to hear frequently from the Governor. Encloses a paper of news dated the 4th and 5th May from the Shah's camp. It appears therefrom that the Shah is encamped at the bank of the Sutlej and that Najību'd-Daulah is 10 *kōs* behind him. He is supposed to be moving towards Sirhind against the Sikhs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 259, p. 155. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 7. **423.** From the Vazīr. Presses the Governor to come up country as his affairs can never be duly regulated till he comes into the Presence. Desires to hear frequently from him, as he is uneasy at the Governor's silence. Encloses a paper of news dated the 7th and 8th May from the Shah's camp. It appears therefrom that the Shah has crossed the Sutlej and declared his intention of returning towards Sirhind for the punishment of the Sikhs, who have been creating disturbances there. They have sent their families and effects into the jungles of Ruby, and the Shah has sent a force against them. On the 8th, Najību'd-Daulah and his army arrived within about 2 *kōs* of the Shah's camp.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 260, pp. 155, 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 8. **424.** *Dastak* granted to Mr. Bensley authorising him to bring from Nagpur to Calcutta 4,000 maunds of rice, 1,000 maunds of mustard-seed, 100 maunds of cardamoms, 100 maunds of catechu, 500 maunds of turmeric, 50 maunds of wax, 50 maunds of clarified butter and 100 maunds of oil.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 171, p. 74.*]

June 8. **425.** Another *dastak* granted to Mr. Bensley authorising him to bring from Gandhgola to Calcutta 1,000 maunds of rice, 1,500 maunds of turmeric, 300 maunds of mustard-seed, 700 maunds of pulse, 100 maunds of cardamoms, 150 maunds of catechu, 300 maunds of oil, and 100 maunds of clarified butter.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 172, p. 74.*]

June 8. **426.** A third *dastak* granted to Mr. Bensley authorising him to bring from Maharajganj to Calcutta 4,000 maunds of rice, 200 maunds of turmeric, 100 maunds of clarified butter, and 100 maunds of oil.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 173, p. 74.*]

June 8. **427.** Four more *dastaks* granted to Mr. Bensley each authorising him to bring 5,000 maunds of wheat from Kushtia to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 174, p. 74.*]

June 8. **428.** Two *dastaks* granted to Mr. Barwell [?] each authorising him to bring 5,000 maunds of rice from Kushtia to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 175, p. 74.*]

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June 9. **429**. From the *Faujdār* of Kalpi. Intimates that agreeably to the Governor's directions, he has forwarded the letters to Raghū Nāth Rāo and will send the answers whenever they arrive.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 261, p. 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

June 10. **430**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses a *nazr* of 7 gold mohurs on account of the *Puniā*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 262, p. 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

June 11. **431**. To the Director of the Dutch Company. Has received his several letters. Is very much concerned at the fact that disputes are still going on between the Dutch and English councils. Desires sincerely that the relations between the two companies should grow more and more friendly; and it has always been his policy to speak exactly what is in his mind. The addressee knows very well how frequently in the time of Lord Clive, the *gumāshtahs* of the two companies complained of each other, what trouble both the councils were put to, and how much the writer tried to bring about a settlement. In the meantime, the question of distribution of the *tāntīs* cropped up. His Lordship and the writer agreed to the above on condition that the complaints of the Dutch should first be inquired into. The Dutch consented and a joint commission was appointed for that purpose. Now the Dutch say that the enumeration of the *tāntīs* should take place first, while the English insist on the inquiry being made first. Cannot understand why the Dutch object to it, since it is an absolute necessity. The English commissioners have already started for the place of meeting. The English are of opinion that the enumeration of the *tāntīs* will be a difficult and lengthy business. Moreover, the orders of the *Nāzim* have not yet been obtained on the subject. Without His Excellency's orders, neither Lord Clive, nor the writer, nor the Council can undertake this business. To do so would be to bring the *Nizāmat* into contempt. Consequently the writer thought it advisable first to obtain His Excellency's permission and to consult the officials of the *Nizāmat*. They replied as follows :— "This would be impossible; besides it will cause great distress to the *tāntīs*. If a distribution of them takes place, they will have to accept the price they are offered and will not be able to sell their goods to the highest bidder. The merchants of this country will be deprived of their just privileges and ultimately of the necessities of life. The output of the goods will diminish to such an extent that it will not suffice even for the people of this country. And what is more important, there will be a considerable fall in the revenues of the *Sarkār*." The officials of the *Nizāmat* at the writer's request, however, promised to encourage the *tāntīs* by reducing the *abvāb* and other taxes. Hopes that by this means the output of the goods will increase and that neither the Dutch nor the English will have any cause for complaint. Thinks that the officials of the *Nizāmat* were quite justified in objecting to the enumeration of the *tāntīs*, and is sure that the addressee holds the same views on the subject. As to the addressee's complaining that the *dallāls* of the *paikārs* and *tāntīs* of the English give great trouble to the Dutch merchants, replies that

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the *gumāshtahs* of the English emphatically deny the charge. The joint commission that has been appointed to inquire into this matter, should be instructed to inform the writer and the addressee of the true facts of the case, in order that the guilty may be properly punished, and all the disputes come to an end. With regard to the *sanad* received by the addressee through Lord Clive and General Carnac, says that the officials of the *Nizāmat* have been requested to refrain from demanding the *māngan* from the Dutch merchants and obstructing them without a just cause. This will clearly demonstrate to the addressee how determined the writer is to promote the interests of the Dutch Company.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 176, pp. 74-76.*]

June 13. **432.** From the Vazīr. Encloses a paper of news dated the 27th May saying that it is rumoured that the Shah will canton at Delhi. He presses Najību'd-Daulah much for money. The troops are very clamorous for their pay. Najību'd-Daulah's army mutinied on the 27th and plundered the bazar. He is highly offended with his minister.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 263, p. 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 14. **433.** *Dastak* granted to Mr. James Ellis. 500 *bahādurī* timbers are being brought from Nathpur to Calcutta. Let no one detain them, but let them pass.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 178, p. 77.*]

June 14. **434.** *Parvānah* granted to Mr. James Ellis. Be it known to the *gumāshtahs* of the *faujdārs* and *'āmils* of Nathpur that Chandan Narāyan, Mr. James Ellis's *gumāshtah*, is going to that quarter in order to purchase *bahādurī* timbers, clarified butter and oil. He will remain there for six months. Let no one molest him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 179, p. 77.*]

June 16. **435.** From the King. Desires that Rs. 6,50,000 due for the months of April, May, and June may be paid to Colonel Smith agreeably to the receipts sent, he having paid the money into the Royal treasury.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 264, p. 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

June 16. **436.** From Najaf Khān. Has not yet received any reply to his several letters. Desires that the balance of his *jāgīr* for eight months may be paid to his *vakīl*, and that in future the payments may be made monthly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 265, p. 156. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

June 16.* **437.** To Raja Hindū Pat. Has received his two letters, one addressed to Lord Clive and the other to the writer, and understood all particulars. Thanks him for showing favour and countenance to Muḥsinu'd-Daulah Mr. Chamier. The latter is a wise and experienced man and is very much esteemed by the writer. Hopes that the Raja will

* June 12 according to the volume of copies.

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continue to show him favour and countenance, which the writer will regard as a favour done to himself. Lord Clive has returned to England, and the management of affairs has devolved upon the writer. As it is his earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with the chiefs of the country, it is hoped that the friendship between them will daily increase. Tells him that whenever he wants anything that is found in these parts, he should inform the writer through the said gentleman. Will be glad to procure and send it to him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 177, pp. 76, 77. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 158, pp. 54,55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 23.*]

June 17. **438**. From the King. Has received the Governor's *'arzī* and understood all particulars. Munīru'd-Daulah is a true and faithful servant of His Majesty and a friend of the English *sardārs*. The whole business of the sublime *Sarkār* appertains to him, and in everything he has full powers. Bestows greater favours upon him now than before, and requests that the Governor may also show him greater regard, and may not pay attention to what diverse people may write concerning him, since on account of his good services to His Majesty and attachment to the Governor, he has many enemies, who are night and day labouring to sow dissension between him and the Governor. Has written this to the Governor in order that he may be on his guard. Considers the Governor as his most loyal and devoted servant. Knows that the strengthening of his Empire and the prosperity of his auspicious House depend upon the Governor's attachment and loyalty ; and esteems the Governor as his hearty well-wisher and the strength of the arm of his Empire. Since the Governor's arrival at Murshidabad, His Majesty has been expecting him impatiently, and is very anxious to see him and to inform him of his commands face to face. If he has leisure to visit His Majesty, it is most excellent ; but if the affairs of those parts do not permit his absence therefrom, His Majesty will send Munīru'd-Daulah to him for four months. To the end of *Shavvāl* more than 3 *lākhs* of rupees remain due to His Majesty. Receipts for the same having been sent by the hands of Diā Rām Paṇḍit, it is hoped that the money will be paid to him agreeably thereto. Desires that if the Governor proceeds to the Presence, he may bring the Paṇḍit with him ; and that if he does not, the Paṇḍit may be sent to him with a *gumāshtah* of the Sēṭhs or any other banker the Governor may approve. The *gumāshtah* may remain with the Royal army, and in future the stipulated money may be remitted to his house monthly and paid into the Royal treasury through Munīru'd-Daulah. This will redound greatly to the Governor's good name and glory. If he does not approve of this, it is requested that he may issue drafts monthly upon Mr. Rumbold at Patna and deliver them to Diā Rām Paṇḍit. This will go to enhance greatly the Governor's reputation for loyalty. All that His Majesty wants is that the stipulated money may be paid regularly every month through the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah, seeing that His Majesty's expenses are defrayed from the tribute of Bengal.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 266, pp. 157, 158. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9.*]

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June 17. **439.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter concerning Mr. Bolts. Will act agreeably thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 267, p. 158. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 17. **440.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letters. Promises to take care of Mr. Maddison's saltpetre concern for which the writer gave a *parvānah* at Chapra; but says that any other right of the same kind may be waived for the present, as his affairs are in confusion and he will be injured thereby.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 268, p. 158. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 17. **441.** From the Vazīr. Has repeatedly written to the Governor regarding the possibility of a disturbance with the Shah. If he returns home, it is well, but in case he remains in Hindustan what measures will the Governor pursue? Has been informed of all particulars by Colonel Smith, nevertheless he does not understand or know what the Governor, who is so wise, intelligent and experienced, and the Council have resolved upon. Is continually pondering what measures should be pursued at this great juncture. It is manifest that his army is weak and ill-appointed, and that he has no fortress or asylum where to send his family. Requests that the Governor and the Council may devise some definite plan against the Shah and that the writer may be informed thereof. Has no will but the Governor's. Hitherto he and the Governor have both acted upon this principle and will ever continue to do so. As their friendship is firm, their concerns are common, and there is no deviation between them, he may be regarded as inseparably united to the Governor. Although he is confident that the plan which the Governor may decide upon, will be excellent, yet if he is not acquainted therewith, how can he provide therefor? Has resolved to send his family down about a month or two before the conclusion of the rains. Requests to be informed of what the Governor has resolved upon, in order that the writer may act agreeably thereto from the beginning, and that there may be no failure therein. Requests a speedy answer to this letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 269, pp. 158, 159. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 17. **442.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Intimates Colonel Smith's arrival and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's visit to His Majesty. Congratulates the Governor on his safe arrival at Murshidabad. His Majesty hopes to see him soon at Allahabad. Refers him to Colonel Smith and Sir Robert Barker for the news of the Shah. Desires to hear from the Governor frequently.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 270, p. 159. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

June 17. **443.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. His Majesty also has received his *'arzī* which accompanied the letter and returned a *shuqah* in reply thereto. Thanks the Governor for the great friendship he professes for him. *PS.*—Has received his letter regarding the payment of the *sāhūkārs'* money, etc. Requests that

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the stipulated money due to the end of *Muharram* may be sent. Diverse people are endeavouring to have the money pass through their hands. Has thought it necessary to advise the Governor of this. Refers him to Diā Rām Paṇḍit for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 271, pp. 159, 160.*]

June 25. **444.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter to himself and *'arzī* to the King. Forwards a *shuqqah* in reply thereto. Expresses joy at the prospect of seeing the Governor. It is His Majesty's earnest desire that the Governor should visit him. *PS.*—Agreeably to the Governor's desire a dress and a Royal *shuqqah* have been sent to the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. They will be delivered by Diā Rām Paṇḍit. *PS.*—Raja Parsudh Rāy, the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's *vakīl*, informed his master that the writer in his letters to the Governor had discredited the Vazīr. Accordingly when the Vazīr came to Allahabad, he asked the writer if he had done so? Has always praised the Vazīr to the Governor. Cannot conceive what led Parsudh Rāy to write to the Vazīr in this manner. Has written this for the Governor's information.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 272, p. 160. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

June 25. **445.** From the King. Has received the Governor's *'arzī*. Expresses joy at his safe arrival at Murshidabad in so unfavourable a season for travelling. Desires to see him in the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767, 68, no. 273, p. 160. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 9, 10.*]

June 25. **446.** From the Vazīr. Has received his letter. It is his earnest desire to set out immediately, but the return of the complaint he had last year, has rendered it impossible. Is worse than before. Laments this circumstance as his desire to see the Governor is very great.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 274, pp. 160, 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 32.*]

June 25. **447.** From the King. Complains that the *sāhūkārs* paid Benares rupees for the bills last sent. The Bengal tribute was never paid so before. Desires that orders may be given to the *sāhūkārs* to pay Murshidabad rupees, as great loss would accrue to His Majesty from receiving the other species. The *sāhūkārs* are also paid a consideration.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 275, p. 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

June 27. **448.** From Raja Javāhir Singh. Has been informed by Colonel Smith that the Governor has sent the writer a letter; but it has not yet been received. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his accession to the Government. Desires to be considered as inviolably united to the English, and assures the Governor that he will not swerve from whatever measures are recommended to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 276, p. 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 7.*]

June 27. **449.** From Don Pedro De Silva. To the same effect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 277, p. 161.*]

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June 27.* **450.** To the King. Encloses a bill for the balance of the Bengal tribute due up to the end of *Muḥarram*, together with the account thereof, which will be submitted to His Majesty by Munīru'd-Daulah. Last year Colonel Smith was directed to pay His Majesty 6 *lākhs* of rupees at Kora Jahanabad. Has now been informed by Diā Rām Paṇḍit that the Colonel paid only one *lākh* of rupees. Requests that if the balance has not yet been paid, the writer may be informed of it in order that it may be paid without delay. It was his earnest desire to paint and illumine his forehead by rubbing it against the Royal threshold, high as heaven, but as in the meantime necessary business arose on account of the arrival of the ships; and as his health broke down owing to the heat and the unsuitability of the climate, he left for Calcutta and thus could not obtain the great blessing of seeing His Majesty. As soon as he arrives at Calcutta, he will write to His Majesty at length, setting forth all particulars.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 180, p. 78. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 159, p. 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

June 27.† **451.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 181, pp. 78, 79. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 160, p. 55 Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

June 27.‡ **452.** To the Vazīr. The writer received his several letters. Is very much concerned to learn that he has fallen ill. Prays that God, of His unlimited grace, may restore him to health. In these days the climate of these parts is so unhealthy that there is hardly any body who has not suffered more or less. Has been indisposed ever since he arrived at Murshidabad. Is therefore returning to Calcutta. Is doing so also on account of the fact that the ships having arrived from England, important business has arisen, which requires his personal attention. Will write at length after he has arrived at Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 182, p. 79. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 161, p. 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 27.*]

June 27.§ **453.** To Bālājī Rāo [Nānā Farnavīs]. Has received his letter. Hopes that the foundations of the friendship existing between them will daily get more and more strengthened.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 183, pp. 79, 80. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 162, p. 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 3.*]

June 27.‖ **454.** To Majdu'd-Daulah Farzand K͟hān Bahādur Bahrām Jang. Has received his letter together with the present of cloth.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 184, p. 79. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 163, p. 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

* June 28 according to the volume of copies.
† June 28 according to the volume of copies.
‡ June 28 according to the volume of copies.
§ June 28 according to the volume of copies.
‖ June 28 according to the volume of copies.

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June 28. **455.** *Dastak* granted to the Nawab Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah in respect of the following:—(1) 2 bundles of white cloth, 30 mats, 7 cages for birds, and 2 baskets of crockery to be taken on a boat from Jahangirnagar to Faizabad. (2) Boxes containing white raw silk of Malda and broadcloth, and baskets containing crockery and glass-ware to be taken on four boats from Bhagwangola. (3) 19 elephants and 20 hill ponies together with their appurtenances to be taken from Murshidabad to Faizabad by land.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 185, p. 77.*]

June 28. **456.** *Dastak* granted to Gōkul *Chaudhrī*. Be it known to the *zamīndārs* of Bishenpur (?) that Gōkul *Chaudhrī*, a *gumāshtah* of Mr. James Ellis, is going to those parts to purchase the *bahādurī* timbers, and will remain there for six months. Let no one molest him.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 186, p. 78.*]

June 28. **457.** *Dastak* granted to Mr. James Ellis authorising him to bring 1,000 *bahādurī* timbers from Bishenpur to Calcutta.

(*N. B.—Another dastak to the same effect was also granted to him.*)

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 187, p. 78.*]

June 30. **458.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Intimates that he has held a *Puniā*, and encloses a *nazr* in honour of the occasion.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 278, p. 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

June 30. **459.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 279, p. 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

June 30. **460.** From the Raja of Pachet. Complains that his paternal *zamīndārī* has been taken from him by Jagat Chand, who came with a *parvānah* and a company of sepoys. Represents his long services and punctual payments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 280, p. 161. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

June 30. **461.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that he has recovered Rs. 49,208 out of the money plundered near Sasaram, and will endeavour to recover the rest with all diligence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 281, p. 162. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

June 30.* **462.** To Najaf Khān. Has received his letter. The balances of his *jāgīr* have been remitted along with the King's tribute through Diā Rām Paṇḍit. In future his *jāgīr* will be paid in the same manner as the King's tribute through a *sāhūkār* to be stationed in the Presence.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 188, pp. 82, 83. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 164, p. 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 17.*]

June 30.† **463.** To Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo. Has received his paper of conditions through Nīlū Paṇḍit, and understood the contents thereof. The

* July 2 according to the volume of copies.
† July 2 according to the volume of copies.

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discussion that has taken place on the subject, will be fully related to the Raja by the said Paṇḍit. The latter is a capable and intelligent person and the writer is much pleased with him. Some time ago, owing to the unsuitablity of the climate and the intensity of the heat, he was taken ill. The writer in consideration of the friendship that subsists between the Marhattas and the English, sent him the best physicians. He has now completely recovered and is going back to the Raja. Hopes that the latter will show him greater favour than before, seeing that he is highly deserving thereof.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 189, p. 82. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 165, pp. 55, 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 23.*]

June 30.* **464.** To Raja Javāhir Singh. Has received his letter and understood its contents. The case of the letter of which Colonel Smith informed the Raja is this. Some time ago, a person of Murshidabad delivered to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān counterfeit letters in the Raja's name, desiring to enter into an alliance with the English. By the writer's directions the Khān wrote a suitable reply thereto and delivered it to that person. The writer also prepared a letter and was going to send it to the Raja when the imposture was detected; and the Khān's letter together with the counterfeit seals were found in the house of that person. As a punishment for this and many other crimes that he had committed he has been blown from the mouth of a gun. Is however glad to learn that he has now received a genuine letter, full of friendly sentiments, from the Raja. Hopes that the friendship between them will daily increase and that good results will ensue therefrom. Tells him that if he has any important matter to communicate, he should send a trusty *vakīl* to Calcutta in order that the writer may discuss it with him face to face, and that it may be adjusted satisfactorily.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 190, pp. 81-82. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 166, p. 56.*]

June 30.† **465.** To Don Pedro De Silva, *Vakīl* of Raja Javāhir Singh. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 191, p. 81. Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 167, p. 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 4.*]

July 2. **466.** To the King. Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo will state his case to the attendents of the Presence. As he is a loyal servant of His Majesty and a friend of the writer, it is hoped that His Majesty will pay attention to what he represents. Has written full particulars about the Raja to the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, who will inform His Majesty thereof.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 192, p. 80.*]

July 2. **467.** To the Vazīr. Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo will make an application to the Vazīr requesting the exemption of the duties levied

* July 2 according to the volume of copies.
† July 2 according to the volume of copies.

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from the pilgrims to Kashi [Benares]. As the Raja is a friend of both His Excellency and the writer, it is hoped that his representations will be listened to.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 193, p. 80.*]

July 2. **468**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 194, p. 80.*]

July 2. **469**. To the Vazīr. Has received his letter. Thanks him for showing kindness to Mr. Maddison. The latter is again going to the Vazīr's territories to conclude his business. Hopes that His Excellency will assist him. He is a protege of the writer, and will not interfere in His Excellency's affairs without permission.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 195, pp. 80, 81.*]

July 2. **470**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. At this time Mr. Middleton is going to Behar to realise the balances due to him. Desires the Raja to assist him in every way and not to be in the least remiss.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 196, p. 83.*]

July 2. **471**. *Dastak* granted to Nīlū Pandit. Nīlū Pandit, *Vakīl* of Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo, is going from Murshidabad to Allahabad and taking with him some necessary articles. Let no one obstruct him on the way.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 197, p. 83.*]

July 2. **472**. Another *dastak* granted to Nīlū Pandit. Some articles belonging to Nīlū Pandit are being taken on a boat from Murshidabad to Allahabad. Let no one detain it.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 197A, p. 83.*]

July 2. **473**. *Dastak* granted to Mr. Maddison. Eight horses belonging to Mr. Maddison are being taken by his men by land from Murshidabad to Azimabad. Let no one detain them.

[*Cop. I., 1766-67, no. 197B, p. 83.*]

July 3. **474**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Ghulām Ḥusain Khān has arrived safely at the city. Will supply him with every requisite for his journey to Allahabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no 282, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 4. **475**. From Raja Hindū Pat. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 283, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

July 9. **476**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to purchase in the district of Purnea 1,200 bullocks for the use of the army.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 168, p. 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

July 9. **477**. To Munnī Bēgam. Has arrived in Calcutta. Hopes to hear frequently of her welfare.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 169, p. 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 2.*]

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July 11. 478. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires to hear of the Governor's safe arrival in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 284, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 11. 479. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 285, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

July 11. 480. From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 286, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 1.*]

July 19. 481. From the Vazīr. Intends to pay the Governor a visit in Calcutta after the rains. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 287, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

July 19. 482. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has come into possession of a diamond weighing 15 carrots and being of an excellent water. Requests the Governor's acceptance of it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 288, p. 163. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

482A. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān [to Mr. Verelst ?]. As regards the ruby about which the writer spoke to the Governor, says that the person in whose possession it is, has gone away from here. Has sent a man to search for him. Will inform the Governor when that person is brought here and the ruby acquired. Has dispatched to His Excellency a diamond weighing 18½ *rattīs*. His Excellency can keep it, if he likes.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 48, p. 33.*]

July 19. 483. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has got 80 pieces of cloth ready for Raghū Nāth Rāo, and delivered them to his *vakīl*, Nīlū Paṇḍit. Requests the Governor to enclose a list of them in his letter to Raghū Nāth Rāo, that it may go by the hands of the Paṇḍit, who will set out from the city in two or three days.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 289, pp. 163, 164. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 19. 484. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter desiring that 1,200 Purnea bullocks may be provided for the use of the army by the month of September. Has written to Raẓīu'd-Dīn Khān on the subject. Having heard that fine bullocks are procurable in the *parganah* Budjewar [Bagduar ?] and the *sarkār* of Tirhut in the Behar *ṣūbah*, he has also written to Raja Shitāb Rāy and Rāy Gōpāl Singh, the *'Āmil* of his *jāgīr*, to get the bullocks ready by the time appointed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 290, p. 164. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 19. 485. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses an account of the money collected up to the end of April.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 291, p. 164. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

July 19. 486. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses an account of the money collected up to the end of June. *PS.*—The sum collected up to the

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end of May is Rs. 48,50,109-12-0, an account of which is enclosed for the Governor's inspection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 292, p. 164. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 23.*]

July 21. **487.** From the Vazīr. At the time of the writer's interview with Lord Clive and General Carnac, the question of Bundelkhand, which was formerly in his possession, was considered. They assured the writer that they would do everything which might tend to his advantage, and that the territory would be restored to him. Soon after, the writer went into the Presence and communicated these particulars to His Majesty. The latter ordered him to take possession of the territory, but a few interposers at that time summoned Hindū Pat's *vakīl* and sent him to the Governor. As this territory formerly belonged to the writer, he thought it proper to inform the Governor of it, in order that he might take this affair into his friendly consideration, having regard to the friendship which he has for the writer, and give no countenance whatsoever to the *vakīl* of Raja Hindū Pat, *Zamīndār* of Bundelkhand. If he finds no favour with the Governor, it will be a means of promoting the writer's interests, and leave no opening for further interruptions. Requests that Colonel Smith may be directed to settle the matter finally in the Presence. By this means no one will have any influence there, and it will enhance the reputation both of the Governor and the writer. His condition is the same as when he last wrote to the Governor, well one day and ill the next, and is not yet able to move from this place. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 293, p. 165. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

July 21. **488.** From Chētan Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bishenpur. When he arrived at Bishenpur with Madan Gōpāl Rāy, the *'Āmil*, he found the ryots and inhabitants of these parts frightened, despairing and desolate through the oppression of the late *'Āmil*, Damōdar Singh. The writer and Madan Gōpāl assembled and encouraged them, and are now attentively employed in collecting the revenues. They have already sent one *qist* of Rs. 20,000 and will not be backward in forwarding the remainder.

[*Trans., R. 1767-68, no. 294, pp. 165, 166. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

488A. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. Has received the Raja's letter directing him to realise the price of the horses due from Chētan Singh and to send it to Calcutta. Has not neglected and will not neglect pressing the demand. Has with great trouble realised Rs. 2,000 and sends it to Calcutta. Will send the balance shortly. Considers the Raja's business also as above everything else. As the Raja's letter has as much weight with the writer as a *parvānah*, there was no necessity of dispatching the Governor's *parvānah*. Is from his heart and soul ready to serve him. Whatever business he is entrusted with, he will carry out with best ability. He wrote to the Raja a letter to which he has not yet received a reply. Thinks that pressure of business must have prevented the Raja from writing to him.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 38, p. 28.*]

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July 22. **489.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a *nazr* of 15 gold mohurs on the Governor's receiving fresh honours from the King.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 295, p. 166. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 22. **490.** From Munnī Bēgam. Is glad to hear of the Governor's arrival at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 296, p. 166.*]

July 22. **491.** From the King. It is now two years since His Majesty's faithful servant and well-wisher Colonel Smith has been in the Presence manifesting his attachment by the most faithful and distinguished services. Has therefore of his all bountiful munificence bestowed the sum of two *lākhs* of rupees upon him. Desires the Governor immediately on receipt of this letter to pay the Colonel the said amount out of the Royal tribute. As the Colonel does not accept the money without the Governor's permission, His Majesty desires that it may be given to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 297, pp. 166, 167. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

July 22. **492.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed by Hāshim 'Alī Khān, *'Āmil* of Jessore, that an Armenian and a *sōntībardār* arrived from Calcutta with a *parvānah* from the Governor to seize Bābū Rām, the *gumāshtah* of the *zamīndār* on account of his owing Khwājah Bārbak Rs. 13,000. As the *zamīndār* is a child, and Bābū Rām transacts the business of the *zamīndārī*, his departure to Calcutta will occasion a great interruption to the collections. Requests that orders may be issued to the said *'Āmil* to examine and scrutinise the demand of the Armenian and settle it. If this method is adopted the business of the *Sarkār* will not be interrupted.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 298, p. 167. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

July 22. **493.** From Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. Sends a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the Governor's receiving fresh honours from the King.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 299, p. 167. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

July 22. **494.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn that the Governor has arrived in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 300, p. 167. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

July 22. **495.** To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that a *gumāshtah* of Mr. Grueber's has been sending goods from Halupur to Calcutta agreeably to a *parvānah* granted to him by the writer. Has now been informed that a certain *zamīndār* has seized the goods. Desires that the *zamīndār* may be directed to release them, and in case he refuses to do so, he may be severely punished.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 171,* p. 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

July 23. **496.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Nine boats laden with 2,772 maunds 25 seers of chunam have arrived in the Jalangi from Sylhet.

* Letter no. 170 is not given in the volume of translations.

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Two of the boats have been stove, but the remaining seven are safe and are on their way from thence to Calcutta. Encloses an account of the chunam and a list of the names of the *mānjhīs* in charge of the several boats. Requests that orders may be issued to the Company's people to weigh the chunam immediately on its arrival at Calcutta and to return the boats. Has sent some boats to the Jalangi to take the chunam which is loaded on the two boats, which have been stove. It will shortly arrive in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 301, pp. 167, 168.*]

July 23. **497.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. When the writer took leave of the Governor, he was directed to let pass all boats bearing *dastaks* with seal impressions, but to detain all with *dastaks* sealed with ink. Has already sent a *dastak* with an *'arẓī* to the Governor, but has not yet received a reply. Two boats have now arrived laden with cutch and other articles with a *dastak* sealed with ink. It is transmitted for the Governor's inspection. Is a servant of both the *Sarkār* and the Governor. Will do whatever the latter commands.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 302, p. 168. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

July 23. **498.** From Hāshim 'Alī Khān, *'Āmil* of Jessore. On the 14th instant Khwājah Chappur, an Armenian, arrived here with a *sōnṭībardār* and a *parvānah* authorising him to realise on behalf of Khwājah Bārbak a certain sum from Bābū Rām, [the *gumāshtah* of] the *Zamīndār* of Jessore. The condition of this district is well known to the Governor, and Bābū Rām is entirely unable to meet a demand made upon him for a debt contracted in the time of Mīr Qāsim. Has communicated what is requisite. Requests that the Armenian and the *sōnṭībardār* may be recalled, otherwise the work of the collection will be greatly interrupted.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 303, pp. 168,169. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 6.*]

July 23. **499.** To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his letter regarding the two boats detained by him. Although the *dastak* is not properly stamped yet as Mr. Rumbold's name is affixed thereto, it is desirable that they may be released. In order to prevent a similar interruption to trade in future, the Governor will write to the said gentleman directing him in future to stamp the *dastaks* according to the regulations. Some Portuguese ships have arrived here. [When they come to Hooghly,] the Khān should see that the stipulated duties are properly paid.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 172, p. 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 15.*]

July 25. **500.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The ten boats of chunam mentioned in his letter have arrived. Has ordered them to be unloaded and returned for new supplies with all possible dispatch. The present quantity will be spent in two or three days, and the work will be greatly interrupted unless a very large quantity is speedily sent. Desires him therefore to expedite the sending of a very large amount of this article.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 173, p. 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

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July 26. **501.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. When the writer was at Murshidabad, he directed the whole of the three *lākhs* of the Royal money to be paid to Diā Rām Paṇḍit in specie according to the former custom. Desires that the remainder of the money may also be paid in the same manner.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 174, p. 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

July 26. **502.** To Nīlkant Rāy, *Zamīndār* of Jessore. Directs him immediately to put in confinement the *sōnṭībardār* and the Armenian who have gone there with a *parvānah* to seize Bābū Rām, the addressee's *gumāshtah*, and to send the original *parvānah* to the writer.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 175, p. 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 18.*]

July 27. **503.** From Mānik Chand's son. Requests the Governor's favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 304, p. 169. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

July 27. **504.** From Girdāhar Dās. Intimates that a *faqīr* has complained falsely of Ratan Chand to the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, and requests the Governor's interposition in the affair.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 305, p. 169. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 6.*]

July 28. **505.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 306, p. 169. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

July 29. **506.** From the Vazīr. Expresses uneasiness at being prevented from having an interview with the Governor. Recommends again the affair of Bundelkhand to the Governor's serious consideration. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 307, p. 169.*]

July 29. **507.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 308, p. 169. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

Aug. 1. **508.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring that more chunam may be sent as expeditiously as possible. The 1,000 maunds which have already arrived in Calcutta came from Sylhet. A fleet of boats is on its way from Dacca, and more empty boats have been sent to Sylhet. Esteems the chunam business as the principal object of his attention and has issued the most pressing orders on the subject. Requests the Governor to order the empty boats to be returned as soon as possible, so that no delay may occur through the want of transport.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 309, p. 171. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 17.*]

Aug. 2. **509.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter saying that he will take every measure to procure constant supplies of chunam. Intimates that the chunam which has lately arrived, has proved considerably deficient in weight. Desires the Khān to summon the *mānjhīs* of the several boats to enquire into the cause of the deficiency

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and to punish the guilty. The Khān is well acquainted with the urgency of the demand for chunam. Hopes that he will exert himself and lose no time in sending it. The empty boats have been immediately returned. The boats, which may arrive hereafter, will likewise be returned without delay.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 176, pp. 57, 58. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Aug. 4. **510**. From Rāj Nāth Narāyan Deo, *Zamīndār*. Sets forth the state of his *zamīndārī* and his ancient services to the Company, and requests permission to come down to Calcutta to lay the particulars of his case before the Governor in person.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 310, p. 171. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

Aug. 4. **511.** From Raja Kishn Chand. Congratulates Mr. Verelst on his accession to the Government, and says that notwithstanding that the time of the harvest is so far off, he has collected Rs. 47,000. Will keep the Governor informed of his progress in the work of the collection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 311, p. 171. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Aug. 4. **512**. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter representing his inability to come to see His Majesty and desiring that Munīru'd-Daulah may be sent to Calcutta to discuss with him various affairs, particularly the question of the Bengal remittances. Replies that Munīru'd-Daulah will set out on the 25th instant and inform the Governor of His Majesty's orders on the subject of the remittances, and of the resolutions of his sacred heart. Desires that the Governor may act agreeably thereto. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah sent His Majesty an *'arẓī* requesting that Munīru'd-Daulah might be permitted to proceed [to Faizabad] and have an interview with him. It appears that the Vazīr is prevented from paying the Governor a visit by a severe indisposition. Has directed Munīru'd-Daulah not to visit the Vazīr now, but to do so on his return from Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 312, pp. 171, 172. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Aug. 4. **513.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter fragrant as ambergris, together with an *'arẓī* for His Majesty. Encloses the latter's reply thereto. It appears from a letter that has been received from the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah that he is too ill to pay the Governor a visit. Expresses satisfaction at being sent for by the Governor. Will take leave of His Majesty on the 25th *Muḥarram* and proceed with the utmost expedition by water. Hopes that at the interview which will take place between them, the question of the Bengal remittances will be properly adjusted. The Shah has returned to Lahore. Colonel Smith must have informed the Governor of it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 313, p. 172. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 13.*]

Aug. 4. **514**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires the Khān to send the sums already collected with all expedition, as money is immediately required to defray the Company's expenses.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 177, p. 58. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

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Aug. 7. **515.** From the Sēṭhs. Offer compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 314, p. 172. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Aug. 10. **516.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's directions five elephants—two female and three male, have been procured. Will detain them till he receives further instructions from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 315, p. 172. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 10. **517.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that money is in great demand for defraying several necessary charges of the Presidency and desiring that, whatever has been collected, may be sent down to Calcutta immediately. Is night and day indefatigably busy with the collection of the revenues. By the Governor's auspices, no year has been so favourable as the present; for till the last four or five months during which disturbances have arisen impeding greatly the work of the collection, each month's revenue was collected before the expiry thereof. Knows that his honour and advantage consist in the speedy execution of the Governor's orders and in the writer's unremitting assiduity and constant attention to the collection of the revenues. Will dispatch 7 *lākhs* of rupees before the end of this week.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 316, pp. 172-173. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 10. **518.** From Diā Rām Panḍit. On the 14th *Ṣafar* twelve days after the writer's departure from the Governor's presence, Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, Mr. Sykes, and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān accepted the Royal *farmān* and ordered that out of the 3 *lākhs* of rupees due to the Royal *Sarkār*, 1 *lākh* should be paid to the writer. Accordingly the writer received 1 *lākh* on the 3rd *Rabī*ʿI. If he had known that this would be the case, he would never have left Calcutta. Is now without remedy till he receives the remaining 2 *lākhs*. Knows very well that only 1 *lākh* will be paid every month, so that the rainy season will have expired before the Royal tribute is received in full. Requests that Mr. Sykes and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān may be directed to be more expeditious in paying the money and to give him his dismissal that he may proceed to the Royal Presence. *PS.*—A *khalʿat* of 6 pieces together with a *sarpēch* etc. which he had provided for Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, have been dispatched. A letter from Munīru'd-Daulāh for Mr. Becher, who has lately returned from Europe, has also been dispatched and will reach the Governor under the writer's seal. Has at this time received 300 gold mohurs from the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, 100 from Mr. Sykes, 200 from Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and 50 from Mahārājā Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. Mr. Sykes and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān ordered the writer to provide a string of pearls, agreeably to the established custom, for Mahārājā Mahindar. Accordingly the writer procured one and delivered it to Mr. Sykes and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, who presented it to the Mahārājā. Has not yet received any *nazr* for the sacred Presence either from the Governor or from any other gentleman (of the Council). When *nazrs* arrive in the Presence

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from the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, Mr. Sykes, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Mahārājā Mahindar, and nothing is received from the Governor, the latter's own superior judgment will point out to him what ideas will enter His Majesty's breast. Requests that whatever *nazr* the Governor thinks proper to present to His Majesty, he may send it enclosed in a sealed purse after the manner of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, and direct the other gentlemen to do the same. Letters from the King and Munīru'd-Daulah addressed to the Governor were received by the writer a few days ago, and transmitted to Calcutta by the hands of Raja Nōb Kishn. More letters from His Majesty and Munīru'd-Daulah have at this time been received and are enclosed. Requests to be favoured with the Governor's replies, that he may forward them to the Presence. If the Governor's letters are forwarded through the writer, it will be a means of his gaining His Majesty's favour; but if they are transmitted through another person, His Majesty will naturally conclude that the writer is careless and inattentive to the business of the Royal *Sarkār*. Will continue to remain at Murshidabad some time longer, but if he is paid the balance of the Royal tribute, he will proceed immediately to the Royal Presence. In case he is not paid any money, he will not proceed to the Presence, but will return to Calcutta. Until the Governor writes pressingly to the officials here, no one will either pay the writer the balance, or give him leave to proceed to the sacred Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 317, pp. 173, 174. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

Aug. 11. **519.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of plantains.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 318, p. 174. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 11. **520.** From Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, *Faujdār* of Ingellee (Hijili). Has paid Rs. 30,000 into the Company's treasury through his *vakīl*, Raghū Nāth Rāo, on account of the collections of his *zamīndārī*. Requests to be favoured with the receipt.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 319, p. 174. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

Aug. 11. **521.** From Munnī Bēgam. Complains that she has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Requests favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 320, p. 174. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Aug. 11. **522.** From the King. His ever fortunate and propitious Majesty has been informed by Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit that the officials at Murshidabad want to deduct from the Royal tribute Rs. 1,50,000—Rs. 63,000 on account of the string of pearls that His Majesty presented to the Queen of England, Rs. 68,000 on account of the elephants that were sent to the Royal Presence, and the remaining Rs. 19,000 on account of the knife, sword, and shield presented by His Majesty to the King of England, and on account of the studded betel pot presented to the Queen of England. These presents were formerly sent to Lord Clive by the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah. Represents that the elephants and cloths, that are transmitted to the Presence, have always been exclusive of the revenues of the Royal *Sarkār*. Of

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the 26 elephants that were sent to the Presence, 6 died in ten days after their arrival, and the remainder are either blind, lame or diseased, so that not even one of them is worthy of carrying His propitious Majesty. Their price cannot be more than one thousand rupees each. The revenues of the Royal *Sarkār* were formerly *52 lākhs* of rupees; now they have been reduced to 26 *lākhs*. This sum by an agreement under the seals and signatures of Lord Clive and General Carnac is to be paid to the Royal *Sarkār* without the minutest deduction or diminution whatsoever. Has sent this agreement for the Governor's inspection by the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires the Governor to attest it with his own hand and seal in the presence of Munīru'd-Daulah. Directs further that strict orders may be issued to the officials at Murshidabad not to deduct the price of elephants and cloths from the Royal tribute. Will never consent to such a deduction. In case the officials at Murshidabad persist in deducting the amount, His ever-fortunate and propitious Majesty will return these useless elephants that the Governor may see with his own eyes that no person up till now has ever sent such blind, lame and useless animals to the sacred Presence. It was for the Governor's satisfaction and out of feelings of delicacy to him that His Majesty admitted these elephants to the Royal stables and did not return them. Will not consent to the officials at Murshidabad deducting a single rupee from the 26 *lākhs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 321, pp. 174, 175. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Aug. 11. **523.** To the King. The appointment of an agent to reside constantly in the Royal Presence through whose hands the tribute should be paid into the illustrious *Sarkār* has been pointed out by His Majesty as a measure expedient for the regulation of the payments and essential to the tranquillity of the enlightened mind. Since His Majesty's commands are ever uppermost in the writer's thoughts, Provin Chand, a *gumāshtah* of the Sēṭhs, is now sent to take up his residence near His Majesty's person. He will, by the blessing of God, manifest the duties of bounden allegiance and acquit himself with uprightness and integrity. Hopes that His Majesty will graciously extend his favourable regards towards the said *gumāshtah*.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 178, p. 58. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

Aug. 11. **524.** To the Vazīr. Is in receipt of His Excellency's several letters. Has up till now been unable to reply to them at length owing to want of leisure. It is surely unnecessary for the writer to repeat that he bestows great attention upon His Excellency's affairs, so much so that he looks upon them as his own. Is very much concerned to learn of his indisposition and daily supplicates the Almighty to shield him from the influences of malignant stars and to transfer these influences on to the heads of his enemies. Although his anxiety to embrace His Excellency is more eager than his pen can explain, yet he cannot but disapprove of His Excellency's intention of coming to Calcutta about the time he mentions. The ill state of his health must expose him to dangerous consequences by undertaking a fatiguing journey in

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so inclement a season. When His Excellency formed the resolution of coming to Calcutta in this season, it must have escaped him that the rains here continued nearly a month longer than there. Advises him to postpone his visit till the weather becomes favourable and less uncertain, when he may depend upon the writer's providing *bajrās* and making other preparations for his convenience in due time. With regard to His Excellency's desire to be supplied with some medicines of the same quality which Doctor Ingham formerly administered to him with success, says that he does not know what particular medicines those were; but will cause a variety of medicines to be purchased for His Excellency's use. Has also written to Mr. Davidson, a gentleman of approved skill and extensive knowledge in medicine to proceed to His Excellency with all expedition. Has a particular esteem and friendship for this gentleman and he acts as the writer's physician. Has no doubt that he will meet with His Excellency's approbation, and desires that he may be treated with favour and friendship. *PS.*—The affair of Bundelkhand in which the writer has been asked to use his influence in His Excellency's favour, has been fully considered by him. As his heart is ever warm in its attachment to His Excellency, his sentiments are such as spring from his partiality to His Excellency's interests; and he never delivers his sentments but with openness and freedom from disguise. His Excellency well knows that the country in question is large and extensive, that it is surrounded by the Marhatta districts and above all that it has been a favourite object of their attention. If His Excellency takes possession of it, may it not be reasonably expected that their jealousy will be aroused and perhaps an open rupture follow close on such a measure? Should the Marhattas proceed to extremeties, insurmountable difficulties will present themselves to His Excellency. The formation of an alliance between the English and the Marhattas on the coast is not unknown to His Excellency. In this situation of affairs, it will be absolutely impossible for the English to lend their assistance to him without a flagrant and manifest infringement of the treaty subsisting between them and the Marhattas. It becomes then highly impolitic for His Excellency to advance under these circumstances a claim which will have such disagreeable and embarrassing consequences. Hereafter perhaps there may come a time better calculated for the attainment of this object and more suitable for the English to co-operate with him. The late advices from the coast indicate so little permanency to the alliance of the English with the Marhattas and the Niẕām, and show so much duplicity and treachery in their conduct that it is not unlikely for the alliance to be ultimately broken off. Nothing would be more favourable for His Excellency's object than this, and he might then place reliance on the most strenuous assistance of the English. Another consideration equally solid and convincing is this. The attention of princes should be principally directed to the internal order and the happiness of their subjects. Before this work is accomplished, any accession to their territories is not conducive to their welfare or that of the state. The many distresses, which His Excellency has been involved in, must have impoverished his subjects and drained his treasures. All his perseverance

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will be necessary to recover his former power and opulence, to secure tranquillity to the ryots and abundance to the country. It is therefore the writer's opinion that His Excellency's taking possession of Bundelkhand now will be far from a real advantage to him and in fact may serve only to divide and distract his attention from concerns of greater importance. Let not any apprehensions invade His Excellency's heart on the score of the coming of Raja Hindū Pat's *vakīl* to Calcutta. The regulation of the diamond trade, which the writer is opening with the Raja's country, and the question of deserters from the English army, a fact of which His Excellency is acquainted, most probably constitute the *vakīl's* chief end. However, whatever the *vakīl's* motive may be, the many proofs which the writer has given of his unshaken friendship for His Excellency, and of his abhorrence of sinister representations, must surely convince the *vakīl* that even an attempt bordering thereon will meet with just indignation from the writer. It is quite possible that the coming of the *vakīl* may be conducive to the happy and amicable termination of this affair and that he will be made to recognise His Excellency's claim by a personal discussion of the point in the presence of Raja Parsudh Rāy. As the writer possesses not a thought incompatible with the friendship existing between him and His Excellency, he will not take any measure or hearken to any proposal ....*

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 179, pp. 58-61. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 27.*]

Aug. 15. 525. From [Muḥammad Ālī Khān,] *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Agreeably to the Governor's *parvānah*, Mr. Cragy's boats which had been detained because they bore a *dastak* with an ink impression, have been released.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 322, p. 175. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Aug. 15. 526. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Requests the Governor's acceptance of a palanquin.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 323, p. 175. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 15. 527. From [Muḥammad Ālī Khān,] *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Sends Rs. 12,501 on account of the revenues of Hooghly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 324, p. 175. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Aug. 15. 528. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of pickles.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 325, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Aug. 17. 529. From Balvant Singh, Raja of Benares. Intimates that diligent search has been made throughout his dominions for the thieves who have carried off part of the revenues, but without success. Sets forth his attachment to the English, and refers the Governor for particulars to his *vakīl*, Mahārāj Missar.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 326, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 27.*]

Aug. 18. 530. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Expresses the greatest satisfaction at the receipt of the Governor's letter of approbation of his

* The letter is unfinished.

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conduct, and sets forth his unwearied assiduity and unremitting application to the collection of the revenues. Has sent 8 *lākhs* of rupees to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 327, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 18. **531**. From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Some time ago, he delivered a letter from his master to Mr. John Chamier at Benares to be forwarded to the Governor. Has at this time received another letter from his master and communicated the particulars to Mr. Maddison who will inform the Governor thereof in an English letter. Requests that he may be permitted to proceed to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 328, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 5.*]

Aug. 18. **532**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Raja Shitāb Rāy is desirous of paying the Governor a visit in Calcutta. If the Governor gives him permission, he will, after having made the *band-o-bast*, leave an experienced *nāib* for the transaction of business in his absence and proceed immediately to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 329, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 18. **533**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. With regard to the deficiency in the weight of the chunam laden on 10 boats, says that there is a difference of 10 seers between the maund of this place and that of Calcutta. Proposes that only as much chunam as was received in Calcutta should be charged to the Company and a deduction made for the deficiency. Sets forth his assiduity in procuring boats and forwarding chunam to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 330, p. 176. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 18. **534**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has already represented to the Governor the great scarcity of boats and the trouble the writer has taken in sending the Company's chunam, timber, and saltpetre to Calcutta. Notwithstanding the 200 boats the writer procured from Dacca and some more from the districts dependent on Murshidabad, the difficulty still exists; and as there are only four months in the year for transporting these articles, the Company labour under very great difficulties during this time, and the poor inhabitants, whose boats are pressed for the Company's use, are greatly distressed. Recommends for the advantage of the *Sarkār* and the great relief of the inhabitants in general that a number of boats may be built on the Company's account. Whatever the Governor may think expedient on this occasion, will be duly executed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 331, pp. 176, 177. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 18. **535**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Intimates that one Surb Rām Baisākh is enclosing a *ghāṭ* and a plot of ground to the north of his house in Calcutta. Requests that as the affair is of equal consequence to both the English and the *Niẓāmat*, Surb Rām Baisākh may be directed to desist from the prosecution of this work.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 332, p. 177. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

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Aug. 18. **536**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Congratulates the Governor on his arrival at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 333, p. 177.*]

Aug. 21. **537**. From the King. His ever-fortunate and propitious Majesty is dispatching his faithful servant and minister Munīru'd-Daulah on business of the utmost importance to Calcutta. He will set out on the 7th *Rabī'* II to have an interview with the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire. It is requisite that the Governor should consider his sentiments as the sentiments of His propitious Majesty himself and execute them accordingly; for Munīru'd-Daulah is the sole ruler and manager of His Majesty's auspicious *Sarkār*, and he considers the honour and reputation of Munīru'd-Daulah as his own. He is the firm and steady *nāib* of His Majesty's propitious house and is unrivalled in the management of the concerns of the enlightened Empire. There is no other servant in whom His Majesty ever reposes his confidence. His ever-fortunate and propitious Majesty is absolute in the disposal of the offices of his sacred throne. Whomever His Majesty thinks worthy of his favour, him he will honour, nor will he in this particular listen to the solicitations and entreaties of others. Directs that if any other person applies to the Governor for employment near His Majesty's sacred person, the Governor may in no way countenance him, but give him a plain and explicit answer that such is His Majesty's will and satisfaction. Hopes that the Governor will execute His Majesty's auspicious mandates in this particular. Of all the pillars of Hindustan, no one has ever manifested such excellent services and prodigal loyalty as Lord Clive, the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, and the English *sardārs* in general; and while the breath of life remains in his body, he will be mindful of their services. Considers the Governor, the pillar of His Majesty's throne, as his undoubted and unalterable well-wisher; in the same manner as he is pleased and satisfied with the Governor, may Jesus, the spirit of God, pour down his blessings on him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 334, pp. 177, 178. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Aug. 24. **538**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has delivered to Mr. Sykes letters from Rajas [Raghū Nāth Rāo and Jānūjī] to be forwarded to the Governor. Copies of their letters to the writer have also been forwarded to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 335, p. 178. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 24. **539**. From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has delivered letters from his master to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to be forwarded to the Governor. Requests to be favoured with his answers.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 336, p. 178.*]

Aug. 24. **540**. From Raja Raghū Nāth Rāo. Professes friendship for the Governor and says that a day has been fixed for a congress with Raja Jānūjī for regulating the affairs of the Empire.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 337, p. 178. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 26.*]

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Aug. 24. **541.** From Raja Jānūjī. Reminds the Governor of the payment of the arrears of the Bengal *chauth* and refers him to his *vakīl* Udēpūrī Gusain, for further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 338, p. 178. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

Aug. 24. **542.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that in consequence of the Governor's former letter on the subject of the deficiency in the weight of the chunam from Sylhet, he has severely punished the *bārdārs* [*bārbardārs* ?] belonging to the boats. Will in future attend with the *bārdārs* of the Cossimbazar factory at Berhampur and see the chunam weighed in his presence in order to avoid further complaints on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 339, pp. 178, 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Aug. 24. **543.** From the Vazīr. Encloses a letter from Shah Valī Khān for the Governor's information. Complains that he has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 340, p. 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Aug. 24. **544.** Shah Valī Khān to the Vazīr. Offers compliments and recommends his *vakīl*, Shah Lāl Rāy, for the Vazīr's friendship and countenance.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 341, p. 179.*]

Aug. 25. **545.** From Diā Rām Pandit. Sends a palanquin from his master Munīru'd-Daulah as a present to the Governor. Requests that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān may be directed to hasten the payment of the Royal tribute.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 342, p. 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 4.*]

Aug. 25. **546.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that the collections of the *ṣūbah* of Bengal [Behar ?] to the end of the month *Ṣafar* amount to Rs. 51,86,877-14-0. Encloses a list of the particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 343, p. 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Aug. 25. **547.** From the Sēṭhs. They set forth the backwardness of the gentleman residing at Khirpai in paying the duties on the cloths provided there. Request that he may be directed to pay the duties according to the established custom.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 344, p. 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Aug. 25. **548.** To the Vazīr. Has already written to His Excellency fully on the affair of Bundelkhand and other necessary topics. Has at this time heard that Mahārājā Jānūjī has united with Raghū Nāth Rāo and that they have proposed to re-enter Hindustan. Whether this information is founded on truth or not, and whether their aims are friendly or hostile, is a matter of indifference to the English and His Excellency, seeing that the judgment of Heaven never fails to overtake league-breakers and the perfidious with exemplary punishment. It is, however, not unworthy of "our"

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prudence and foresight to keep the eye of observation on the movements of those restless people, who cannot possibly confine themselves to a state of inaction, while Javāhir Singh enforces his pretensions to those districts which once acknowledged the authority of the Marhattas. Desires His Excellency to procure constant and authentic accounts of the movements of this united army, and transmit them regularly to the writer, who, in concert with His Excellency, will adopt such measures as may be advisable.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 180, p. 63. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 27.*]

Aug. 26. **549.** To Muḥammad 'Ali Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Orders him to make a vigilant search for, and send down under confinement, a European belonging to the artillery and a Frenchman who have deserted from Calcutta.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 181, p. 63. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Aug. 27. **550.** To the Vazīr. Has already communicated to His Excellency the particulars of the junction of the Marhattas and their probable aims. Desires that whatever intelligence of their real designs His Excellency may obtain, he may expeditiously forward it to the writer through Colonel Harper. As that gentleman has the writer's orders to reside constantly in His Excellency's presence, it is hoped that he will be considered as entitled to every degree of His Excellency's confidence and entrusted with the secrets of His Excellency's heart relative to "our" common affairs. The said gentleman will, from time to time, lay the particulars before His Excellency.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 182, p. 64. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 27.*]

Aug. 28. **551.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has several circumstances of importance to communicate. If the Governor has no objection, the writer will be happy to pay him a visit for that purpose. Assures the Governor that his absence from the *ṣūbah* for one month will not interrupt the collections.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 345, p. 179. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Aug. 30. **552.** From Muḥammad Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that the Captain of a Portuguese ship, which lately arrived from Goa, refuses to pay the established duties to his *'āmils*. Requests that he may be directed to pay the duties immediately; otherwise there will be a loss to the *Nizāmat*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 346, p. 179.*]

Sept. 3. **553.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 1,25,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 347, p. 181. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Sept. 3. **554.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 348, p. 181.*]

Sept. 3 [?]. **555.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends the Governor two Turkish horses.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 349, p. 181.*]

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555A. Muhammad Rizā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. Some time ago, the Raja wrote to him desiring him to procure two Turkish horses. Has now despatched two very fine Turkish horses, which are chestnut and of the same height, by the hands of Vāsitu'llah *Chōbdār*. As he was afraid that if he sent them by water, they might meet with some accident while embarking or disembarking, he has sent them by land in order that the *Chōbdār* may take them to Calcutta travelling by easy stages. Hopes that they will reach there safely.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 69, p. 45.*]

Sept. 4. 556. From the Sēths. Intimate that by reason of Diā Rām Pandit's having delayed his departure and Munīru'd-Daulah being expected soon at Murshidabad, they have not yet dispatched the *gumāshtahs*. The bills will be remitted to Allahabad as formerly if the Governor thinks it proper.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 350, p. 181. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Sept. 5. 557. From Muhammad 'Alī Khān. Has not yet been honoured with an answer to what he wrote formerly concerning the Portuguese. The *'āmil*, whom the writer sent to demand the duties of them, has returned and says that they raise difficulties in paying the duties. Has just now been informed that they are about to sail. This being the business of the *Sarkār*, the writer has frequently addressed the Governor for permission to adopt harsh measures in order that the duties may be paid to the *Sarkār* according to custom.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 351, p. 181. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Sept. 5. 558. To Udēpūrī Gusain. Has lately received a letter from Raja Jānūjī and another from Raghū Nāth Rāo, both conceived in terms so very inconsistent with former professions that he is really at a loss what interpretation to put on so sudden an alteration of their sentiments. If, which God forbid, these letters contain the dictates of their hearts and are not fictitious, as he would gladly suspect, some blind impulse must have assuredly at once betrayed their judgments and stifled the voice of reason. Perhaps this may be a mere imposture and the base contrivance of an incendiary intent on stirring up the flame of discord between the Marhattas and the English. Will therefore defer replying to the letters till he receives a notification from the addressee that these letters are genuine and regularly conveyed. At present he is rather inclined to doubt their authenticity than believe that chiefs celebrated for justice, wisdom, and experience should so far forget themselves, the rites of friendship, and every maxim of sound policy.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 183, p. 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 30.*]

Sept. 7. 559. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Grants the Raja permission to repair to Calcutta after the present *band-o-bast*, and approves of his diligence in the management of the collections.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 184, p. 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

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Sept. 10. **560.** To [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān,] *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his letter. Will take the necessary steps to enforce the legal duties from the Portuguese ships. The Khān did well to send the Rs. 50,000 without waiting for the draft. It has already been dispatched to the Khān and has probably reached him.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 184A, p. 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 4.*]

Sept. 10. **561.** To [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān,] *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Orders him to release 2,000 teak timbers, which he has detained on account of the *dastak* being of an old date and suspicious. The reason of tardiness was want of water in the Jalangi, which prevented the transportation of the timbers to Calcutta in due time.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 185, p. 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 4.*]

Sept. 10. **562.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for a present of a palanquin.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 186, p. 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Sept. 11. **563.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter and been made happy by the news of his welfare. As often as the writer receives *'arẓīs* from Raja Parsudh Rāy relating to the Governor's prosperity and friendship for the writer, he returns thanks to God, but when he does not hear from the Governor, his heart is uneasy. Thanks God that the month of August is near at hand, and he is determined to make himself happy by an interview with the Governor and relate to him face to face the purposes of his heart. His life, soul, and property, and those of the English *sardārs* are in perfect unity.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 352, pp. 181, 182. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Sept. 15. **564.** From the King. Has received the Governor's letter saying that on account of ill-health and the arrival of the ships from Europe, he has returned to Calcutta. May the Almighty God shelter him from the evils of this world and grant him health and prosperity. The bills for Rs. 2,34,500 enclosed in his *'arẓī* have passed under His Majesty's sacred cognizance, and the amount has been paid into the Royal treasury by the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah. Is highly pleased to receive this remittance and to learn that the Governor has appointed Jagat Sēṭh to send the bills to the Royal Presence as formerly. The loyalty and good wishes of the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, are strongly engraved on His Majesty's heart. May the spirit of Jesus, like His ever fortunate and propitious Majesty, be pleased with him. In return for the good services rendered by the Governor, His Majesty confers upon him a *manṣab* of eight thousand with the titles of Lord of the Empire, and General of Warriors. Has sent him a Royal dress and jewels with a memorandum of the particulars, which will be delivered to him by Munīru'd-Daulah. By the blessing of God, Munīru'd-Daulah, having obtained leave of absence from the resplendent Presence, will set out by the middle of August for Calcutta and communicate fully to the Governor by word of mouth His Majesty's directions and the secrets of his sublime heart. Hopes that the Gover-

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nor will act according to those directions. This will cause great joy to His Majesty. Munīru'd-Daulah's going to the Governor is the same as if His Majesty himself were to set out in person. His honour and that of His Majesty are the same. He is invested with the whole management of the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār*. Desires that after having conversed with him fully on every topic, the Governor will send him back with all expedition to the Presence. Intimates that there is an error in the accounts. Colonel Smith has not paid more than 5 *lākhs* to the Royal *Sarkār*, and has in his possession two receipts—one for 4 *lākhs*, and the other for 1 *lākh*. The accounts of the Royal *Sarkār* signed and sealed are with Munīru'd Daulah, who will present them to the Governor and explain to him the error therein. Desires the Governor to make inquiry.

[*Trans.R.,1767-68, no. 353, pp. 182-184. Abs.R.,1767-71, p. 10.*]

Sept. 15. **565.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the preceding, adding that on his way to Calcutta he will stop at Patna for five or six days to see his children and friends.

[*Trans.R.,1767-68, no. 354, pp. 184-186. Abs.R.,1767-71, p. 13.*]

Sept. 15. **566.** From Diā Rām Pandit. Intimates that three months have passed without anything being remitted to the Royal *Sarkār*. Hopes that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and the Sēṭhs will be directed to grant him bills for two months.

[*Trans.R.,1767-68, no. 355, p. 186. Abs.R.,1767-71, p. 4.*]

Sept. 16. **567.** From the King. Intimates that Raja Hindū Pat has sent his *vakīl* to the Governor without first informing His Majesty thereof. Directs him not to countenance the *vakīl*, but to give him a plain answer. If the Governor encourages him in the least, the Raja will feel secure and not consent to restore the many places in the *ṣūbah* of Allahabad, which he formerly seized. The Raja owes for the dependencies of Allahabad vast sums which he has already expended. It is the most earnest desire of His Majesty's heart with the assistance of the Governor and the English *sardārs* to bring these dependencies under the Government of the Royal *Sarkār*, since they have always belonged to the *ṣūbah* of Allahabad. Has sent these directions for the Governor's information. When Munīru'd-Daulah has an interview with him, he will make known to him the secrets of His Majesty's sublime and propitious heart and inform him particularly of the state of these districts.

[*Trans.R.,1767-68, no. 356, pp. 186, 187. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Sept. 16. **568.** From Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 1,52,000 on account of the revenues of Burdwan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 357, p. 187. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Sept. 16. **569.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 358, p. 187.*]

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Sept. 16. **570.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has sent the Governor a palanquin.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 359, p. 187.*]

Sept. 16. **571.** From Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Intimates that Rs. 1,35,000 still remain to be paid out of the stipulated 3 *lākhs*. Hopes that orders will be issued to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān concerning it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 360, p. 187. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 4.*]

Sept. 19. **572.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter, the "picture of joy", and learnt the particulars. Intimates that he had resolved to be with the Governor by the middle of August and sent a numerous escort and equipage before him, when the Governor's letter arrived desiring him not to think of setting out at present but in the month of October. Cannot come in the month of October, as it is then the *kharīf* time when the revenues are collected; and if he does not receive the revenues of the *kharīf* season, he will lose the year's rents. Will, however, visit the Governor by the beginning of next year's rains just after the *rabī'* collections in the same manner as he formerly went to Chapra [to meet Lord Clive].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 361, pp. 187, 188. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Sept. 19. **573.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has obtained leave from the Presence and is preparing to set out for Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 362, p. 188. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Sept. 20. **574.** To the King. Has received His Majesty's auspicious *shuqqah* conferring new dignities and honours upon the writer who pursues the interest of His Majesty's sublime heart with all his abilities. But His Majesty's bounty is still greater than the writer's services; and though his zeal to satisfy His Majesty's august heart in every circumstance of fidelity is unremitting, His Majesty's profusion of favours perpetually calls for new acknowledgments. And now that by the blessing of God, His Majesty has charged his trusty minister Munīru'd-Daulah with the secrets of the Royal bosom and he will personally communicate the same, what joys does the writer not anticipate from the approaching interview, and with what impatience does he not burn to obey His Majesty's will? When Munīru'd-Daulah arrives, he and the writer will together with heart and soul deliberate on every point conducive to the tranquillity of the Royal breast, the grandeur of His Majesty's throne, and the manifestation of a life-long attachment. At this time the sum of Rs. 2,16,660-10-0 being the July account has been transmitted to Munīru'd-Daulah in bills issued from the house of Jagat Sēṭh. In consequence of His Majesty's directions, the error of one *lākh* in the last account shall be rectified and the necessary instructions given for the most speedy remittance of the sum through Jagat Sēṭh.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 187, p. 66. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

Sept. 20. **575.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. The progress which he has made in his journey hither, has filled the writer's breast with unspeakable

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felicity, and he looks forward to the addressee's arrival with an impatience superior to all representation. Learns that the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah has given up his intention of honouring the writer with his presence on account of some approaching business in his own territories, which requires his immediate superintendence. This only prevents the writer's joy from being complete, for by this disappointment "our" conferences cannot terminate so happily as the writer flattered himself that they would from the additional company of the Vazīr, who is so eminently experienced in the affairs of the Empire. Encloses bills for Rs. 2,16,660-10-0 being the July account, from the house of Jagat Sēṭh. With regard to the inaccuracy the addressee pointed out in the last account, it is perfectly just, and the writer has written what is necessary to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān in order that the remainder may be speedily remitted.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 188, p. 67. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Sept. 20. **576.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter enclosing a bill from Jagat Sēṭh for the sum of Rs. 2,16,660-10-0 being the Royal account for July and has transmitted the same to Munīru'd-Daulah. The Khān remembers that in the last account His Majesty was debited for 6 *lākhs*, whereas Colonel Smith actually paid only five *lākhs* into the Royal treasury. Both His Majesty and Munīru'd-Daulah have represented this mistake, and as it appears to be just, it is necessary that the Khān should procure bills for the remaining one *lākh* that no further delay may occur in the punctual payment of His Majesty's remittances, which is what the writer would especially insist upon.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, *no. 189, pp. 67, 68. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Sept. 21. **577.** From Rāj Narāyan. Offers compliments on the occasion of the *Puniā* and sends a *naẓr* of 1 gold mohur and 9 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 363, p. 189.*]

Sept. 21. **578.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The last bills for 3 *lākhs* of rupees, that were remitted on account of the Royal *Sarkār*, have been paid to Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Encloses now bills for Rs. 2,16,666 for the month of June by drafts on Jagat Sēṭh's *gumāshtahs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 364, p. 189. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Sept. 22. **579.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has received the Governor's letter. The writer informed His Excellency, in an explicit manner, at Midnapur, of the business, settled in Lord Clive's time, of Raja Jānūjī's demands, and of the extent of his own business. Since the beginning of this transaction between the Raja and the English, the writer has perceived nothing but perfect union and the confirmation of mutual regard. But when the writer desired leave to go to Nagpur and settle matters there, the Governor did not consent, but sent his letters by the *qāṣids*, and refused to pursue the measures that the

* There is a marginal note in the volume saying "Here ends the correspondence sent home per Lord Hopend."

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writer recommended. The Governor also did not ratify the treaty that was sent by the Raja, nor did he send trusty persons on his behalf to the Raja. When the writer came from Cuttack to Calcutta agreeably to the Governor's request, he wrote the Raja letters to which the answers have now arrived. Till he has received answers to the letters the Governor sent by the *qāṣids*, he cannot know particularly how this affair is adjusted. Is present with the Governor, but does not know the particulars of those people who are the fomenters of quarrels and promoters of mischief. Considers nothing besides the Governor's welfare and "our" mutual friendship. *PS.*—Requests that he may be supplied with copies of the letters the Governor receives from Raghū Nāth Rāo and Raja Jānūjī, together with his answers to them, that having known the contents, he may write to them accordingly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 365, pp. 189, 190. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

Sept. 22. **580.** From Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that every body is in great distress owing to the inundation of the river.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 366, p. 190. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

580A. Muhammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. At this time the river is in such a flood that it is impossible to describe it. The rich and poor alike are suffering untold hardships. Never has such an inundation taken place within living memory. May God have mercy on his creatures and cause the flood to subside.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 71, p. 46.*]

Sept. 23. **581.** To Muhammad Riẓā Khān. Desires the Khān to send him notice immediately on Munīru'd-Daulah's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 190, p. 68. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Sept. 24. **582.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Is on his way to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 367, p. 190. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Sept. 27. **583.** To Udēpūrī Gusain. What the addressee has written in answer to the writer's last letter does not in the least conduce to clear up the dubious point, which was the subject thereof. Remains still deprived of that direct information which he thinks necessary to understand whether the letters received from Raja Jānūjī, the addressee's master, and Raghū Nāth Rāo deserve credit or not. Further, from the indirect terms in which the addressee's answer abounds to a degree that perplexes and involves his real meaning, it appears that he implies dissatisfaction with the writer's conduct in the course of the negotiations and a suspicion of insincerity in his views. What the addressee observes on the writer's dispatching the *ḍāks* of the *Sarkār* with expresses to Jānūjī has more the appearance of causeless ill-humour than reason. It is true that letters were dispatched both by the writer and the Government, and the addressee at the same time wrote himself, but the addressee was privy to every syllable of the contents thereof and nothing since the opening of the negotiations to the present moment has been concealed from him. Evasions, double-meanings, and

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reservations are arts which ill become the character of the English nation, and are particularly unknown to the writer's breast. After what had passed between "us", the writer was patiently waiting for an answer to the friendly letters sent to Jānūjī, and having no sinister intentions himself, he pleased himself with the thought of a sincere and lasting alliance between the Marhattas and the English. Tells him to imagine his surprise on receiving the late advices from Jānūjī and Raghū Nāth Rāo, wherein the dictates of cordiality and peace seem to be lost in the haughty demands of domineering arrogance and a blustering air of self-conscious superiority. It is the adoption of this new style which staggered the writer's belief and occasioned his applying to the addressee that the latter might in some way account for what seemed incredible. In short, whatever determination Raja Jānūjī may take, the writer's principles are invariable. Offers the Raja friendship, harmony, and concord from his inmost soul, if the Raja is disposed to concert with him with the same sincerity. But should the Raja hesitate or harbour other thoughts than those of peace, it will not be difficult, by the blessing of God, to convince him that the English are not less formidable enemies than sincere friends. It will be a cause of the greatest happiness to the writer if Raja Jānūjī puts it in the power of the English to convince him of the latter fact. Otherwise the consequences will fall on his own head, and where can they fall more justly than on the author of the mischief? Encloses copies of the letters from Jānūjī and Raghū Nāth Rāo.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 191, pp. 68-69. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 30.*]

Sept. 27. **584.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has been favoured with his several letters saying that he is coming with the greatest expedition possible but that his progress has been much retarded by the rains. Rejoices that they will soon possess the object of their mutual wishes, namely, a personal interview with each other. Awaits his arrival with impatient expectation.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 192, pp. 69-70. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 13.*]

Sept. 27. **585.** To [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān], *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his letter intimating the unbecoming conduct of Captain Duffield [Duffen?]. Assures him that due notice will be taken of the matter. So flagrant an insult of the Khān's office and so manifest a violation of good manners deserves...*

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 192A, p. 70.*]

Sept. 28. **586.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has arrived at Patna and is preparing to set out with all expedition to Calcutta. Encloses a paper of news saying that the Shah sustained a heavy loss while crossing the Attock.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 368, p. 190. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 14.*]

Sept. 28. **587.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter saying that on his arrival at Calcutta, he will write at length. When the writer

* This is an unfinished and cancelled letter.

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learnt that he was seized with a fit of illness occasioned by the unwholesomeness of the air, he entirely forgot his own indisposition and was in the greatest distress. May the Almighty, the giver of health to mankind, from His mercy keep him in safety and shelter him from all disorders. With regard to the affair of the Bundelkhand country, it is deeply impressed on the writer's heart that the Governor will, out of friendship, write an *'arzī* to the King to grant him immediately a *sanad* for the aforesaid country. Many people have come to the Governor. Is confident that he will not approve of what they say. Whatever favour he shows the writer with regard to the *sanad*, will be a fulfilment of his promise and a manifestation of friendship. If he cannot act in this affair according to the writer's desire at present, it is hoped that he will do so when the writer arrives. By the blessing of God, he will come to Calcutta after the rains. When he has the happiness of an interview with the Governor, they will discuss many affairs face to face.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 369, pp. 191,192. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Sept. 28. **588.** From Muhammad 'Alī Khān. Intimates that Captain Duffen came to [Hooghly] and asked for *ḍānḍīs* whom the writer could not procure. Upon this the Captain insulted his servants and behaved in a very outrageous manner.

[*Trans. R.,1767-68, no. 370, p. 192. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Oct. 1. **589.** From the Vazīr. Has postponed coming to Calcutta at this time on account of certain business. Colonel Smith has now set out for Calcutta. While here, he paid a proper regard to the friendship existing between the writer and the English, and pleased him very much by his noble manners. The writer intended, when he should have an interview with the Governor, to let him know many of his demands. But there being no separation between him and the English, he acquainted Colonel Smith of all particulars for communication to the Governor. Hopes that through his friendship and integrity the writer's affairs will be settled in a proper manner, which will be the occasion of a good name to them both and of the arrangement of the affairs of the Empire.

[*Trans. R., 1767,68, no. 371, p. 193. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 1. **590.** From the Vazīr. The writer from the eagerness of his heart intended to set out in September to have an interview with the Governor, which is the greatest desire of his heart, and afterwards to return home in the month of November, the time for collecting rents of the *kharīf* and *rabī'*. Should he set out in that season, he will lose the year's revenues, and many of the *zamīndārs* of villages will raise disturbances and refuse to pay the rents. Has not therefore set out at this time. Every one in the world has many different intentions, but the desire which the writer has of an interview with the Governor is before all his worldly cares, and he looks upon it as his greatest happiness. Yet from this delay the writer does not think himself injured and is persuaded from the benignity of the Governor's heart

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that he also is not offended, seeing that there is no separation between "us". For the rest, through the integrity of his mind, he has written that his most eager wish is to make himself happy by visiting the Governor, as he has no power over his heart, being in the greatest anxiety. Wishes most earnestly that whenever an opportunity offers itself, he may without requesting the Governor's permission be allowed to set out for Calcutta and be not obliged to wait for his concurrence, for it takes about a month or forty days for an answer to be received from Calcutta, during which time he may, perhaps, be seized with a fit of illness or some other unlucky accident may intervene, which may prevent his departure, and cause a difference between the Governor and the writer, whose letters will then have no weight.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 372, pp. 193-195. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 4. **591.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Munīru'd-Daulah has arrived at Patna. Will let the Governor know when he arrives at Murshidabad, and pay that guest such civilities as are requisite.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 373, p. 195.*]

Oct. 4. **592.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. When Mīr Faiẓ 'Alī was charged with the affairs of the *parganah* of Ghiaspur, Mons. Carville, Chief of the French factory, entrusted him with the management of his concerns. He sold a quantity of salt to him on credit for Rs. 21,500 and bought afterwards the same quantity from him for Rs. 17,000. Mīr Faiẓ 'Alī was thus a loser of Rs. 4,500, and Mons. Carville took from him his bond for Rs. 15,000 being the balance due to him. When he could not make good the payments to the *Sarkār*, the writer dismissed him and appointed Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān, a man of repute and a merchant, in his place. Upon this Mons. Carville asked the writer to procure him payment of the Rs. 15,000 from Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān. The writer replied "Mīr Faiẓ 'Alī is himself responsible for the debt. Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī is in no way concerned therewith, so that you cannot exact the money from him. If you have any bond with his seal affixed thereto, send it that the money may be paid accordingly. To make an unjust claim is far from proper." Mons. Carville having no bond of Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī's with him, was silent. At that time Chandarsand, a *gumāshtah* of the French factory, desired Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān to pay him Rs. 15,000, being his perquisites in the *parganah*. Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān at first said that there was no perquisite in the *parganah*; but afterwards there was an agreement drawn up between them to this effect that after paying the dues of the *Sarkār* and remitting Rs. 15,000 to the French factory, whatever remained, they would divide it between themselves; and that if there should be any loss, they would likewise bear an equal share of it. Some time after the writer gave this writing to Muḥammad 'Āshiq and sent Chandarsand with Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān to the *parganah*. When Chandarsand saw that there was a loss, he recalled his *gumāshtah*, so that the agreement between them was broken. Now when Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān came here to pay the balances due from the aforesaid *parganah*, Mons. Carville confined him in his factory for three days and told him that

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as he was the *'āmil* now, he should pay the Rs. 15,000. The writer sent Mons. Carville the following message :—" First, you have broken the agreement ; secondly, you have no bond by which you can claim your money. Thirdly, your demand is on Mīr Faiẓ 'Alī whom for this reason I have confined. Take him and set at liberty Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī ". Although the writer has sent Mons. Carville these just and equitable proposals, he has not attended to them, but says that he will not set Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī at liberty until he is paid Rs. 15,000. Through fear of the like fate, the *'āmils* of the *parganah* and the inhabitants of the town are in great distress, and the affairs of the *Sarkār* suffer greatly from it. Requests that the necessary precautions may be taken, though the setting at liberty of Khwājah Faẓl 'Alī Khān is not seemingly an affair of such importance. But for fear of a bad name, the writer did not desire to release the Khwājah without the Governor's previous knowledge. Requests also that whatever precautions the Governor may choose to take in this affair, the writer may be informed of them with the utmost expedition.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 374, pp. 195-197. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Oct. 4. **593.** From the Vazīr. To the same effect as his letter of the 1st October.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 375, p. 197.*]

Oct. 4. **594.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter, the " picture of friendship", saying that he has written to Munīru'd-Daulah to set out along with the writer to Calcutta. Munīru'd-Daulah departed for Calcutta in the month of September. Is apt to think that he did not receive the Governor's letter, otherwise he would have acted agreeably to the Governor's directions. Has written all particulars to Parsudh Rāy, who will inform the Governor thereof. Is now setting out to settle the *band-o-bast* in the districts of Mulkow [Lucknow ?] and Khairabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 376, pp. 197, 198. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 6. **595.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has received his gracious letter together with the copies. Is ready at hand. Has not been informed of the conferences at Nagpur, the intercourse not being quick owing to the great distance. Has already informed the Governor that this affair will not be adjusted satisfactorily unless the writer goes there. The result of the conferences will not be known until the answers come to the letters that were dispatched by the *ḍāks*. Is the Governor's property, and will not be remiss in anything. Desires from his heart and soul that a mutual friendship may be established, that all mankind may be free from trouble and rest secure in prosperity and happiness ; and that the country may daily grow more opulent. Whatever friendship the Governor maintains for the Raja, the latter will strive to promote from his heart and soul. *PS.*—Requests that if the Governor does not send his letters to Raghū Nāth Rāo and Jānūjī through him, he may be supplied with the copies thereof.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 377, pp. 198, 199. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 37.*]

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Oct. 6. **596**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends the Governor a *nazr* of 1 gold mohur and 4 rupees on the King's entering on the 9th year of his reign.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 378, p. 199.*]

Oct. 10. **597**. From the Vazīr. Has already sent several letters. It is notorious that the writer does nothing without the Governor's knowledge and approbation. Looks upon pleasing the Governor in every transaction as of the utmost importance. Has been informed by the Governor that the Marhattas intend to quarrel with Muḥammad 'Alī in the Deccan and to disperse themselves in this country. Is extremely anxious to know whether the Governor will make the necessary preparations for operating in the Deccan or in this country. Does nothing without his concurrence. As in an emergency it would be impossible to receive his instructions in time, it is requested that the writer may be informed of his plans with all expedition. The Rohilla *sardārs*, Aḥmad Khān and Raja Javāhir Singh may enter into an alliance with the writer and the English, and form a barrier in the way of the Marhattas. This being the case, the addition of four or five companies of sepoys will be sufficient. If there is a firm alliance established between all these *sardārs*, and every one assembles troops, the expense will be considerable. Each will be solicitous for the safety of his country and property. If the Governor has made peace with the Marhattas and wishes the writer to do the same, he will act accordingly. But the Rohillas and the rest will insinuate that they have incurred a great expense. How will the Governor be able to make a proper provision for it? Desires that the alliance may be concluded. The Rohilla *sardārs*, Aḥmad Khān and Javāhir Singh may be asked to unite with the writer. Since the Marhattas have determined to make war in this country and in the Deccan, troops should be sent into both quarters. The English *sardārs* should be thoughtful and solicitous. Seeing the war is of little consequence in both countries, they must commence hostilities everywhere.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 379, pp. 199-201. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 10. **598**. From the Vazīr. Encloses letters for Lord Clive and General Carnac, and requests that the letters may be sent to Europe with a trusty person. Requests also that the Governor may write to the King of Great Britain, Lord Clive and General Carnac to send the writer favourable answers. Hopes that in this affair the Governor will show him the greatest kindness.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 380, p. 201. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 10. **599**. To the Vazīr. Has received his several letters giving accounts of his welfare and other interesting particulars. Attention to the preparation of dispatches for Europe has hitherto kept the writer from unfolding his bosom in his turn, and has thus dulled his inclination and sacrificed his happiness. At the time when he enjoyed in imagination the promised society of the Vazīr and revolved in prospect the public utility of their approaching congress, His Excellency's letter intimating his second determination arrived and left the writer no sensation but that of sorrow. How was it possible for the writer to

imagine that a caution urged upon His Excellency from an affectionate apprehension for his health, could have produced the abortion of the writer's proudest hopes? And that a person so intimately conversant with His Excellency and every peculiarity of his country as Raja Parsudh Rāy should have omitted to mention the affair of His Excellency's revenues is a matter of much astonishment, particularly as the Raja is well acquainted with what the writer communicated before. That the month of October is here the most dangerous and unhealthy part of the year may have been unknown to His Excellency; and that principally influenced the writer in the advice he gave. In short he considered His Excellency's inexperience of the climate, the situation of his health, and the fatigue of travelling at an inconstant season, and little reason had he to think that a solicitude for His Excellency's safety so well justified should amount to an insuperable objection against his coming at all. His Excellency now proposes as a remedy against future disappointments that he may have the writer's general permission to visit Calcutta without waiting for any previous consent. What is there the writer would not acquiesce in when such a motive dictates it and such a happiness depends upon it? As "our" connection is held by a stronger chain than the common intercourse of the world, it cannot surely be affected, much less weakened by the omission of a point merely ceremonious. Whenever therefore His Excellency finds it convenient and compatible with his interest, he should rest assured that the writer's arms are always open to receive him. Had the state of affairs made it practicable, the writer would long since have seen him; and when he is unable to come as far as Calcutta, the writer will always be ready to meet him as far on the way as possible. Has read and examined with due attention the plan His Excellency proposes for the repelling of a Marhatta invasion. That greatness of foresight and solidity of judgment which distinguish every part of His Excellency's conduct is no less visible in the present case; but he is wrong in believing that the Marhattas are now in arms against the English; that event may be predicted for a remote future. Advices have been received from Mr. Bourchier, the Governor of Madras, that Mādhū Rāo, far from disturbing the English, has sent his *vakīl* with voluntary offers of co-operating with them in their wars with the Niẓām and Ḥaidar *Nāik*. But seeing that the acceptance of these offers, without facilitating the conquest of the said enemies who are unequal to a conflict with the English alone, would evidently add to a power already overgrown, the offers have doubtless been rejected. Has recommended such a plan of conduct towards the Marhattas as may produce conciliation without binding engagements, an increase of their power or an involved interest. This plan is doubly politic, as it secures the neutrality of the Marhattas for the present and leaves the English at liberty to reduce their immoderate power at leisure. Knows well that a lasting alliance with this insidious, grasping people is impossible. Their perfidy would always alienate their friends, their ambition will oppress their neighbours, and in short they must be reduced themselves or domineer throughout Hindustan. It is uncertain what part they may take at this juncture, so that the writer agrees with His Excellency that letters to the Rohilla *sardārs*, Aḥmad

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Khān and the Jāṭs would have a good effect, and by awakening them to their proper interest, they will combine with "us" in opposing the boundless projects of these enemies to the Empire and foes to all mankind. Will accordingly transmit His Excellency occasional letters to the Rohillas and Jāṭs together with copies for his inspection, to be made use of at his discretion. The war which the English are now engaged in, has been brought about by the faithless conduct of the Niẓām and the grasping ambition of Ḥaidar *Nāik*. It was the inclination of the English, nay, it was the foundation of their conduct not only to preserve a friendship with the former but to support him in all his rights. At a time when he was borne down with misfortunes, overpowered by his enemies, dispossessed of the greatest part of his country by artful and designing men, he, without troops, without money, and without a refuge to escape instant destruction, begged an alliance of friendship and implored the assistance of the English to protect and retrieve his distracted affairs. The English vowed themselves his friends, led on his standard and raised his fortune so much that his foe, the usurper Ḥaidar *Nāik*, purchased his peace by a large cession of his lands and a sum of 30 *lākhs* of rupees. The *Ṣūbah*, sensible of the services of the English, or apparently so, voluntarily tendered them a reduction of the *pēshkash* paid to him by them for the *sarkārs*. This bespeaks his generosity and gratitude the more as it was granted unsolicited; but it soon proved a masterpiece of insincerity and weakness, for shortly after, without any cause assigned, he declared a treaty effected betwixt Ḥaidar *Nāik* and himself, and a resolution to invade the possessions of the ally of the English, Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān. The Niẓām gave a public dismissal to the English troops who attended his person, telling them to return to the English chiefs and acquaint them that he had resolved on war against them and their ally Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān. Thus opened the war, the consequence of which must fall more heavily on the devoted head of that inconsiderate prince, Niẓām ʻAlī, than on the English. Colonel Joseph Smith has in a late engagement with the combined forces of Ḥaidar *Nāik* and the Niẓām paved the way to a more complete victory, great numbers of the enemy being killed with the inconsiderable loss on his side of a few sepoys and an English officer wounded. Since that event the Colonel, being joined by another powerful army, leads a more formidable force than the English have ever yet had in the field. Grown more moderate by their loss, the enemy continually decline a general action, though the Colonel daily offers them battle and will, by the blessing of God, soon relieve the territories of the English ally, Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān, from the miseries of war by carrying fire and sword into those of the enemy. Has sent from hence three battalions to invigorate operations, and proposed making a sudden diversion into the Niẓām's paternal territories. By falling on his capital of Hyderabad at once the writer will crush his visionary schemes in their infancy and proclaim the chastisement of a league-breaking prince throughout all Hindustan. Has thus with clearness and openness informed the Vazīr of the true state of the affairs of the English together with the conclusions the writer draws therefrom. Requests the favour of His Excellency's judicious opinion on every point of importance, that

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"we" may hand in hand bring "our" common affairs to a happy issue, behold the confusion of all "our" enemies and daily spread the renown of "our" disinterested union. Colonel Smith a short time since desired the writer's permission to come to Calcutta, but on account of the possibility of disturbance, the writer could not comply with his request. Is happy to learn that the Colonel's behaviour gives His Excellency so much satisfaction. Seeing there is no immediate service for the English troops at Allahabad, the Colonel has been ordered to withdraw them, but to leave one battalion to attend the Royal stirrup and one or two battalions to remain with His Excellency, as the latter himself thinks expedient. Has been informed by Raja Parsudh Rāy that, contrary to His Excellency's inclination and the real interest of his country, the saltpetre trade is still carried on by English gentlemen within his territories. Has before given His Excellency his opinion of such proceedings and he now again assures His Excellency that whenever the preservation of his independence, the assertion of his honour, or the security of his rights and interests require it, the writer is ready with his whole influence and authority in their support. Accordingly His Excellency has his entire approbation of every measure which may be thought effectual for the restraining of this unlicensed trade, and restoring it to the footing prescribed by His Excellency's own heart. Should he find any difficulty in effecting this, he should communicate the names of such persons as contend with his authority; and the writer will enforce their obedience by personal intervention. As his sincere friend and ally, the writer is interested in the maintenance of his proper dignity equally with his own, nor would he on any account connive at anything which may be followed by a loss to him. Desires him to keep these few lines always in memory, and to consider them in the place of a thousand. *PS.*—As regards the recommendation given of Major Polier by His Excellency and his desire to have the Major command the battalion stationed near his person, says that he would have gratified it with the utmost willingness, but for the fact that it interferes with the customs of the English army, seeing that his rank of Major makes him superior to the command and his brother officers might think themselves dishonoured by such an appointment. Captain Harper, who is now with His Excellency, is a gentleman of sense and worthy of confidence. Desires that he may be regarded as deserving of His Excellency's favour and friendship and told freely whatever is in His Excellency's heart that the Captain may write the particulars to the writer.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 193, pp. 70-77. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 27, 28.*]

Oct. 11. **600.** From Saifu'l-Mulk [Saifu'd-Daulah]. Has received the Governor's letter saying that since the Europeans began dealing in salt, betel, and tobacco, the trade of the country has suffered greatly; and that on this account the Governor has decided that none but natives of this country are to trade in the aforesaid articles and that no Europeans whether English, French, Dutch, or Danes are to trade in them. Requests that orders may be issued to all the *gumāshtahs* and servants at the factories under the English Government that none

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are to traffic in those articles, and that if any of them violates the orders, his property will be confiscated to the *Sarkār*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 381, pp. 201, 202. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 36.*]

Oct. 14. **601.** From the Vazīr. Has been informed that malicious people have reported to the Governor that there is a misunderstanding between the King and the writer. Is greatly surprised at this, because he has of old been the faithful subject and slave of the Royal House. What probability can there be of any disagreement between His Majesty and the writer, since he is, from his heart and soul, the slave and well-wisher of His Majesty? But these designing men, the creators of mischief, are constantly promoting discord. Desires the Governor not to put any faith in what they write or say. Has just received from the resplendent Presence a *shuqqah*, a copy of which is enclosed. Requests the Governor, after perusing the same, to inform him of all particulars. Refers him for the rest to Raja Parsudh Rāy.

[*Trans.R.,1767-68, no. 382, pp. 202, 203. Abs.R., 1767-71, p. 33.*]

Oct. 14. **602.** The King to the Vazīr. Has received the Vazīr's letter. By the blessing of God, His Majesty is very pleased with his "brother" and is in no way dissatisfied with him. Whoever has informed the Vazīr to the contrary, has told a lie. What power have "our" enemies to sow discord between "us"? Since the Vazīr intends to go to Calcutta, his coming into the Presence will be delayed. But when he returns from thence, he will be honoured and dignified by being called into the auspicious Presence. Although His Majesty has a great desire to see his "brother", His Majesty cannot direct him to come at present.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 382A, p. 203.*]

Oct. 14. **603.** From the Vazīr. The same as his letter of the 10th October with a paper of some trifling news of the Shah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 383, p. 203.*]

Oct. 14. **604.** To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān [*Faujdār* of Hooghly]. Has received the Khān's letter stating his reasons for suspecting unlicensed property being laden on 37 boats on their way from Bakhshganj to Calcutta, and saying that as they bear a regulation *dastak,* they are exempt from his authority. Replies that the Khān has done well to represent his suspicion. Desires that the boats may be carefully examined, and that if their ladings prove beyond the articles specified in the *dastak,* the unlicensed goods may be seized.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 194, p. 77. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Oct. 14. **605.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Seeing that by the artifices of evil and designing men the best intentions have been blackened and the most faithful services rendered suspected, and seeing that it is the custom of the English nation to read people by their actions and not by the motive of their enemies, the writer now encloses copies of letters written in the Khān's name and under his seal to Javāhir Singh

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and Gopen Rām. That it is a bare-faced forgery is evident from the seal, the absolute falsity of some of its contents, and the uncommon weakness of the whole. Desires the Khān to search out the villainous author of this letter with all vigilance and circumspection, that justice may wreak her vengeance on a crime so truly detestable and so patently intended to ruin the Khān's character by imposing on his judgment and that of the writer.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 195, p. 78. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 10.*]

Oct. 15. **606**. From Muhammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. It was formerly the custom that *karkach* with a *dastak* sealed with red wax was not permitted to pass. Just now two or three *dastaks* sealed with red wax, along with a quantity of *karkach* on account of Mr. Jekyll and others were allowed to pass. The Governor is well acquainted with the state of the *Bakhsh-bandar*. If *dastaks* sealed with red wax are permitted to pass, it will be a loss to the *Sarkār*. The Governor is his master. It is necessary for him to inform the writer of the affair.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 384, pp. 203, 204. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Oct. 15. **607**. To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter after long expectation. Is daily informed by Mr. Bourchier of the state of affairs in the Deccan and Carnatic. That everything should tend to confusion when ambition and treachery conspire together, as in the case of Haidar *Nāik* and the Nizām, might well be expected, but the addressee will at the same time recollect that the justice of the English arms has always triumphed over both. The addressee has had more experience of the principles of the English nation than the rest of his countrymen. He has seen what their valour can execute, and that though invincible in arms, they have preserved their faith inviolable and their views disinterested. It might with reason be supposed that the Nizām, however ambitious and restless he may be, would be somewhat afraid of turning the English arms against him. Celebrated as he is by a long series of victories, this temerity of conduct is perhaps given to him by the will of Heaven as a scourge for his many crimes and impieties; and his destruction will be more exemplary by his being made himself the instrument thereof. For his own part, the writer is pleased with the resolution the Nizām has made, and who would not think it fortunate to have a declared and avowed enemy in one whom one can never hope to find a faithful friend? Had not his reason long ago given way to every consideration but what flatters his vain glory, adversities would have taught him moderation and were not his principles fundamentally corrupt, the English might have expected some gratitude for raising him from the lowest fortune. Instead of being grateful to the English, no sooner did he acquire a degree of strength than he exerted it against those to whom he owes his emersion from distress or rather his preservation from total destruction. Let not the addressee, then, regard this inconsiderate enemy with apprehension. Is so attentive to the welfare of the addressee's country that he will

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not be a calm spectator of any mischiefs meditated against it nor be content with professions alone. Accordingly on receipt of the first intelligence of these disturbances, the writer determined on sending the addressee powerful assistance, on uniting with all his heart and soul in chastising the invaders of his rights, and in quenching the flame of so iniquitous a war with the blood of the incendiaries. In order therefore to promote that design most effectually, the writer has some time since sent into the Deccan a strong force which has ere now penetrated into the heart of the Niẓām's dominions, and will probably humble his arrogance in the dust by falling on Hyderabad, his capital. Expects every day advice of the execution of this project which the writer considers most likely to produce a speedy and glorious termination of the war and a long and happy tranquillity to the addressee's territories for the time to come. Seeing that the army which the English have now on foot in the Carnatic is in every point stronger than that with which they have made more formidable enemies than those now opposing them, fly with terror and ignominy, the addressee will rest perfectly easy and confident, and depend on the constant exertion of the writer's friendship in advancing his interest and prosperity. *PS.*—Has perfectly understood the greatness of his solicitude to recover possession of the *parganah* Gopamau, the ancient residence of his ancestors, and likewise his uneasiness at the *farmān* obtained for the *parganah* Tripatty by a certain Brahman, with other particulars of the like behaviour in others. As Munīru'd-Daulah, the King's *Dīvān*, will shortly visit the writer in Calcutta to confer on divers matters of importance, the addressee may depend on it that the writer will profit by the occasion and represent particularly the nature of the addressee's request to him and also to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. As to the *farmāns* obtained by the Brahman and others, the writer will use his endeavours not only to have them withdrawn by His Majesty, but to prevent the like grants being made to any in future. *PS.*—The addressee's intention of building a house in the fort is highly agreeable to the writer and has his entire consent. However, as there are a number of very elegant houses standing in front of the fort, and as there are convenient spaces for buildings, the writer would recommend that situation to him; and if he will send a suitable plan, the writer will give the necessary directions for the construction of a house. Another method the writer would propose is this. There is a very large and well-built house belonging to Mr. Kier. It has not yet been inhabited, and is almost but not quite completed. If the addressee chooses to purchase this house instead of building a new one, it will cost him something above a *lākh* of rupees, but even then he will have his wishes gratified by a cheaper way than otherwise, for the price of all materials of buildings has risen here exorbitantly and is much above the former price. Desires him to follow his own inclination in this matter and to inform the writer of his decision.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 196, pp. 78-82. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 17.*]

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608. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Governor's letter saying that with respect to the *parganah* of Gopamau, he will always have the matter at heart, and that when the opportunity offers itself, he will show his friendship with regard to it. This kindness for the writer, who is far from the addressee, is extremely obliging. The man whose ways are approved by God, is he who when he has it in his power, does acts of friendship and kindness, and causes himself to be remembered in the world. An approved character and generous actions belong to the English and especially to the addressee, the dignity of nobility. Notwithstanding that he is not personally acquainted with the writer, he has, out of his inward benignity, shown the writer these favours. May the Almighty endue him with more blessings. Does not desire the said *parganah* through any selfish motive. Desires it because it is the place of birth and habitation of his ancestors whose bones have been interred there for many ages past. The buildings, gardens and villages there were founded by his father and grandfather. The buildings, gardens etc., are now in existence and in the writer's possession. His friends and relatives numbering a thousand people are all there. If for many days more the writer has no intelligence of them, they will be dispersed. Has this affair greatly at heart. Moreover, the rent of the *parganah* is inconsiderable, and does not amount to 14 or 15 hundred pagodas in times of the greatest plenty. If the *parganah* falls under another Government, there will be many cruelties committed. The writer formerly addressed a letter relative to this affair to Mr. Vansittart and Lord Clive. Governor Palk likewise wrote to them, and they both consented. But owing to much other business, the matter has been delayed; otherwise it is not an affair of such importance. His Majesty at the intercession of Lord Clive granted the writer a *farmān* for the whole of the Carnatic. Has the greatest confidence that now through the addressee's friendship, the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah will likewise make over the *parganah* to the writer. Lest the Vazīr should at any time covet the produce of the afore-mentioned *parganah* and should not acquiesce in the cession of it, the writer will give him the revenues of five years, as the writer eagerly desires to purchase it. The writer spoke particularly about this to Colonel Call, and it is probable that he has acquainted the addressee with it. Desires the addressee, after procuring him the grant of the *parganah*, to acquaint him of the fact, that he may remit the above-mentioned sum. Mr. Bourchier, the Governor of Madras, is of a very upright disposition and justly praiseworthy. He transacts the Company's affairs in a proper manner; and there exists the greatest regard between him and the writer. Pays the greatest attention to cultivating friendship with the English Company, and it has been his most earnest desire for a long time to establish a firm friendship with the English who are so justly praiseworthy. Desires to build a house in each of their forts. The writer addressed a letter to Governor Vansittart through Governor Palk asking him to fix on a place in the fort at Calcutta and build a house for him there. Governor Vansittart consented. Afterwards the writer began to lay the foundation of a house in the fort of Madras, and he also bought a

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house at Bombay. Will remit him money towards the cost of building a house [at Calcutta]. Requests him to direct the Company's engineer to construct a small house for the writer. Has troubled the Governor with many things on the score of friendship and hopes to be pardoned. Requests to be entrusted with commissions. Will with joy execute them.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 385, pp. 204-207. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Oct. 16. **609**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Governor Bourchier must have already informed the addressee of the state of affairs in the Carnatic. His Majesty, out of his bounty, has honoured Ḥusain 'Alī Khān with a *farmān* for a grant of the Carnatic. A Brahman *Dabash* [*Dōbhāsh*] named Ṣūbah Rāo, has also got a *farmān* for the *parganah* of Tripatty, a very lucrative place which is subject to the Carnatic, and has come there. Three other people have also got *farmāns* after the same manner. The particulars of this country are as follows. Owing to the disturbances of the past twenty years, crores of rupees have been expended. The country has been entirely abandoned, and has actually been pledged to the merchants. The addressee is well acquainted with the manners of the Mussalmans. When the Lord of the country makes a grant to any one, he does not afterwards interfere with it, or give any part of it away to others. Encloses copies of two grants for the Carnatic from the King to Ḥusain 'Alī Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 386, pp. 207, 208. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 21.*]

Oct. 18. **610**. From Raja Damōdar Singh. Has been turned out of his *zamīndārī,* his brother being appointed in his place. Hopes that the Governor will consider his (the writer's) case.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 387, p. 208. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 29.*]

Oct. 18. **611**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires to know whether the 1,200 head of Purnea bullocks about which the writer formerly wrote and which are wanted for the service of the army, are now ready.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 197, p. 82. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Oct. 18. **612**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr. Chevalier has at this time represented to the writer that there is the most pressing need for 20,000 maunds of saltpetre for the use of the French Company. Desires that if the Khān thinks that such a quantity can be procured from Sylhet, he may grant permission for the preparation thereof.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 198, p. 82. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Oct. 18. **613**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān [*Faujdār* of Hooghly]. Has been informed that the Khān exercises judicial authority over the ryots and inhabitants of Burdwan, and decides cases of disputes between them. As this power which the Khān has assumed is in no way connected with the jurisdiction of his office, but is rather a visible stretch of his proper prerogative, he is desired to refrain in the future from

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interfering in these matters, lest complaints of this nature should again be made to the writer.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 199, p. 82. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Oct. 20. **614**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates Munīru'd-Daulah's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 388, p. 208.*]

Oct. 20. **615**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has a great desire to see the Governor. By reason of Mr. Sykes' going to examine the state of the *parganah* of Dinajpur, the writer's departure for Calcutta has been delayed. Will set out as soon as the said gentleman returns.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 389, p. 209. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Oct. 20. **616**. To the Sēṭhs. As there is immediate occasion for a remittance of 5 *lākhs* of rupees to Bombay or Surat, the writer requests to know if bills to such an amount are procurable, and desires the addressees to make no delay in communicating what they have to recommend for that purpose.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 200, p. 83. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 29.*]

Oct. 20. **617**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān [*Faujdār* of Hooghly]. The Khān's people having examined the ladings of the suspected boats, there appears an enormous disproportion between the goods particularised in the *dastak* and the goods actually laden. Encloses the *dastak* and desires him to let the limited quantity pass, but to confiscate whatever exceeds it.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 201, p. 83. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Oct. 21. **618**. From the Vazīr. Has received his two letters concerning the association of the Niẓām of the Deccan with Ḥaidar *Nāik* and their intention of quarrelling with Muḥammad 'Alī of Arcot. Has repeatedly written to the Governor that the Marhattas have bad faith. In case of broils arising, they will commence hostilities in both quarters, and in whatever country the war is lightest, they will begin operations there. The writer advised the Governor that, as he is intelligent and quick and has not his equal in experience, in this situation of affairs he should request the Rohilla *sardārs*, Aḥmad Khān and the Jāṭs to join "us," and the writer will also address them to the same effect. If the Governor writes to them, the writer will rest secure, and having gained a strong ally, will prepare for the quarrel before it commences. As "our" property and honour are in perfect union, and as the writer is at all times the Governor's ally whether in prosperity or adversity, and considering the fate of things hereafter, the writer has desired two or three potent *jama'dārs* at Delhi, who have often written from thence requesting employment in his service, to bring each of them a body of one or two hundred horse. Has sent them some money to defray the expenses of their journey. Although the expense is considerable, yet necessity renders it expedient. Requests the Governor that if in the meantime he receives any account of the disturbances in the Deccan, he may

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[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 390*, *pp. 209-211*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *pp. 33, 34.*]

Oct. 22. **619**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that a robbery has been committed in the house of the Dutch *vakīl*.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 391*, *p. 211.*]

Oct. 22. **620**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that in accordance with the Governor's letter, he has given strict orders to the *'āmil* of the *Bakhsh-bandar* and Azimganj to search the boats coming to Calcutta, to let pass such goods as are specified in the *dastaks* and to stop those that are not.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 392*, *p. 211.*]

Oct. 22. **621**. From the Vazīr. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. The writer's mind, the spring of friendship, is anxious to have joyful accounts from him. Requests the Governor to send him a "chain" of letters concerning his welfare and the daily occurrences. Has just received a letter from Mādhū Rāo, the most potent of the Marhatta *sardārs*. Encloses a copy of it together with his own reply thereto for the Governor's perusal. Requests to be informed of any fresh accounts that are received from the Deccan. Will write to the Governor when any news is received from that quarter.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 393*, *p. 211*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 34.*]

[Oct. 22.] **622**. Mādhū Rāo to the Vazīr. Has already informed the Vazīr of the capture of the forts of Sira and Nuggari [Mudgery], and of his reconciliation with Mīr 'Alī Riẓā Khān, who paid obeisance to the writer and made proper submission. Now by the blessing of God and through the life-prodigal loyalty of the Marhatta sepoys, valiant in war, the districts of Chundaidroog and Tollapur, both great and small, together with the forts of Gomie, etc., which for strength have become proverbial in the age, have been added to the writer's possessions. Ander [Ḥaidar ?] who has a fox-like disposition, and does not owe allegiance to the writer, has had no success. Being reduced to the extremest humility, he entreated for peace. Through the intercession of others, he procured liberty and desired [the writer's] shelter by sending a suitable *pēshkash* and acknowledging his shame for what had happened. Since it is a characteristic of the writer's to listen to the supplications of those who

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desire his protection, and since this was also a characteristic of his ancestors, he granted whatever Ḥaidar petitioned for. By reason of the short space before the commencement of the rains, the writer has returned homewards with his army. Will, by the blessing of God, pitch his tents at his own abode in a little time. Has already, out of his extreme regard, acquainted the Vazīr with the transaction of many other affairs which the writer had at heart and in view.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 393A, pp. 212, 213. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

[*Oct. 22.*] **623.** The Vazīr to Mādhū Rāo. His letter intimating the capture of the forts and the settlement of the country gave the writer joys upon joys. As regards the situation of affairs here, Nīlū Paṇḍit must have informed him of all particulars. At the news of the Shah's coming, the hearts of the *sardārs* of Hindustan melted through fear. Every individual thought of his safety by flying from his own habitation. To as many of the Shah's terrifying and menacing letters as the writer received, he sent answers informing the Shah in a proper manner of his strength and steady resolution. The Shah was often desirous of coming to this quarter, but not knowing what event might happen, none of his army set foot this way. Out of regard to the old and steadfast friendship existing between "us," the writer sent Raghū Nāth Rāo repeated letters. The writer also sent him Rāy Burnic [?] Dās. To march from where one is stationed, is far from proper. Though Rāy Burnic Dās made the quickest dispatch, Raghū Nāth Rāo stopped nowhere and after repeated marches returned home. Afterwards Rāy Burnic Dās obtained an interview with Raghū Nāth Rāo and he wrote an answer pleading the rains. It is well. If he had come, what power could he have had to march into these quarters, since the writer and the English *sardārs*, who are by the most solid friendship in perfect unanimity and between whom there is no separation, were present. For the rest, it would be entering into an endless discussion to inform the addressee particularly of the past and present conferences. But God is the writer's support and is ever mindful of him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 393B, pp. 213, 214. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

[*Oct. 22.*] **624.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that three boats laden with sugar and rice were coming from Bakhshiganj to Calcutta, when on an examination of the *dastak*, it was found that 15,000 maunds of rice and the same quantity of sugar only were mentioned therein, and that a quantity of other goods was in the boats. Many people make use of the Company's name and carry away the goods in a fraudulent manner, which causes considerable loss to the *Sarkār*. Cannot stop the boats that have *dastaks* bearing the Company's seal. Is fully convinced that this is a fraud. Has sent the '*Āmil* of Azimganj with the *dastak* to the Governor. Hopes that the matter will be enquired into.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 394, pp. 214, 215.*]

[*Oct. 22.*] **625.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Refers him to Mr. John Chamier, Rām Chand and Nounissa [?] for all particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 395, p. 215.*]

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Oct. 26. **626.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has agreeably to the Governor's directions written to Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, the *'Āmil* of Purnea, to Raja Shitāb Rāy at Patna, and to the *'Āmil* of his *jāgīr* about the bullocks. Intimates that they have bought the bullocks but cannot send them until the roads are dry. Desires to know whether he should send for the bullocks from Patna or leave them there.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 396, p. 215.*]

Oct. 26. **627.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges receipt of the Governor's letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 397, p. 215.*]

Oct. 26. **628.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has through his vigilance got ready 80,000 maunds of chunam. Will let the Governor know next year what quantity has been got ready. The Governor knows well how much the English Company will demand. Saifu'd-Daulah will likewise want some. Desires to know what quantity should be delivered to the French Company. Will furnish from Murshidabad what remains to be sent.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 398, pp. 215, 216.*]

Oct. 26. **629.** From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Has been informed by Muḥammad Riẓā Khān that he has written to the Governor and the Council about the writer.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 399, p. 216.*]

Oct. 26. **630.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter desiring the writer to come to Calcutta, provided the collection of the revenues does not suffer thereby. Has finished collecting the *band-o-bast* in several places and fixed on November for the time of his departure. Has delayed the *band-o-bast* of many districts on account of his journey.

PS.—Will bring the papers of accounts with him for the *band-o-bast* of Behar for the last two years and lay them before the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 400, p. 216. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Oct. 26. **631.** From Mirzā Najaf Khān. Desires to hear from the Governor and refers him to his [the writer's] *vakīl* for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 401, p. 217.*]

Oct. 26. **632.** From the Raja of Sylhet. Has arrived at the *thānah* of Islamabad and had an interview with the Chief. The Governor is well acquainted with the ruinous state of the writer's affairs and the country. In spite of this, he will assist with his heart and soul in transacting the affairs of the *Sarkār*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 402, p. 217.*]

Oct. 26. **633.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Ḥusain Zamān Khān is a native of Patna from where he fled to Murshidabad on account of his

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debts. He has been confined and reduced to the greatest want, so much so that the writer is obliged to supply him with victuals.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 403, p. 217.*]

Oct. 26. **634**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 85,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 404, p. 217.*]

Oct. 27. **635**. From the Vazīr. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Desires His Excellency to write him a chain of letters concerning his welfare and the daily occurrences. As to the preparations to be made with regard to Ḥaidar *Nāik*, who is the occasion of these quarrels, observes as follows. As Ḥaidar *Nāik's* country adjoins an island in the sea, the Governor must land troops from thence into his country, so that he, being terrified and full of inquietude, may be drowned in anxiety. Also as Ḥaidar *Nāik* is in association with the Niẓām of the Deccan, the Governor must write an *'arẓī* to the resplendent Presence for a *sanad* for the Deccan, and having obtained it, he may keep it. And when the Niẓām has been expelled, the Governor may give the *sanad* to whom he pleases; when the disturbances begin, His Excellency must show it. By this means the Niẓām will be deserted by his followers; and the lords and *zamīndārs* of that country, which is very extensive, will be disaffected towards him, and he will find it very difficult to support himself. Ḥaidar *Nāik* being likewise separated from him, they will both be in the greatest terror and be without the power of acting. By this means the undertakings of the English *sardārs* will be accomplished according to their hearts' desire. The writer and the English being from their hearts and souls united in one, he has written this letter to the Governor. For the rest as the latter is the most learned and experienced of the age, whatever he judges proper, he will do and give the writer the quickest answer. *PS.*—Begs the Governor not to trust the Fort of Allahabad to any one, but to keep it in possession of the English. This is sound counsel.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 405, pp. 218, 219. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Oct. 27. **636**. From the Sēṭhs. They have received his letter desiring them to procure him bills on Surat for five *lākhs* of rupees. Reply that as they have no *gumāshtah* or correspondent there, they cannot comply with his demand.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 406, p. 219.*]

Oct. 27. **637**. From Muḥammad 'Alī K͟hān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has caught one of the soldiers whom Captain Robinson desired him to search for and sent him to Calcutta under a proper guard. Is in quest of the other deserters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 407, p. 219.*]

Oct. 27. **638**. To the Vazīr. Has received his three letters communicating his judicious observations on the situation of affairs with such particulars of the Deccan transactions as he has been able to procure. Blessed be

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the God of victory that the success of the English arms has now proved equal to the justice of the cause of the English and that the wicked machinations of their enemies have terminated in their own disgrace. Has lately received advices from Madras that the combined forces of Ḥaidar *Nāik* and the Niẓām, compelled by Colonel Smith to a second engagement, have met with a complete overthrow, that 50 pieces of cannon have fallen into the victorious hands of the English, and that the flight and consternation of the enemy was so universal that nothing could have preserved their whole army from death or captivity, but the want of cavalry on the side of the English. By this fortunate effort of the English arms, the Carnatic being freed from the desolation of war, the honour of the English ally Muḥammad 'Alī vindicated, and the presumption of Ḥaidar 'Alī and his confederate humbled, what have the English now to fear from such scattered, weak, disunited and irresolute enemies? By the blessing of God, what remains to complete their destruction so prosperously begun is an easy task; and as to the Marhattas, there is greater reason to believe that they will consider the security of their own territories rather than the invasion of those of the English, when they behold the English troops acting so immediately in their neighbourhood as the Deccan. Considering the likelihood of the present change in the disposition of affairs, the writer delayed transmitting to the Vazīr the conciliatory letters to the Rohillas, etc., according to His Excellency's well-adopted plan, for to spread an imaginary alarm would be imprudent and cannot be too carefully avoided, particularly as the daily and authentic intelligence received from Madras and the Deccan will give the English sufficient space for preparation in time of real necessity and no circumstance will be concealed from the Vazīr. The fact of His Excellency having augmented his forces, while it manifests his alacrity in the common cause and the earnestness of his resolution, is at the same time the seal of his friendship. But as the writer now may with certainty congratulate him on a general tranquillity and the natural consequences of the recent victories of the English over those who attacked them on such iniquitous grounds, the writer takes this first occasion to return the Vazīr his hearty and sincere thanks for the zealous and spirited measures he has taken without regard to the great expense incurred for the common good; and to desire that he will now in full confidence of an undisturbed sense of peace no more continue to make troublesome and expensive preparations. Closely united as he and the English are, he will consider the writer's sentiments as dictated by their mutual good and lay aside all apprehensions. *PS.*—Is pleased beyond expression to find the Vazīr so heartily disposed to a cordial union with His Majesty as to have resolved on a journey to the Presence to effect it personally. His Excellency has employed the gracious expressions contained in the Royal *shuqqah* which he transmitted to the writer, to purposes worthy of himself, and the writer does not doubt that the greatest advantage will be derived from the establishment of an entire confidence between him and His Majesty. And now that Munīru'd-Daulah is with the writer, the latter will, to the best of his abilities, effect so desirable a consummation. The Vazīr has above all others a claim to the confidence of the Royal bosom. His

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great and illustrious qualities, his warm and sincere friendship, make the writer interested particularly in the accomplishment of this, his noble purpose, and the writer will ever be of opinion that however influence may be abused, an intimate share in the Royal counsels is due to both the Vazīr and Munīru'd-Daulah from their birth and their offices. *PS.*—The Vazīr is anxious to be particularly informed of what passes at the conference between the writer and Munīru'd-Daulah. The writer's heart is always open to His Excellency and he may depend on being made acquainted with the minutest circumstances. Thinks that Munīru'd-Daulah is principally charged with His Majesty's old and favourite plan, namely, an expedition to Delhi under an escort of English troops. This is all that has up to now been discussed ; and the writer imagines that some regulations in the remittance of the tribute and occasional arrangements in His Majesty's household will form the whole of the proceedings. However, the Vazīr may be confident that the writer will make use of no reserve either on this or any other occasion, but on the contrary will deserve his confidence by giving him every information.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 202, pp. 83-86. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 28.*]

Oct. 29. **639.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 408, p. 220.*]

Oct. 31. **640.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Some time ago, the Khān wrote to Kashmīrī Mal, a merchant at Patna, to remit Mr. John Chamier 2 *lākhs* of rupees, of which he has remitted Rs. 40,000. The balance he will remit to the aforesaid gentleman with all expedition.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 409, p. 220.*]

Oct. 31. **641.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Apologises to the Governor for omitting to mention the proper *alqāb* and *ādāb* in his letter to Mr. Campbell. Will take care that he is not guilty of such neglect in future.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 410, p. 220.*]

Oct. 31. **642.** From Raja Javāhir Singh. Has received the Governor's letter and fully known all the particulars. As the establishment of a solid friendship with the English *sardārs* and especially with the Governor is strongly engraved on his heart, he has dispatched Padre Don Pedro to Calcutta. The Padre will soon reach Calcutta and communicate to the Governor the secrets of the writer's heart. Is certain that every step taken towards the increase of regard and the foundation of a solid friendship will be mutually attended to.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 410A, pp. 220, 221.*]

Oct. 31. **643.** From Padre Don Pedro [De Silva]. The Mahārājā [Javāhir Singh] is highly pleased with the Governor's letter, and has dispatched the writer to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 411, p. 221.*]

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Oct. 31. **644**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. The writer sent out *harkārahs* to search for deserters, but they have not found any.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 412, p. 221.*]

Oct. 31. **645**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that timbers were sent to Chinsurah, Chandarnagar and Hooghly and sold in Mr. Barwell's name. The writer's *'āmil* desired that gentleman's peons to produce the Governor's *parvānah* and *dastak*. The report that the writer's servants demanded money is false.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 413, p. 222.*]

Nov. 1. **646**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Congratulates the Governor on the victory gained by the English forces over Ḥaidar *Nāik* and sends a *nazr* of 15 gold mohurs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 414, p. 222.*]

Nov. 1. **647**. From the Nawab Saifu'l-Mulk [Saifu'd-Daulah]. Congratulates the Governor on the victory gained by the English forces over Ḥaidar *Nāik*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 415, p. 222.*]

Nov. 2. **648**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr. Chevalier complains that contrary to the usual custom, the *chaukīdārs* levy duties on the French goods coming from Dacca and Backergunge for the sake of greater security, over and above what is levied on them at Hooghly, so that the French trade is oppressed by the imposition of double duties. Imagines that this proceeds wholly from an abuse of authority on the part of the *chaukīdārs*, as it is apparently an illegal exaction. Desires the Khān to prohibit them from such proceedings.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 203, pp. 86, 87. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Nov. 2. **649**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The fluctuating and complicated state of the currency of these provinces is attended with effects so prejudicial to the interest and property of individuals, that it may justly be called a universal grievance. Accordingly it has long been an object of the consideration of the writer and of the Council to remove so great an evil by consolidating the various species of coins and assigning to them an invariable and permanent valuation. The effecting of so salutary a regulation is well worthy of the Khān's penetration and wisdom, as it must of necessity increase the reputation of his name and gain him the affections of the people who will so amply enjoy the fruits of his labour. Desires him therefore to deliberate on such a plan in all its bearings, and if necessary, to call in to his aid the advice and opinions of such persons as have a superior skill and knowledge of the point in question. Tells him to omit no step which can facilitate the undertaking, and to communicate such particular objections to the practicability of the scheme as may appear to him to merit consideration.

PS.—Is glad to learn that the Khān has thoughts of visiting Calcutta. Will be happy when he is permitted to enjoy his personal society.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 204, pp. 87, 88. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

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Nov. 4. **650.** From the Vazīr. Has thoroughly understood what the Governor has written concerning Niẕām 'Alī and Ḥaidar *Nāik*. With regard to the Governor's sending three battalions to plunder Hyderabad, observes as follows. Is not acquainted with that country, nor does he know how far the English settlements are from Hyderabad. But as his affairs and those of the English *sardārs* are in the most perfect unity, he therefore opines that if Hyderabad is near the English settlement, it would be wise to send three battalions, but that if the distance is greater, three are too few. For afterwards if at the time of necessity, the assistance of more troops becomes indispensably requisite, it will certainly be difficult for them to reach there soon by reason of the great distance. Niẕām 'Alī is by no means equal in strength to the English, because his army consists mostly of cavalry which can never oppose infantry. This being the case, if the Niẕām gets no succour from Ḥaidar *Nāik*, his affairs will be utterly ruined. Advises the Governor, therefore, to send a body of troops consisting of four or five battalions to harass Ḥaidar *Nāik* that he may withdraw from Niẕām 'Alī. And when he is once separated from the Niẕām, the necessary preparations will be very easily made. With regard to Mādhū Rāo's desire to cultivate the friendship of the English, says that there is no trust to be put in the Marhattas. If Mādhū Rāo's intentions are friendly, he may be informed of the Governor's regard for him, in order that he may not join the enemy. He may also be told that if he values the friendship of the English, he should lay waste Ḥaidar *Nāik's* dominions. It is probable that out of covetousness to plunder Ḥaidar *Nāik's* dominions, Mādhū Rāo will be very willing to do so. If he consents to march into Ḥaidar *Nāik's* country, Ḥaidar will retire from it without offering any opposition. Has acquainted the Governor with his view of the matter. For the rest whatever is most proper to do, it is in the Governor's power to determine. *PS.*—Desires the Governor to procure a *sanad* for the Deccan from His Majesty, and to make use of it after Niẕām 'Alī has been extirpated. The name of the person should be left blank in the *sanad*, so that, when the time comes, the name of the most suitable may be inserted.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 416, pp. 222-224. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Oct. 4. [? *Nov.*] **651.** From the Vazīr. Desires to hear from the Governor. Is going to Lucknow to settle the *band-o-bast*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 417, p. 224.*]

Nov. 7. **652.** From the King. Has perused the Governor's *'arẕī*. His allegiance and life-prodigal loyalty are strongly engraved on His Majesty's sacred heart. His ever-fortunate and propitious Majesty is highly pleased with the Governor, the seat of dignity, and will ever increase his Royal bounteousness towards him, who is worthy of great grace. With regard to his saying that he will effectually perform whatever Munīru'd-Daulah represents, says that Munīru'd-Daulah must by this time have arrived at Calcutta and informed the Governor of the mandates of the Presence, and that the Governor must have acted agreeably thereto. Desires that Munīru'd-Daulah may be sent back with

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all expedition as His Majesty's sacred eyes are impatiently awaiting his arrival and the execution of the mandates of the Presence. Has received Rs. 2,16,666-10-0 on account of the June remittances. A bill for one *lākh* of rupees on account of the difference has likewise arrived. The integrity and skill in accounts, possessed by the Governor, the dignity of nobility, admit of no doubt. How can there be room for any inaccuracy? His Majesty is well acquainted with the wisdom and honesty of the Governor. This action of his is worthy of a man. At present the stability of the Empire, the flourishing of the Royal House, and the transacting of all affairs depend on the lasting welfare of the Governor, the seat of dignity, and of the English *sardārs*. Let his heart remain easy with regard to His Majesty in everything. The bills that were sent were payable in *Vazīrī* rupees. Has detained the bills because formerly the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār* were transacted in Murshidabad coins. Desires that pursuant to the directions of the Presence, the Governor may give strict orders to the officials at Murshidabad to send Murshidabad coins to the Presence. The Governor in his former *'arzī* said that up to the 15th June nothing remained to be paid to the Royal *Sarkār*, and that in future the remittances would be paid every month without delay. Observes that in five months only one remittance has been made and that four remittances are still due. Desires him to write positively to the officials at Murshidabad to make remittances till the end of November and to entrust the whole amount without delay to the care of Munīru'd-Daulah. They may also be directed that in future the bills may be sent every month without fail to the Presence. Desires also that the Governor may pay the monthly remittances to whatever person Munīru'd-Daulah shall judge proper, in order that His Majesty may receive them without delay. Some time ago His Majesty sent letters to the King of Great Britain and the Company by Lord Clive. Desires that the present letter and the *shuqqahs* which Munīru'd-Daulah will deliver to the Governor, may be sent to Europe with all speed, so that answers may come expeditiously. Desires also that Munīru'd-Daulah may not be detained more than ten or twelve days and that he may be dispatched with the decrees and mandates of His Majesty's august heart accomplished, as his being in the Presence is the occasion of tranquillity to His Majesty's sacred mind. Tells the Governor to take the necessary precaution with regard to the traitors in the Deccan and to put no manner of confidence in what the Mussalman *sardārs* write from hence. Although the Governor, the seat of dignity, and the English *sardārs* stand unequalled in wisdom, yet out of his prescience of things and great affection, His Majesty has thought it proper to write this, seeing that his welfare is dependent on the prosperity of the Governor and the English *sardārs*. Hopes that the Governor will give no countenance to Raja Hindū Pat, but will give him a final answer. His Majesty will never give up to him the districts dependent on Allahabad, but will bring them under his own jurisdiction, seeing that he pays no regard to His Majesty's threats. Three years have elapsed since His Majesty first shed the light of his presence upon Allahabad, and the English forces have attended his prosperous stirrup. The said Raja, however, continues to hold many districts formerly dependent on

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Allahabad, under his own authority, nor has he any intention of ceding them but sends his *vakīls* to every quarter. Has thought it proper to inform the Governor, the seat of dignity, that His Majesty will not give up his claim to the districts belonging to Allahabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 418, pp. 224-227. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Nov. 8. **653.** To the King. The Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah has communicated to the writer His Majesty's commands for the continuance of the English troops near his sacred person. As the writer is the loyal and zealous servant of the sacred Presence, he has in consequence thereof issued orders to Colonel Smith that the English troops should remain with His Majesty's auspicious stirrup until such time as His Majesty consents to their being withdrawn.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 205, p. 88. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

Nov. 8. **654.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to seize thirty boats laden with opium. They have arrived from Allahabad beyond Patna under the house of Mr. Maddison who disavows any knowledge of such boats and goods.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 206, p. 88. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Nov. 9. **655.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that the *chaukīs* stationed at the Jalangi never demanded any duties from the French boats, and begs that Mons. Chevalier may be asked to name the *chaukīs* who demanded the duties, that they may be punished.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 419, p. 227. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 18.*]

Nov. 10. **656.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates Raja Shitāb Rāy's arrival at Murshidabad and departure for Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 420, p. 227.*]

Nov. 10. **657.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 421, p. 227.*]

Nov. 15. **658.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 1,50,000 on account of the revenues of Burdwan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 422, p. 227. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Nov. 16. **659.** From the King. At this time His Majesty, out of his great bounty and affection, has sent the Governor dresses and other presents by the hands of Muqtadī Khān Bahādur, who will invest him with them. Hopes that the Governor will be thankful for these high favours conferred upon him, and consider himself included in the benignity of His Majesty's sacred heart. *PS.*—The dictates of His Majesty's sacred heart will be communicated to the Governor by Munīru'd-Daulah. The Governor's compliance therewith will be the occasion of joy to His Majesty, and be a proof of his fidelity. The Governor wrote in a former *'arẓī* that he would remit the tribute due to the Royal *Sarkār* till the end of June, and that in future the remittances would be sent monthly to the Presence. In spite of this, it is four

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months since no payment has been made. Desires that positive orders may be given to the officials at Murshidabad to remit the tribute without delay in Murshidabad coins and in future to remit it monthly, as the defraying of the expenses of the Royal *Sarkār* depends on the receipt of the tribute from Bengal.

(*The postcript was in the King's own hand.*)

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 423, p. 228. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Nov. 16. **660.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Can easily conceive the anxiety of His Majesty's heart to obey the dictates of parental wishes and the calls of a kind and venerable mother. His Majesty may be assured that it was not only Lord Clive who wished to see him in the immediate possession of the full sovereign rights of the House of Tīmūr, but that such is also the heartiest wish of the writer and of every Englishman. The writer's conduct and attachment in this matter will be fully manifested when His Majesty compares the present situation of his affairs with the distracted and confused state of the whole Empire but a few years ago. The Royal demesne of Allahabad and Kora, the territories of Shujā'u'd-Daulah, the *ṣūbahs* of Bengal, Behar and the Carnatic all form part of the Empire now. Every step that is being pursued, tends to the elevation of His Majesty, and to the enforcement of that obedience which His Majesty wishes to see observed to himself. The English are exerting their whole strength to promote the Royal cause. When prosperity and success have so far crowned their labours, let not His Majesty by an impatient desire to visit his Royal mother put at once to the hazard the labours of years. The affairs of the Deccan embroiled and distracted by the perfidious policy of a prince alienated from every duty to his sovereign and humanity, call now for the most vigorous and powerful interposition on the part of the English. That rebel to His Majesty's throne inebriated by the cup of vanity and infatuation, disdaining to acknowledge the high sanction on which the English claim to the *sarkārs* is legally founded, and in violation of treaties and public faith, has now with unexampled temerity unsheathed the sword of war against the firm adherents to the Royal cause, and reared his ill-fated standard in opposition to those rights which the English derive from the august *farmān*. In order to crush these lawless schemes, and by the chastisement of the enemy to vindicate His Majesty's dignity, a large force must be engaged. At this unseasonable juncture while an enemy is yet in arms, for the English to accept His Majesty's proposal and escort his person to the capital would be neither consulting His Majesty's interest nor that of the English; it might even endanger the interests of both. When by the blessing of the Almighty and the sublime auspices, the Deccan shall be reduced to obedience by the punishment of the Niẓām, when the immoderate power of the Marhattas, which is doubtless the natural and most formidable obstacle to the establishment of the Empire, shall be taught to acknowledge some limits; when tranquillity shall have disposed the times to favour so distant an expedition, it may then be in the power of the English with the permission of their own sovereign and the consent of the Company, to

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labour as zealously in obtaining the object of His Majesty's glory, as to the present hour they have laboured in all others. Before such a change happens, for His Majesty to hazard his sacred person amidst a crowd of self-interested and disaffected *umarā*, subservient to no laws but those of ambition and bound by no ties but the gratification thereof, can surely open no prospect of advantage but should rather suggest a thousand causes of apprehension. His Majesty appears anxious to engage the assistance of the English in re-annexing certain districts which, he thinks, have been clandestinely usurped by Raja Hindū Pat, and his Royal generosity has been further pleased to offer the English one-half of the revenues of the districts so recovered, in compensation for so important a service. Supposing no other reason suggests itself, what argument can be urged more politic and persuasive than that which the writer submits above to His Majesty's wisdom in objecting to the Delhi expedition? While one mischief is unsubdued, to provoke new contests and commence a rupture with Hindū Pat is unwarrantable by prudence and incompatible with "our" mutual welfare. His Majesty will at the same time observe that the English require no rewards for contingent services but the contingent expenses incurred and would of course decline in the present instance any gratification beyond them. But what are those districts to be annexed? Has any of them been sequestered since the ratification of that treaty which has so voluntarily bound the English to the service of His Majesty? If none, why should the flame of war be kindled for the acquisition of a trifle when affairs of the greatest moment remain to be settled and the very foundation of His Majesty's Empire is being laid? *Will, however, intimate to Raja Hindū Pat's *vakīl* His Majesty's sentiments on his master's conduct in such terms as will most likely produce his homage and reverence to the throne. God is witness to the fervour of the writer's heart in every duty of fidelity, and nothing can describe the susceptibility with which he beholds the smallest indignity offered to the Royal person. The inquietude which His Majesty suffers through the intrigues of certain followers of his Court afflicts him with concern. To remedy the evil and to purge the sublime Presence of corruption, it is necessary that the writer should have a preliminary account of its authors and the circumstances. Observes that it is from the addressee principally that he expects such an explanation. The addressee whom the writer considers the key, as it were, of the Royal cabinet, His Majesty's confidant, and the immediate actor in the affairs of the Government, must be best acquainted with the state of the Presence; and so great is the confidence the writer reposes in his prudence and ability, his zeal for His Majesty, and his attachment to the English, that he does not doubt the addressee's readiness to disclose every circumstance in the clearest light. However ardently the writer may wish to remove every cause of disgust from His Majesty's sacred person, yet until the source is known and the crime ascertained, his inclinations must be fruitless and his zeal and fidelity exerted in vain. Has the satisfaction to assure His Majesty that the remittances of his Royal

* This sentence is scratched out in the MS.

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tribute are now established on a plan by which the payments will be regular without deficiencies. The paper of agreement which His Majesty transmitted by the addressee's hands that it might be confirmed by the writer's seal and signature, was not known to the writer before. Guided by the letter of the treaty, he concluded that the payments were to be made according to the currency of the place where His Majesty should happen to reside. Seeing that the writer's attachment to the throne falls nothing short of that experienced by His Majesty from Lord Clive, and that the faith of the English nation is inviolable, the writer has affixed his name and seal to the aforesaid agreement in obedience to the sublime mandates. Empowers the addressee to represent these particulars to His Majesty. Hopes that from his mouth His Majesty will receive such full and explicit information as will satisfy his sacred bosom, and give testimony to the loyalty of his faithful servants, the English. Let His Majesty be finally assured that he can have no support more zealous than the writer's and no alliance more sincere than that of the English nation. The Royal letter for the King of England and the several *shuqqahs* for the Company, Lord Clive, and General Carnac shall be forwarded with punctuality and expedition. Having thus severally replied to the Royal mandates, the writer has only in addition to recommend that as by the power wherewith the addressee is invested and the influence he enjoys immediately under the King, His Majesty is placed as it were in his hands, he should faithfully transmit the writer such ample details of all proceedings within the sphere of His Majesty's sublime Court, that the writer may clearly testify with what devotion he [the writer] pursues His Majesty's sublime dictates, welfare, and interest.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 207, pp. 88-93. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 13, 14.*]

Nov. 20. **661**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a *nazr* of 15 gold mohurs on the occasion of the Governor's having received a dress from the King.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 424, p. 228.*]

Nov. 20. **662**. From the Sēṭhs. They send a congratulatory *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the Governor's having received a dress from the King.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 425, p. 228.*]

Nov. 21. **663**. To the Vazīr. Has been favoured with the Vazīr's letters of friendship and derived all happiness therefrom. When the writer beholds the Vazīr so warmly interested in the cause of his firm allies, and considers the wisdom of his counsels, the propriety of all his suggestions, and the undesigning openness of his heart, he feels himself equally suspended between admiration and delight and is at a loss whether most to admire the Vazīr's judgment or the generosity of his conduct. The plans which he offers for the writer's consideration for the humiliation of the enemies of the English are, in all respects, agreeable to his own ideas and the resolutions laid down by him. Being informed of the maritime situation of Ḥaidar ʻAlī's territories and foreseeing the advantages of making a sudden diversion against an enemy already embarrassed, the writer immediately determined upon the attempt,

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and accordingly an armament of ships is now destined for that enterprise from Bombay, an English settlement contiguous to the scene of action. Thus circumvented, the usurper will, by the blessing of God, awake with terror from his dream of ambition to the awful prospect of impending ruin. The second measure which the Vazīr recommends is like the first entirely corresponding to those principles of action which the writer has already adopted. The many flagrant instances of perfidy which the Niẓām has manifested to the whole world, must have made him not only an object of the detestation of the English, but even cost him the affections of his own subjects. However unjustifiable and faithless the conduct of this Prince may be, until the writer is convinced of his being irreclaimable, he [the writer] would, from feelings of humanity, forgive his errors rather than be the instrument of so fatal a calamity as his deposition, and even then he [the writer] would be anxious to preserve the honour and birth-rights of his family still undiminished and exempt from the fortunes of this infatuated Prince. But to deprive him of the authority which he exercises only for the worst purposes, the writer considers not only as an act of policy but of justice. Has consequently applied for the new *sanad* and according as circumstances may render it expedient, the writer will avail himself of its influence and value. Since the late success of the English arms, which the writer communicated to the Vazīr, no recent intelligence of the enemy has been received; and as the rains at this season prevail greatly in that country, all military operations must cease during that period. So great was the panic and so thorough the rout of the devoted armies that the fugitives were for the space of three days flying without turning their eyes behind them, and were deaf to every impulse but fear. Ḥaidar ʽAlī is no more heard of than the meanest soldier of his army, and whether he has met the reward of his crimes in the late battle, or has retreated to the security of his own territories, is uncertain. Is in doubt also about the situation and designs of the Niẓām, but it may reasonably be conjectured that his troops, entertaining no pleasing presages from the disgrace already fallen on his standards, have already disbanded and dispersed. Yet these successes shall by no means prevent the intended attack on Hyderabad, which must inevitably wreck every future scheme and ruin every visionary hope of the Niẓām. The Vazīr's observations on the insufficient strength of three battalions for so remote an enterprise are just and founded on the representation the writer made in his former letter wherein he omitted to mention that a body of 2,000 sepoys and between two to three hundred Europeans were to co-operate with them. Since then, a large force of Europeans has been appointed in order to insure success, and that they may be superior to any opposition and victorious over all obstacles of more formidable enemies. The method which the Vazīr proposes for treating the Marhatta overtures answers perfectly to the writer's own sentiments. From the first intimation of Mādhū Rāo's desire to negotiate with the English, the writer recommended such a course as might divert the Marhattas from joining the enemies of the English, and prevent also a close and confidential alliance between them and the English. It is notorious that these people, when they court

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the friendship of the English, seek their own interest and not the welfare of mankind; and as the English consult the laws of justice and humanity before all unjust acquisitions, a cemented union would be incompatible with the honour and principles of the English. The Marhatta's total lack of public faith is, in short, so constantly exemplified that whether friends or enemies, they are to be treated with the same circumspection. *PS.*—Has received and understood the several letters which have passed between the Vazīr and the Marhattas. Joins most heartily with the Vazīr in detesting the hidden author of unjust rumours and unworthy calumnies. But as it is impossible that any artifice, however specious or dignified, should shake the foundations of the friendship existing between the Vazīr and the English, or lessen that just confidence which the Vazīr's actions have always demanded from the writer, it is hoped the Vazīr's illustrious mind will banish all inquietude, and regard the writer and the English *sardārs* as his friends and allies in open and in secret. *PS.*—The Vazīr observes the propriety of the English keeping Allahabad in their own hands in case the English army is withdrawn. Is fully sensible of the friendship which dictates this precautionary measure, and on consideration, has determined to continue to keep the English troops with the Royal stirrup, as His Majesty on being informed of the writer's intention to recall them, particularly solicited their stay. Otherwise the general tranquillity which so happily reigns in that quarter, added to the writer's unwillingness to multiply the Vazīr's and the King's expenses, would have influenced him to order their retirement. *PS.*—Learns from Parsudh Rāy that the Vazīr has not entirely relinquished his design of visiting Calcutta, but that he is waiting for a convenient opportunity. The joy this intelligence gives him is beyond all expression. The Vazīr can best accommodate his absence to the business of his state. Asks him to fix on a season least detrimental to his affairs, and most agreeable to his heart. In consequence of Parsudh Rāy's representations, will immediately issue the necessary orders that the Vazīr may on the way meet with a reception suitable to his firm friendship for the English and the dignity of his station.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 208, pp. 95-98. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 28.*]

Nov. 22. 664. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding the currency. Will answer it in a few days when he has considered this matter properly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 426, p. 229.*]

Nov. 22. 665. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 427, p. 229.*]

Nov. 22. 666. From the Vazīr. Has already sent a copy of a letter from Mādhū Rāo, who is the supreme chief of the Marhattas, together with his reply thereto. Is now sending a copy of a letter just received from Raja Manūjī Pandit, Mādhū Rāo's *vakīl*, with his reply thereto for the Governor's information. What credit is there to be given to things which have no foundation? Has written this to the Governor because

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designing people entertain evil thoughts which they propagate, and give to their malicious reports a plausible appearance of truth. Is at a loss to divine who these sowers of mischief are, who every day invent new calumnies. As the honour and property of the writer and those of the English are the same, and there is no separation between them, it is needless for the writer to assure the Governor of the strength of his friendship. By the blessing of God, the faces of liars will be blackened. *PS.*—Captain Harper, who is a very intelligent man, and with whom the writer is highly satisfied, has for some time been greatly indisposed. Has thought it proper to inform the Governor of this.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 428, p. 229. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Nov. 22. **667.** Raja Manūjī, Mādhū Rāo's *vakīl*, to the Vazīr. Though the writer is far from the Vazīr, yet in friendship and regard he is nearer than those who live under the Vazīr's shadow. It is rumoured here that the Europeans are not on good terms with the Vazīr, and give him innumerable troubles. If, which God forbid, it is so, it is hoped that the Vazīr will intimate it to the writer, and favour him with letters for *Srī Mant and Mādhū Rāo, the writer's gracious master, whose friendship for the Vazīr is whole-hearted. Together they are but as one soul in two bodies. Will forward the letters to the above-mentioned chiefs and write to them what behoves allegiance, that accompanied by the Bhōnsla and the French at Pondicherry, they may proceed by land and water into the Vazīr's presence, where they may be ready to perform with life-prodigal loyalty whatever services may be required of them. Tells him to send a deed under his seal making over the *ṣūbah* of Bengal to the Marhattas that they may collect the revenues there. The consideration of this matter is more than ever necessary. Has written this out of friendship. Whatever the Vazīr thinks best, is proper and advisable.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 428A, pp. 229, 230. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Nov. 22. **668.** The Vazīr to Raja Manūjī. Has received the Raja's *'arẓī*. For a long time the greatest friendship and cordiality has subsisted between the writer, Mādhū Rāo, Raghū Nāth Rāo and the rest of the Marhatta chiefs; and when once friendship has been established between the writer and them, it will, by the blessing of God, daily increase. As to what the Raja has written concerning the English *sardārs*, whoever has informed him thereof has deceived him, as there is not the least glimpse of truth in it. There is the most perfect friendship subsisting between the English and the writer. Their property and honour are but one and they are one heart in two bodies. The English *sardārs* have girt themselves with the girdle of friendship and compliance with the writer's desires, and are at all times ready to assist him. Tells the Raja to take care and not to put confidence in the words of the malignant. Asks him to consider the writer as his well-wisher, and to inform him often of the different occurrences.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 428B, pp. 230, 231. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

* Raghū Nāth Rāo.

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Nov. 22. **669.** To the King. Has been highly exalted by the new marks of distinction and honour, which His Majesty, ever liberal of his bounty to such as labour faithfully for his glory, conveyed to the writer by the hands of Munīru'd-Daulah. The writer's fidelity is ever awake to receive His Majesty's high commands, and his labours are ever animated in their performance. His Majesty's munificence is daily on the increase towards the writer who is at all times indefatigable in promoting the prosperity of His Majesty's throne. Having, with due regard to His Majesty's sublime interests and the state of the Empire, and with all attention and care, considered and ruminated on the mandates which Munīru'd-Daulah has brought from the sacred Presence, the writer has communicated the result of his deliberations to Munīru'd-Daulah. The latter will lay them before His Majesty with all other particulars which have been debated and concluded at the conferences between him and the writer. It would be superfluous to relate in this place what His Majesty will so shortly learn from the mouth of that faithful minister who is about to return with all expedition to His Majesty's Court. As the principle of all the writer's actions and the end of all his wishes are to preserve the lustre of His Majesty's august House and to vindicate the rights of his dominion, it is hoped that His Majesty will confide in and approve of the representations which the writer has offered to His Majesty's high consideration, through Munīru'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 209, pp. 98, 99. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

Nov. 22. **670.** To the King. Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the *Ṣūbah* of the Deccan, has at this time kindled the flame of war in open rebellion against His Majesty's throne, in violation of treaties and in defiance of the rights of nations. Grown frantic with ambition and reckless in crime, he has trampled on the duties of allegiance and cast reflection to the wind. As faithful adherents to His Majesty, as protectors of the people of God, and as defenders of their own possessions which they owe to the Royal *farmāns*, the English have been compelled to draw their swords in support of His Majesty's dominions, in their own protection, and in the cause of humanity. In the prosecution of this war, the English consider His Majesty deeply interested; and while they chastise an enemy, they take vengeance on a rebel. The justice as well as the necessity for this war being thus clearly laid under His Majesty's august inspection, it is requested that His Majesty may cause a draft *sanad* to be issued and transmitted speedily to the writer, that in case this enemy of mankind draws upon himself so calamitous a catastrophe as his ejectment from his territories, everything may be found prepared for the immediate nomination of a successor. Being a stranger to the family and connections of the Niẓām, the writer is yet undecided whom to recommend to His Majesty for the office, but His Majesty may be assured that in a matter of so much delicacy and importance, the writer will in no way interfere without consulting His Majesty's illustrious approbation. The writer aims at something more than the overthrow of an enemy; he means at the same time to enforce homage to His Majesty's throne,

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and under a wise and moderate Government to perpetuate the blessings of peace and tranquillity. His august heart may therefore rest satisfied that no person shall be entrusted with his Royal *farmān* but such a one whose manners are irreproachable and whose loyalty may be relied on, such a one as will diffuse happiness amongst his subjects and deserve the approbation of his sovereign.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 210, pp. 99-101. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 7.*]

[Nov. 22.] **671.** * To Raja Hindū Pat. The Raja must be convinced from the transactions and character of the English nation how much their conduct is ruled by moderation, how greatly they solicit the preservation of general union, how sacred they hold their engagements, and how firmly they are attached to the House of Tīmūr. Has made the Raja's *vakīl* fully acquainted with every particular regarding the Raja's welfare. It cannot be unknown to the Raja that to acknowledge and pay homage to the lawful sovereign is not only a duty, but in every way preserves the honour and security of the subject. The Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah is now with the writer and has informed him particularly of His Majesty's sentiments. Assures the Raja that his returning to the path of allegiance will be followed by every indulgence from the throne, that his homage will be received with all graciousness, and that all his independent rights will be rendered more secure by the Royal sanction. Actuated by no other motive than the general good, the writer has pointed out to the Raja the means of increasing his reputation, of establishing his authority, and of securing the friendship of the English. Is his sincere friend and well-wisher.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 210 A, p. 101.*]

Nov. 22. **672.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah now returns to the Royal Presence, after having had divers conferences with the writer for the adjustment of various matters on which His Majesty's interests depend. Seeing that the Nawab has been commanded to proceed without delay and that His Majesty is impatient for his return, it is desired that the Khān may conclude the tribute accounts to the end of November with the utmost expedition. Encloses a written agreement under the seals and signatures of Lord Clive and General Carnac, which Munīru'd-Daulah delivered to the writer to be confirmed. By the tenor thereof, the Khān will perceive that the English are bound to pay the Royal tribute without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, and without any regard to the difference of exchange. As the word of the English is inviolable, the Khān is desired to compute the difference of exchange on the last year's *qist* and repay the differences to Munīru'd-Daulah. Imagines that the exchange has been generally calculated from 7 to 8 *per cent.* It is hoped that the Khān will settle the matter on such terms as will be most compatible with the honour of the English and least disadvantageous to their interest.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 211, pp. 101, 102. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

* This letter is scratched in the MS.

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Nov. 22. **673.** To Najaf Khān. Has received the Khān's *nazr* and presents, and is greatly rejoiced thereby, as he considers them a testimony to the Khān's satisfaction at the punctual payments of his *jāgīr*, an object which the writer has been particularly anxious to effect. The Khān may depend upon every degree of the writer's protection and the continuance of the payments on the present regular system.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 212, p. 102. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 18.*]

Nov. 22. **674.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires the Khān to get three of the finest elephants ready on Munīru'd-Daulah's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 213, p. 102. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Nov. 24. **675.** From Nīlū Paṇḍit. Has arrived at Allahabad, and had an interview with the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Owing to the latter's immediate departure for Calcutta, the writer had not an opportunity of discussing with him any business. Will speedily proceed on his journey to his gracious master.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 429, p. 231.*]

Nov. 25. **676.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter urging a reform of the currency. Replies that the unsteadiness of the currency in these *ṣūbahs* must be very evident to the Governor as there is no fixed value of coins anywhere. As to what the Governor writes regarding the silver and gold specie, it is manifest that the injury which both rich and poor sustain therefrom, is very great. Has properly considered this matter and consulted with others skilled therein. The only thing that occurs to the writer is that the coins of Murshidabad, Patna, Dacca and Calcutta should be made of the same value. In that case nobody will object to paying the *baṭṭah*, and the coins will pass at the same rate. The different sorts of Arcot rupees, such as English and French, and the rupees of Surat, Benares, Etawah, Agra, etc. differ very much in value from the above coins. As the mints of those places are not under the writer's jurisdiction, it would be proper to make a just assay of the intrinsic value of each of the coins, compare them with the others, fix the *baṭṭah* on them accordingly, and make it current through the whole country. By this means there will be no loss in the collections and no individual will suffer. If on the contrary this does not take place and any other mode is adopted, the trade of the *ṣarrāfs*, who gain their livelihood by it, will be stopped, and in the case of a total stagnation of the trade in gold and silver, the loss will be very great to them. Encloses a list containing an exact valuation of the different coins. Requests that whichever of the four the Governor most approves of, may be selected and declared as the only current coin.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 430, pp. 231, 232. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 18, 19.*]

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Nov. 26. **677**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 431, p. 232.*]

Nov. 26. **678**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has been informed that the French have lately assumed a right to some lands at Ghyretty and transgressed the bounds assigned to them by national treaty, and the rights of the Government. What pretensions they can have to justify so illegal a proceeding, the writer is at a loss to conceive. Desires to know whether they have any sanction from the Khān, since the smallest encroachments should not escape his vigilance. The usurped territory partly belongs to the Hooghly district, and partly to the Burdwan province according to the account the writer has received. Desires the Khān to make the minutest inquiry into the affair and to transmit a full account thereof immediately.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 214, p. 103. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Nov. 26. **679**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The intelligence which the writer has received, regarding the dark design formed against the Khān's life has kindled sorrow and indignation in his breast; and he returns thanks to the Almighty for the Khān's escape from the base contrivances of his enemies. The zeal and indefatigableness which have distinguished the Khān's conduct, and the uprightness which has characterised his principles during his management of the important affairs entrusted to him, interest the writer in common with every well-wisher of mankind, in the detection and punishment of this atrocious crime. In order to assist the Khān's endeavours, the writer has directed Mr. Sykes to track out the origin of the conspiracy through every suggestion of thought and every subtle artifice, and above all things to proclaim the writer's friendship for the Khān, and if possible bring forth the guilty to the expiation of their guilt. So violent and inhuman an expedient of revenge seems to be the last resource of the most deadly malice, and the blackest invention of the most desperate imagination. The writer's resentment is as much inflamed as though the plot had been contrived immediately against his own brother. By the blessing of God, the inquiry will be attended with that success which has never failed to interpose in the cause of justice and humanity.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 215, pp. 103, 104. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

Nov. 26. **680**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has been informed that double duties have been levied at Hooghly on grain and other raw materials which are brought to the French factory by way of the Jalangi. As the imposition of this duty must be severely felt and the Government may with propriety remit it as an act of kindness, it is desired that the Khān may in future grant them an exemption therefrom.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 216, p. 104. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Nov. 26. **681**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to get an elephant and a *khal'at* in readiness for Mahdī [Muqtadī ?] Khān who comes with the Royal presents.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 217, p. 104. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 11.*]

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Nov. 26. **682.** To Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Offers him compliments.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 218, p. 104. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 23.*]

Nov. 26. **683.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a copy of a letter from Mr. Alexander's *gumāshtah,* wherein he complains that he has been insulted and robbed by a French *gumāshtah.* Desires that the affair may be immediately inquired into, as complaints of the same nature multiply continually, and cannot be suppressed but by the severest punishment of the criminals.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 219, pp. 104, 105. Abs. I., 1766-71, pp. 11, 12.*]

Nov. 29. **684.** From the Vazīr. Learns from the Governor's letter that the quarrel with Niẓām 'Alī has not yet subsided. By the blessing of God, the English forces are superior to those of the enemy who in the end will be distressed. Has not received any particular intelligence from the Deccan. Has now stationed *ḍāks.* As there is no separation between the writer and the English, and as their honour and welfare are interdependent, his mind is so very anxious that night and day he is deprived of rest. Is greatly interested in the dissensions in which the Governor is engaged. If these disputes are not likely to draw to a conclusion, and are, which God forbid, likely to be protracted, it is requested that the writer may be permitted to assemble near the stirrup of His Majesty a body of 1,00,000 men belonging to such *sardārs* as Bējī Singh, Mādhū Singh, the Raja of Bundelkhand, the Rohillas, and the Afghāns, and to make a diversion by way of Bundelkhand into Niẓām 'Alī's territory. God grant that in a short time, being driven to extremity, he may be brought to condign punishment and that this plan may be put into execution. This scheme which the writer, instigated by friendship, has formed, has night and day been the constant subject of his thoughts. Requests that he may be speedily informed if it meets with the Governor's approbation ; whatever else the Governor deems proper is best. Is at his disposal.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 432, p. 233. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Dec. 3. **685.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. When Muqtadī Khān arrives, he will be presented with a dress and an elephant, agreeably to the Governor's desire.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 433, p. 234.*]

Dec. 3. **686.** From Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 2,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 434, p. 234.*]

Dec. 4. **687.** From the Vazīr. Has had an interview with the physician the Governor was so obliging as to send to him. Is highly satisfied with his abilities ; but as the writer is now in perfect health and has no occasion for medicines, he has dismissed the physician.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 435, p. 234. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

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Dec. 4. **688.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has procured 406 bullocks from Purnea and elsewhere, and desires to know if he should send them down to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 436, p. 234. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

688A. Muhammad Rizā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. With regard to the bullocks that were sent for from Purnea agreeably to the orders of the Nawab 'Umdatu'l-Mamālik Iftikhāru'l-Mulk Qamaru'd-Daulah Bahādur Sipahdār Jang [Mr. Verelst], says that 405 bullocks have arrived at Murshidabad and that the rest will arrive shortly. About 400 bullocks have been procured also at Azimabad. Has also written to the Governor on the subject. As there is a scarcity of fodder in Murshidabad, the bullocks that have arrived here, have been sent to Jhil Bhattah to graze. Desires to know whether these bullocks and those at Azimabad may be sent to Calcutta or whether they should remain where they are at present.

[*Orig. R.,1764-69, no. 79, p. 50.*]

Dec. 4. **689.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 437, p. 234.*]

Dec. 5. **690.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Will, agreeably to the Governor's desire, pay the Royal tribute till the end of *Jumādā* II to Munīru'd-Daulah upon the latter's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 438, p. 234.*]

Dec. 6. **691.** From the Sēths. They have sent to Calcutta Kunvar Milal Dhar who will communicate many particulars regarding their affairs to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 439, p. 235. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 35.*]

Dec. 7. **692.** From the Vazīr. States that he is highly pleased with Captain Harper and requests that the Captain may be permitted to remain with the writer whilst the battalion continues to attend him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 440, p. 235.*]

Dec. 8. **693.** From Muhammad 'Alī Khān. Has sent people to make proper inquiry into the encroachments the French have made on some lands near Ghyretty. As soon as those people return, he will acquaint the Governor with the result of their inquiries.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 441, p. 235.*]

Dec. 8. **694.** *To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter with the enclosures. Approves of his spirited conduct in forbidding the continuation of the ditch at Chandarnagar. Is very well persuaded that the French nation will spare neither art nor policy in their design of extending an illegal influence and establishing under various pretences such claims as ambition can suggest, though in direct opposition to the obligations of treaty and the rights of the Government. The Khān

* This letter is cancelled in the volume of translations.

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well knows what abuses were practised and what outrages were complained of owing to their appointing Europeans to the management of their commerce. As he wrote to the Khān before to send down all Europeans residing [in Bengal] without authority, he recommends the Khān again to observe scrupulously so expedient a measure. It is surely most unreasonable that the internal trade of these provinces, which the English themselves have curtailed, should still be laid open to the French. Yet such is their spirit of encroachment that it is neither to be withheld by delicacy nor staggered by injustice. Has been informed that they maintain people at their *aṛangs* in the character and under the appellation of sepoys. It is difficult to say whether this mode of carrying on business is more unjustifiable or more oppressive. It is certainly highly injurious to all honest merchants in general and diametrically opposed to the very system of commerce. For the Khān's guidance in matters of right, it may be proper to observe that according to the treaty subsisting between the two nations, the French have a circumscribed power which authorises their maintenance of a certain number of troops, and they are totally prohibited from augmenting them. For the garrisoning of Chandarnagar, they are allowed a force of 20 Europeans and 100 sepoys, and for the protection of their subordinate factories, a number not exceeding 50 sepoys. The existence of these restrictions to which national faith should bind them, makes every transgression on their part worse, and is a call to "us" to defend "our" privileges and "our" honour. Is perfectly satisfied with the Khān's vigilance and great circumspection. Desires him to continue to be vigilant, nay, to be more so, that his attention may be particularly employed in enforcing what justice and treaty prescribe, and consequently in confining the French Company to their fixed bounds and in prohibiting their illegal prosecution of the inland trade.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 219A, pp. 105, 106.*]

Dec. 9. **695.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Raja Shitāb Rāy set out on Thursday night and the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah on Friday last to their respective homes. Has paid the Nawab the balance due to the Royal *Sarkār* till the end of *Jumādā* II. Encloses the receipts.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 442, p. 235. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 9. **696.** To the Vazir. Has been daily in expectation of receiving fresh advices from the Deccan of the state of English affairs and the disposition of the enemy in consequence of their defeat. Has therefore suffered his friendly letters to remain so long unanswered. Is now rejoiced to find that the effects of the English success begin to operate on the precipitate resolutions of the enemies, and that the phantom of their visionary hopes has at length disappeared. Although direct advices have not yet been received, it is however certain that the Niẓām has sent a deputation to settle differences, and that the deputies are now on their way. By the blessing of God, this happy change will be speedily effected, and the most fortunate result of this will be, that, his arrogance and ambition already humbled,

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he will finally be reduced to reason; and the writer will shortly have to congratulate the Vazīr on the restoration of general tranquillity. The Vazīr in a former letter proposed a combination of "our" forces in order to invade the Deccan by way of Bundelkhand, and overwhelm "our" enemies with irresistible numbers. While the writer acknowledges the penetration which distinguishes His Excellency's whole conduct and rejoices in the sincerity of his friendship, he must not scruple to inform His Excellency that the necessities of the case by no means require the exertion of such powers or the terrors of so formidable an expedition. The enemy are too inconsiderable. Their country is exposed, their counsels are weak, and their troops are already vanquished. His Excellency's treasures would be exhausted by such an enterprise without the possibility of any advantage. His arms would be exerted against an enemy without the fruits of reputation. These reflections cannot be new to a judgment like that of His Excellency. Does not doubt that he will concur with the writer in this matter. Indeed the measures which His Excellency has already taken to retrench the superfluous expenses of preparations, when "our" common affairs are so happily situated as to need no accession of strength, give the writer the strongest conviction of His Excellency's inborn prudence and of his friendly confidence. To impose unnecessary burdens on His Excellency and to create causeless uneasiness and fatigue is far removed from the writer's wishes and inclinations. Desires him to rest in all respects perfectly secure and to consider the writer as his unchangeable friend and ally. *PS.*—It was at the earnest solicitation of His Majesty that the writer resolved to let the English forces remain at Allahabad; otherwise the writer's great anxiety not to add to the expenses of the Royal Presence and His Excellency, would certainly have inclined him to recall them at this season of tranquillity. *PS.*—His Majesty has, in a Royal *shuqqah* to the writer, made known a circumstance which creates much uneasiness in his illustrious mind, His Majesty considering it as an insult to the dignity of his throne. The affair is this. His Majesty's servants were conducting some presents for his Royal mother to Shahjahanbad and had reached Sikandra, a place within the confines of Aḥmad Khān's jurisdiction, when they were insulted by the dependants of the said Khān, intimidated into the payment of duties, and spoken to in most opprobrious and unworthy terms. The packages containing the presents were torn open by the lawless fury of the traitors, and every indignity was added to the wantonness of extortion. As the honour of the Throne demands retaliation for this offence, the writer has communicated the particulars to the Vazīr, not doubting that His Excellency will employ all his influence in procuring honourable satisfaction from the actual offenders, and by so signal a service will strengthen His Majesty's attachment to his person.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 220, pp. 107-109. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 29.*]

Dec. 9. **697.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter enclosing a Royal *shuqqah*. Is happy to hear of his safe arrival at Murshidabad.

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Considering the warmth of "our" attachment, it is hoped that the addressee will not neglect to communicate his circumstances and all the interesting matters which may come to his knowledge. As the writer is so greatly interested in the glory and prosperity of the throne, he regards all attacks made against the privileges and supremacy thereof as an injury offered to himself. Assures the addressee that he will omit nothing which may tend to the vindication of those rights and the manifestation of loyalty. Pressure of business in connection with the dispatches received from Europe does not allow the writer to be more explicit now; but "to-morrow" or the day after, he will inform the addressee more fully of his sentiments on this subject.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 221, p. 109. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Dec. 9. **698.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter and comprehended the contents thereof. As to the insurrection of the *zamīndārs*, the necessary orders will be given for his being supplied with an adequate force for the maintenance of order in the *ṣūbah* and the chastisement of the malcontents, who are now menacing the frontiers. Tells him to regard the writer as his friend and to send news regularly.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 222, pp. 109, 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 20.*]

Dec. 10. **699.** From Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān. Some time ago, the writer addressed a letter to Murshidabad regarding the ditch at Chandarnagar. As a result, Muḥammad Bēg arrived here with a troop of horse in order to stop the French from going on with the work. The Governor has now been pleased to order the writer not to obstruct them till he receives further instructions. Has consequently detained Muḥammad Bēg here. The writer in a letter informed the authorities at Murshidabad that he had been directed by the Governor [not?] to prevent the French from digging the ditch. An answer to that letter has just arrived intimating that whatever may be the Governor's orders, the writer should obey.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 443, pp. 235, 236. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 20.*]

Dec. 12. **700.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Intends to set out for Calcutta in eight days on a visit to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 444, p. 236.*]

Dec. 12. **701.** From the King. Is satisfied to learn that the troops will not be removed from Allahabad before it is His Majesty's pleasure.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 445, p. 236. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 10.*]

Dec. 13. **702.** To Maḥammad ʻAlī Khān. Has received his letter in regard to the malpractices of the French in granting *dastaks* to the dealers at Azimganj and its dependencies. Has fully informed himself of this matter. Mr. Chevalier having commissioned a deputation to adjust matters, it is certain that the gentlemen at Chandarnagar have already put a stop to those causes of complaint and will avoid them in future.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 223, p. 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

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Dec. 13. **703.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires that in case the *Sarkār* suffers no inconvenience, the French *gumāshtahs* may have permission to purchase their chunam on the spot at Sylhet according to their request.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 224, p. 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Dec. 13. **704.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Directs him to bring Udēpūrī Gusain with him when he comes to Calcutta, in order that the Marhatta negotiations may be finally terminated by a personal discussion.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 225, p. 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Dec. 13. **705.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for a present of fruit.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 226, p. 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Dec. 13. **706.** To Udēpūrī Gusain. Tells him that his accompanying Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Calcutta is necessary for the explanation of his master's letters and the conclusion of the negotiations.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 227, p. 110. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 30.*]

Dec. 13. **707.** To Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān. Requests his immediate presence in Calcutta.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 227A, p. 111. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 17.*]

Dec. 15. **708.** From the Vazīr. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. Is deeply concerned to hear the reports of certain people, the repetition of which is calculated to reflect dishonour upon the writer. Raja Parsudh Rāy will give the Governor details. Hopes that the Governor will, out of his great friendship for the writer, take the necessary measures to contradict the reports, that evil-minded men may have no chance of spreading calumnies, that in future no one may follow these villainous practices, and that the writer's mind may be made perfectly easy.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 446, pp. 236, 237. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Dec. 16. **709.** From Raja Jānūjī. Has received the Governor's letter, on perusing which he became so impressed with affection that nothing remained to consummate the process of mutual regard. The letters of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and Udēpūrī Gusain give the writer a clear conception of what the Governor has written briefly. It would be engaging in an endless discussion, were the writer to describe the glory which a propensity to peace bestows, or the advantages which public faith diffuses. Though the deceased Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān was not at first sensible of this truth, yet after a dreadful series of destructive wars, the slaughter and capture of men on both sides, the desolation and ruin of the most central provinces of Bengal, the plundering of innumerable effects, and the extortion of prodigious wealth from the inhabitants of those *ṣūbahs*, he at length, from sad experience, became intimate with that useful knowledge, changed his politics and applying himself with judgment and alacrity to the repose and security of his subjects, never afterwards deviated in the smallest degree

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from those principles, but invariably adhered to what he had been taught to adopt, after the example of his predecessors of glorious memory. His posterity trod in the same path which he had so worthily walked before. This was the state of affairs till Mīr Qāsim appeared in the world. His vanity, his intrigues, the insincerity of his word, and the weakness of his conduct soon hurried him to the* . . .
[The sincerity] of their hearts, the observance of their word, and their punctuality in engagements, gave the English gentlemen not only an enlargement of settlement, but also entire authority over that extensive province. Victory declared in their favour in spite of united opposition, and they triumphed with the help of a few friends over a multitude of enemies. In a word, the successes which have been gained by them, they owe to their integrity and national honour. The writer was not deluded by the crafty negotiations of Mīr Qāsim who sent trusty *vakīls* to him with offers not only of the present sums but of past arrears, and even solicited assistance and a refuge. The writer depended solely, as his brother, dearer than life, Raja Dūlab Rām, can testify, on the letters of the English gentlemen. They sent the writer assurances in the strongest terms, to the effect that the sums would be delivered agreeably to the stipulations of former treaties and engagements. He had flatly refused to give any countenance to their enemy, and recalled the army, which was in motion, from the confines. By the blessing of God, the Governor has with equal strictness preserved the rites of friendship, and throughout his letters and the representations of his emissaries there has not been visible the smallest circumstance which is incompatible with friendship. There is every reason to trust the English, since their equitable manners, their inviolable promises, and their generous acts are equal to the most binding obligation, so much so that they have become proverbial throughout the Empire; and such is their power that Fortune sleeps locked in their arms, attached by their virtues. Who can make an impression on their strength? The situation of their verdant garden is well shielded from the rage of malignant winds and poisonous blasts. Everything has been done, and nothing has been deferred † . . . with a view to establishing friendship, with professions of indivisible interests, and pledges to dispatch the sums both in the writer's name and in the name of Raghū Nāth Rāo, when the advices of Nīlū Paṇḍit, the writer's *vakīl*, and also letters from the Governor were received, representing his ready assent to and confirmation of the advances made here, and his willing submission to the payment of the sums, with every other instance of affection. When Raghū Nāth Rāo is so fully confident as to undertake the payment of the sums on his own security, how can the writer be doubtful? A few days, it is true, have elapsed, but of what consequence is it? Knows that chiefs of true greatness, who are jealous of their honour, and place their pride in the guardianship of the people of God, never suffer the least variation to be seen in the performance of their pledges, for "truth

* Here a line is missing in the volume.

† Here another line is missing.

is the most acceptable offering to the Almighty." Has sent a letter in reply to the letters of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and Muḥammad Riẓâ Khān on the subject of Orissa. The Governor can know the writer's sentiments from that letter. Thinks that the affair of Orissa is important, and is in several respects connected with national treaties. It requires personal discussions before it can be adjusted. As the intervening distance absolutely precludes such discussions, an expedient must be resorted to. Desires the Governor to dispatch with all speed a person of approved fidelity with absolute powers, together with Udēpūrī Gusain. Desires also that the Governor may send a treaty sanctified by the sign manual of the King of England, attested by the Governor's signature, sworn to on the sacred pages of the Evangelists, and solemnized by invocations* . . . after this treaty is confirmed and drawn up with all these forms and solemnities on the Governor's part, there shall be a formal ratification given on the writer's part, and no cause of contention will be left between "us" but an emulation of good offices. Desires also that for this purpose the Governor may appoint a person of extensive knowledge and ability in business, invested with full powers, to accompany Udēpūrī Gusain towards these parts. Desires also that the Governor may consider the writer as studying on all occasions to guard the liberties and protect the persons of the inhabitants of these *ṣūbahs*, to which he may be said to possess a hereditary attachment both from the numberless friends, relations and dependants, who have dyed the plains of these *ṣūbahs* with their blood, and also from the resplendent *farmāns* of the Royal Court, conferring on him the military title and the *chauth* of those *ṣūbahs* in reward for his signal services and manifestations of loyalty. Desires lastly that the Governor may consider him as a firm and sincere friend of the English gentlemen and use the utmost expedition in dispatching Udēpūrī Gusain in company with a person of credit who may compose and settle everything in so satisfactory a manner between "us" that "our" union may be recorded in the annals of the remotest posterity, and that "our" children and grand-children may experience the blessings thereof. The writer's march is dependent on the summons of Raghū Nāth Rāo. Will shortly enter the province of Berar, where he and the writer in consultation, will arrange and regulate the disordered affairs of Hindustan and settle other various points. The sooner the Governor's messengers† . . . *PS.*—Supposes that Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān is the person who has brought in the question of the negotiations which passed formerly between the Marhattas, 'Alīvardī Khān and others, and who on that pretence justifies his overtures for the *ṣūbah* of Orissa. In the course of the correspondence, which formerly passed between the writer and the English, not a syllable of this was mentioned, nor did the least symptom of the present estrangement appear. This matter should be a little considered. Notwithstanding the established treaties, why did the Khān endeavour to settle the *chauth* at 12 *lākhs* of rupees without mentioning a syllable

* Here another line is missing.
† Here another line is missing.

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in regard to the demand for Orissa? Discussions and exemplifications of these matters would be voluminous. Desires the Governor to consider and reflect on the sentiments of the deceased Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān and apply to his own heart the advantages gained and the losses suffered by him. From whence did the losses arise and how were the advantages obtained? Sheo Bhaṭ thinks that a breach in "our" cordiality will be of benefit to his affairs, and Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān is intriguing for the *ṣūbahdārī* of Orissa. He has, by inventing a fine story, endeavoured to deceive the Governor by a pretended zeal for his interest, with very little success. And if the Khān's zeal is sincere, it springs from desire for their mutual welfare. He knows this, but does not think anything of it. These considerations ought of course to have sufficient weight with the Governor to carry his researches to the depth of things, to study the examples of former *Nizāms*, and to see also from whence the tranquillity* . . . . . and what happy effects are produced by proper resignation and a deference to public treaties and what calamities are incident to the infraction thereof. Desires the Governor not only to repudiate the sinister proceedings of interested men who have nothing but themselves in view, but to send with all expedition people of character and credit along with Udēpūrī Gusain. Desires him also to apply himself to the proper regulation of the terms and to regard the writer as firm and inviolable in the duties of friendship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 447, pp. 239-244. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 22.*]

Dec. 16. **710**. From Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla. The same as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 448, p. 244.*]

Dec. 16. **711**. From Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla. The Almighty, dispenser of blessings, by whose providential decrees the universe is regulated and the desires of men are accomplished, has adorned the English with superior faculties, and given them those talents on account of which their name is celebrated throughout the spacious Empire of Hindustan, in the provinces of the south, in the islands of the ocean and in the tracts of the continent. To Him, the author of all things, the English owe the choicest gifts of national faith, public integrity, private honesty, universal benevolence, and impartial justice. The inferences from this are obvious and demonstrate themselves. What the dictates of prudence, policy, and consistency suggest, is briefly this. Let every step the English take, be firm and courageous. Let every maxim they cultivate, be worthy of themselves and worthy of humanity. All the world is acquainted with the negotiations that took place between the English and Nizām 'Alī Khān, and the terms which were mutually discussed and ratified regarding the affair of Chicacole and Rajahmundry; and to such people as penetrate the depths of transactions and feel the pulse of political constitutions† . . . and perfidious scenes are now displayed, and how the bonds of alliances are torn asunder

* Here another line is missing.

† Here another line is missing.

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and trampled on. The flame of war and rapine has been lit, and amidst tumultuous agitation, promiscuous confusion, and general uproar, those blessings ordained by Heaven are lost to mankind. Supposes that the Governor frequently receives intelligences of the state of affairs there from other quarters and needs no information from hence. As the friendship of the writer's heart is undefiled by dissimulation, and the face of his mind is not obscured by the clouds of discontent, it is natural for a pure stream to flow from a clear spring, and for the sentiments of sincerity to have an open and genuine expression. Will not expatiate in a diffuse and verbose manner on what he [the writer] has to recommend. The motives of the Governor's own affections and the feelings of his own breast will suffice for his instruction. The smiles of fortune and the favours of prosperity are common to many, but the maxims which alone can perpetuate success are difficult to all and are practised but by few. The principal ends which should be considered are peace and moderation, for these are the basis of power and the foundation of glory. Desires the Governor not to covet trivial possessions here, or to depart from established engagements, on the authority of interested men such as Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān who considers no one but himself, but to depute speedily people of tried fidelity in company with Udēpūrī Gusain. Will pay attention on his part to the manifestation of the Governor's friendly disposition. The hidden advantages of union will become apparent, and the verdant garden of those provinces will continue to flourish secure from the chilling blasts of enmity. Has thus performed the part of friendship. Hopes that the Governor will make use of his judgment and act on the conclusions thereof. What the writer owed to friendship, he has said* . . . .

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 449, pp. 244-246.*]

Dec. 16. **712.** Raja Jānūjī to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter setting forth the strict integrity of the English, the pleasing representations of Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān and Udēpūrī Gusain, and lastly the addressee's assent to the payment of a *chauth* of 13 *lākhs* on condition of the evacuation of the province of Orissa by the Marhattas. True it is that the English gentlemen are celebrated for their strict observance of engagements, and adorned with every noble virtue; and the power and supremacy they have attained, the series of successes they have already gained, and the prosperous continuation of their affairs now, all proceed from their inborn uprightness. The writer heard of their virtues, and coveted their alliance. At the time when Mīr Qāsim was enabled by the assistance of the Vazīr to open hostilities, and not only offered the writer large sums, but even deputed *vakīls* to settle the final payment thereof; when the most solemn and sacred promises were given to the writer that he would have his demand satisfied; and when every allurement of self-interest was before his eyes, as the original letters all testify, he can aver that no manner of negotiation was ever set on foot. Far from being

* Here a line is missing.

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tempted by the flattering prospects of victory and conquest, the writer recalled the army which had marched to the banks of the Nerbudda and gave a flat refusal to Mīr Qāsim on account of the reliance he [the writer] placed on the faith and word of the English. After that many disturbances combined to delay the payment of the sums, but now the writer is confident that no further discussions will arise, as the disturbances are over. Can indeed no longer doubt that when the advices of Nīlū Paṇḍit, the professions of the English* . . . such and that they are actually engaged therein. The writer was assured of this by Raghū Nāth Rāo himself at the conferences in the *ṣūbah* of Ujjain, when he appeared so well satisfied with the professions made him as to undertake the payment of the sums on his own security, and recommended the writer in the strongest manner to cultivate harmony and cordiality with the English *sardārs*. The addressee must have learnt all these particulars from Raghū Nāth Rāo himself. Amidst other corroborating circumstances, Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān came to the writer with letters from the English *sardārs*, worded in terms of the most ardent friendship and setting forth common interests and inseparable relations without the least demand, either direct or indirect, for the *ṣūbah* of Orissa. The Mīr spoke to the following effect. "The maintenance of such numerous forces in Orissa was a draining expense and gave occasion for mistrust and jealousy. The malpractices of Sheo Bhaṭ indeed required that such a force should be kept from prudential considerations. Now, by the blessing of God, his machinations have been defeated. No refuge, no asylum remains for him, and though he is now with me, he is regarded as an associate of the rebellious herd. And far from being admitted to any favour, he is doomed to wander without intermission in the desert of desolation, a wrecked outcast. It is therefore proper that you should appoint Udēpūrī Gusain to the *ṣūbahdārī*, for he is a person of honourable birth and ready ability, sincere and of upright principles, and let 4 *lākhs* of rupees be taken from him. Besides I have another reason for proposing such an appointment. I perceive that the English *sardārs* are well satisfied with him. To bring up arrears of the revenue of the *ṣūbah* has become a most difficult task since the distresses of war have been so severely felt in that country, nor is it practicable for the English *sardārs* to make them good. But they are ready to compound from the present time, when a solemn treaty shall be executed on your part; and they are ready to agree." Accordingly the Mīr made the writer take an oath and took from him a covenant of the most solemn nature; and the most reverential customs of the writer's faith were not omitted in the ceremony. The writer pledged his life, his honour, and his good name; he bound not only himself but his children and his remotest posterity to an unchangeable regard for the covenant; and then the Mīr departed with assurances that immediately on his return, he would obtain a ratification of equal sincerity from the English *sardārs*, and bring it with him in company with Udēpūrī Gusain. It is now eight months since then, and no signs of him have appeared. But

* Here two lines are missing.

now that the addressee has openly written for the confirmation of friendship, indicated his intentions concerning the *ṣūbah* of Orissa, and fixed the *chauth* at 13 *lākhs* of rupees, and Udēpūrī Mahant adds his declarations to those of the addressee, the writer answers as follows. When it pleased the high God to provide for the tranquillity of the universe, the incomprehensible will of that Being, Who has exalted the Heavens and suspended them in the expanse of the air, and Who has spread out the earth like a carpet on the immensity of the waters, He ordained and constituted His elect among the sons of men to watch over the laws of the material world. He clothed them with delegated power and invested them with a superiority over their fellows, and decreed that the unanimity of princes should be the instrument of His divine care, and the intermediate cause of the world's felicity. The deceased Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān began his life with contrary principles, nor till after eight years of ruinous and bloody wars by which his most opulent provinces were made desolate and his subjects killed, did he see his error and give up his folly. But at length fatal experience was his preceptor, and he exchanged the madness of ambition for the acts of peace. He bent his thoughts to an accommodation, and it was mutually concluded. The English gentlemen and the addressee have too well informed themselves of these indispensable duties to be forgetful of the preservation of harmony. This is no insignificant affair, nor does it depend on slight engagements. It requires, on the contrary, binding covenants, definite negotiations, and a personal conference. But since the last proposal cannot be adopted owing to the great distance between the addressee and the writer, it is desired that the addressee may appoint a person of confidence with discretionary powers, in order to proceed hither with Udēpūrī Gusain, and give the obligations for the sums, to conclude such a treaty in the names of the King of England, the Evangelists and the Virgin Mary, as will continue, while time continues; and to renew the former terms exchanged in the time of 'Alīvardī Khān. According to the determination of last year, Raghū Nāth Rāo will shortly arrive in Berar conformably to "our" union in the execution of the measures already under deliberation between Pandit Pardhān and the aforesaid chief for the regulation of the confused state of the Empire. Has already had an interview with their *vakīls* and now is the favourable opportunity to fulfil all "our" wishes, provided the addressee immediately dispatches trustworthy agents, who may be entrusted with an unlimited commission to treat without danger of future revocations on the part of the addressee. Hopes that the latter will suffer neither doubts to affect his resolution in this matter, nor mistrust to discourage his belief, for when these preliminaries are put in that clear light, and settled on that firm footing which must be the outcome of a congress composed of such illustrious members, there can be nothing left for future cavils or different interpretations. The Almighty is witness to the writer's sincerity seeing that His knowledge extends to every branch. The addressee is well conversant with every contingency of affairs. Desires him to explain fully the above particulars to the English gentlemen, to open their eyes to

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the advantages which must follow from a close alliance with the Marhattas, and to send in all haste some mediators of distinguished worth and merit in company with Udēpūrī Gusain. Desires him also to consider the writer as firm, constant and true to his engagements, and in his friendships, and not to think this long narrative, which the writer has penned, of little moment or of trivial import. It is from the heart he writes. When friendship is sincere, expressions will be diffuse; otherwise had he confined himself to a mere answer two words would have been all that was needed. Has nothing in view but the general tranquillity of that country. Hopes that the same happy disposition may have an equal influence with the addressee. *PS.*—Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, when he was here, expounded to the writer the former treaties which were made between the Marhattas and the deceased Nawabs 'Alīvardī Khān and Ja'far 'Alī Khān. The state of that affair amounts to this. 'Alīvardī Khān, notwithstanding all that power and greatness which he was master of, made no scruple about paying 12 *lākhs* besides presents, remitting them through a banker at Benares without laying the least claim to Orissa. Why did he decline the claim, for the three *ṣūbahs* are all expressly mentioned in the treaties? Why did he give up the right to Orissa with so much readiness and alacrity and pay the sums without the smallest scruple? At that time no trusty counsellors, no faithful agents, no honest representatives like Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān invented new ideas. They showed no treaties. They never made the cession of the *ṣūbah* of Orissa by the writer a condition of the payment to him of 12 *lākhs*. They never thought of the *ṣūbahdārī* themselves. They never wrote to their friends and dependants residing in the *ṣūbah*. No one then made use of these fine words in their correspondence. "I shall soon take the Government into my own hands; make your heart easy. I am furthering my interest here for the *ṣūbahdārī*, and for the payment of the sums through me. I shall take Orissa on my way from hence. I will engage to procure 12 *lākhs* besides Orissa from the English." No, the conduct of former agents was far different from this. There was no procrastination; they gave ready obligations; they remitted *lākhs* without a murmur. But this man finding his expectations disappointed and his ambition thwarted, turned his thoughts in another direction and fabricated a story from his own brain. He has plotted the destruction of "our" mutual confidence and aimed his revenge at the very foundations of "our" friendship. He has required the evacuation of Orissa as a condition of the 13 *lākhs*. Begs leave to examine the fairness of this proposal, for he thinks that not only justice but common sense and prudence also may be urged with propriety. Why is it that neither 'Alīvardī Khān nor any of the former *ṣūbahs* made a claim to Orissa? And how did it come to pass that they paid 12 *lākhs* without any scruples about it? Cannot but suspect that the addressee has some hidden motives in this matter and that he has some purpose other than he pretends to serve. Is Orissa to become a barrier between this country and the addressee's? Now from the boundaries of that *ṣūbah* to Nagpur the country is under the writer's authority, and garrisons and detachments are

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constantly stationed in that tract. Supposing that Orissa is in the addressee's possession, where will the armies which are posted there, such as that under the writer's brother, dearer than life, Nānājī Pandit, return to? What a flame will be kindled! On account of the particular attachment which subsisted between the Marhattas and the late Nawab of glorious memory, and the many acts of courtesy which were mutually performed by them, the Marhattas resigned Orissa to the late Nawab, besides several other districts which appertained to them, particularly Midnapur, Kasijora, Burdwan, Tamluk, etc. The Marhattas relinquished all that tract of country as far as the border of Lawradewal. Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn and Sheo Bhaṭ for ends of their own lay great stress upon these particulars and conceal the embers when they pretend to extinguish the fire. They do not choose to investigate the causes of former desolation and harassment and of the present peace and tranquillity. It is astonishing that their plea should be approved, and the question of Orissa brought forward along with the settlement of the stipulated sums as though the two questions were connected with each other. Is it possible that the above persons should conceive that to terminate all disputes they have nothing to do but to obtain Orissa and give 12 *lākhs* as the price of it? When such immense sums are due to the Marhattas by fair calculations in right of their military title and *chauth*, this conduct does but ill agree with the policy of Government, and nothing can be more foreign to the known maxims of state than to open the eyes of mischief and re-kindle a sleeping fire. It is now to the interest of the addressee that, far from supporting a connection with Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān or Sheo Bhaṭ, the former of whom acts merely for himself, while the latter wishes a rupture as the only means to recover his desperate fortune, he should discourage both, do things more effectually and forbid them his presence. Desires him also to be expeditious in dispatching above all things a person of incorruptible faith, of great abilities, and of comprehensive judgment, that he may bring about a complete agreement, acquit himself with a wise moderation, renew "our" mutual friendship on a lasting basis, and give proper obligations for the sums. Though the carrying on of such negotiations, the sending of trusty people, and the making of overtures would be considered by the writer as unbecoming to true magnanimity and greatness, yet as he has received from both the addressee and the English strong assurances [he is satisfied], places the most implicit reliance on the public faith of the English, and thinks it unlawful to oppose such as enter the door of peace by an apposite behaviour. What the writer has said is merely a record of just transactions. Wishes that the future intercourse between the Marhattas and the English may not be interrupted by the interested. Desires the addressee to explain without delay the above-written sentiments at large to the English gentlemen, to dispatch trustworthy persons with Udēpūrī Gusain, and not to think, in the meantime, that the payment of the stipulated sums is a great matter when the increase of "our" friendship, the repose of mankind, and advantages innumerable depend thereon.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 450, pp. 246-253.*]

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[*Dec. 16.*] **713.** Divākar Paṇḍit to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 451, p. 254.*]

Dec. 16. **714.** Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla to the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the preceding.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 452, p. 254.*]

Dec. 16. **715.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. From the contents of the Raja's letters which the writer now transmits, the addressee will perceive that the inclination for friendship, and the desire for a final adjustment and good understanding are equal on both sides. What the Raja means is that this affair is of such importance that unless persons of confidence confer upon the spot for the performance of solemn covenants on both sides and the confirmation of reciprocal treaties, it cannot be settled. It is therefore the dictate of wisdom that the Governor should depute a person of distinction and credit, who may be invested with an unlimited commission, and to whose acts and deeds His Excellency will not refuse his approbation. He may proceed with the writer to Nagpur and there, in the presence of the Raja, the writer will represent all the particulars of friendship, sincerity, and good faith. Will also represent such circumstances as will secure an alliance between the English and the Marhattas, and obtain such engagements as His Excellency will accede to with entire satisfaction. Other weighty matters may also be settled. Is desirous of paying his respects to His Excellency and is awaiting his permission. When he has the honour of seeing His Excellency personally, he will unfold the secrets of his heart.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 453, p. 254.*]

[*Dec. 16.*] **716.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Repeats the substance of the Marhatta letters and says that he sent for Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, desiring him to explain his conduct. He said, with oaths and protestations, that he never uttered a syllable of the allegation, or wrote a word on the subject; that if such a letter could be produced against him, he would have no more to say; and that all the expressions he made use of were as follows: "I am going by way of Orissa. I should gladly receive the commission of the Orissa business." Does not conceive that Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, whose private affairs are in the utmost distress, could think of such a proposal. He is here, and the Governor, if he thinks proper, can summon him to Calcutta to obtain personally a satisfactory account of his proceedings. Udēpūrī Gusain's letters contain the same particulars as those contained in the others. Believes that Udēpūrī Gusain is the person with whom it rests to solve these puzzles.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 454, pp. 254, 255. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 16. **717.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Expresses concern at His Excellency's illness and recommends him to stay at the city till his health is perfectly restored and he is able to bear the fatigue of a journey without the danger of a relapse.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 228, p. 111. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 24.*]

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Dec. 17. **718.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has been favoured with his letter, and understands the particulars he mentions regarding His Majesty. As regards the *khal'at*, etc., which have been conferred on the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah by the mediation of Khiyālī Rām and Suchīt Rāy, the name of the addressee, whom the writer regards as the principal servant of His Majesty and the instrument of the Royal will, ought also to have been mentioned along with the above names. What the addressee, therefore, determines in consequence thereof, will have the entire approbation of the writer.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 229, p. 111. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 14.*]

Dec. 20. **719.** To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has been informed by Mr. Chevalier that he is constructing a drain round the environs of Chandarnagar for the better preservation of the health of the inhabitants, that the Khān molested his people in the work, and that on his protesting against this to the Khān, the latter said that until he received further orders from the city [Murshidabad], he would offer no interruption.

[*Trans I., 1766-67, no. 230, p. 111. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Dec. 23. **720.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Intimates that in consequence of his former application to the city, Ḥājī Muḥammad Khān has arrived with some horsemen to oppose the progress of the French ditch, but that agreeably to the Governor's later orders he has countermanded their errand and will be guided by His Excellency's directions in future.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 455, p. 255.*]

Dec. 23. **721.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Intimates the dispatch of Rs. 80,000 on account of the revenues of his district for October.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 456, p. 255.*]

Dec. 23. **722.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Intimates the dispatch of 3 *lākhs* on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 457, p. 255. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 25.*]

Dec. 23. **723.** From the Vazīr. Some valuable effects and a sum of money amounting to Rs. 35,000 have been stolen from the house of Mīr Māshā-Allah. The thieves by name Sirābī, Rīvā, *Musammāt* Jān Bībī, Bānō and Miṣrī, have escaped and fled. The writer's *harkārahs* have traced them with certainty to Murshidabad. Requests that a party of the addressee's people may be appointed to assist the *harkārahs* that the offenders may be apprehended and the effects recovered.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 458, p. 255. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 34.*]

Dec. 24. **724.** To the Vazīr. Has already informed him of the probability of an approaching pacification upon the coast, and described the humiliating situation of the enemies and their apparent regret for a war which they waged with as much ill success as the perfidy with which they had concerted themselves. The advices that have been received since, concur in assuring the writer that the confederate princes,

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tired with the wanton projects of ambition, which only held up the prospect of false hopes and repeated defeats, have adopted a new language and a new system of conduct. Ḥaidar *Nāik* has now awakened from his dream of over-confidence and has seriously resolved to make peace; and the *Niẓām* concurs with his associate in this matter. The presence of an English gentleman, with whom the *Niẓām* formerly had relations, and who was deputed to him by the gentlemen at Bombay, not knowing that the *Niẓām* entertained hostile intentions against the English and their ally Muḥammad 'Alī Khān on the coast of Coromandel, for the adjustment of some contingent affairs, gave the *Niẓām* the wished for opportunity, of conveying his sentiments and conditions to the English. Is not yet acquainted with the terms of his submission, but is persuaded that before long a final settlement will take place, particularly as the English people are as ready to embrace the tenders of moderation as they are resolute in avenging the insults of arrogance. God is witness that the writer wishes nothing more anxiously than to exert the power of the English arms and the reputation of the English name only in diffusing the blessings of tranquillity and establishing the welfare of mankind. As these prospects of peace are now so near, the writer has suspended the embarkation of the brigade destined for the coast; and indeed the forces that the English have already there, are sufficient for any exigencies which may eventually or even possibly happen. Seeing that there is no separation between the Vazīr and the English, and their views and interests are the same, the writer places the most entire confidence in him and discloses the secrets of his heart without the smallest scruple or reserve. The ardour with which the Vazīr was so lately engaged in the common cause, the treasures that he expended, the mental fatigue that he underwent, all display the sincerity of his heart and the value of his alliance. By the blessing of God, posterity will commemorate the union of Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the English *sardārs*, and no vicissitudes of fortune will ever weaken their attachment to each other. Has repeatedly informed the Vazīr how well the writer is convinced of his zealous adherence to "our" mutual interests, and how tenderly the writer would avoid increasing the Vazīr's burden except in cases of real expediency. The English are now secure from every hostile alarm, and there is not the smallest probability of an adversary rash enough to interrupt or powerful enough to endanger their repose. It is impossible that the writer should want a proof of the Vazīr's friendship after the signal testimony he has so lately given. Advises him to rest from his labours and not to incur superfluous expenses or attend to fruitless preparations. "Our" united endeavours will be incessantly directed to securing the safety of the people of God, and the maintenance of general tranquillity. The uneasiness which the Vazīr has suffered from the mischievous machinations of his enemies, who are ever awake for the disturbance of "our" mutual repose, has given the writer concern, not from any secret distrust of the Vazīr, for the writer knows him to be faithful, but from the share the writer has in every inquietude that disturbs the

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heart, which he esteems as his own. Refers him to Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 231, pp. 111-113. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 29.*]

Dec. 24. **725**. To Bhavānī Paṇḍit. Mr. Portsmouth has been appointed to survey the English districts contiguous to the sea shore, and furnished with a *parvānah* for his protection from the writer. Requests the addressee to give the said gentleman all necessary assistance, and to prevent all casual interruptions in his business. If he does so, it will strengthen the friendship existing between the addressee and the writer, and the latter will be ready to do everything in his power for the addressee.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 232, pp. 113, 114. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 2.*]

Dec. 24. **726**. To Damōdar Bhanj, Raja of Mourbhanj. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 233, p. 114. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 4.*]

Dec. 24. **727** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a letter from Mr. Barwell's *gumāshtah* complaining of divers acts of oppression committed by the *Faujdār* of Colgong, and desires that the affair may be examined and the guilty brought to punishment.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 234, p. 114. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 12.*]

Dec. 24. **728**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Directs the Khān to send the names of such persons as have preferred complaints in the Court of *Zamīndārī* here on account of debts due from the ryots; and informs him that orders will be issued to prevent these complaints so disadvantageous to the collections at this particular season.

[*Trans. I., 1766-67, no. 235, p. 114. Abs. I., 1766-71, p. 16.*]

Dec. 27. **729**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that in consequence of the Governor's orders, the French *gumāshtah* of Andulbaria and the *gumāshtah* of the *zamīndār* have been apprehended and confronted with Mr. Alexander's *gumāshtah*, and the allegation proved; and that at the solicitation of the said gentleman, a person has been commissioned to examine this affair, and survey the spot on which the outrage was committed. An effort will be made to discover whether any direct or indirect accompliceship has subsisted between the culprit and the *zamīndār's gumāshtah*. A full report of all circumstances will be transmitted for the Governor's information.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 459, pp. 255, 256. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 29. **730**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that when the affairs under his management are duly regulated, and Mr. Sykes returns from Purnea, the writer will immediately come to Calcutta and bring Udēpūrī Gusain with him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 460, p. 256. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

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Dec. 29. **731.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been honoured by the Governor's letter saying that in case no loss or inconvenience is caused to the *Sarkār*, the French may be permitted to reside at Sylhet for manufacturing chunam, as many advantages would attend their business from such a concession. Has already informed the Governor, in consequence of the latter's directions, of the computed quantity of chunam produced at Sylhet, together with the great demands of the Company. If the French *gumāshtahs* reside upon the spot, inevitable detriment will be caused to the business of the *Sarkār*, and a door will be opened for mutual contentions and complaints. It will, moreover, disorder every business distinct therefrom and lay the foundation for perpetual feuds. Has also informed the Governor that the chunam wanted by Mr. Chevalier might be provided partly from Sylhet and partly from the shell chunam which is the prime sort at Murshidabad. If Mr. Chevalier is in want of chunam, and if it can be supplied to him from Murshidabad, what advantage can he derive by sending people to Sylhet which is at so remote a distance, and which must involve him in heavy expense? Will, if the Governor thinks proper, recommend that of the 25,000 maunds required 10,000 maunds should be delivered at the Jalangi from Sylhet, and 15,000 maunds from Murshidabad. Mr. Chevalier may then write to his agent here to equip a proper number of boats and transport the quantity he asks for. *PS.*—The Governor directed that the French *gumāshtahs* should have permission to prepare 25,000 maunds at Sylhet. It is notorious that the French *gumāshtahs* labour with head and hands to obtain privileges of commerce in the interior of these provinces, that their residences can be traced by the ravages they commit, and that in spite of prohibition and remonstrance they do not lessen but rather multiply their outrages. If the French *gumāshtahs* obtain the indulgence of preparing 25,000 maunds on the spot, they will not rest satisfied with what they have gained, nor entertain any scruples about establishing claims to an annual preparation and a commerce in rice, cloth, opium, and every other commodity. They will reduce the inhabitants to poverty and distress and begin to oppress people the moment they take up their residence there. The French have hitherto never asked for or been allowed the privilege of preparing chunam at Sylhet or carrying on any independent commerce there. If they are now granted the above privilege, the *Sarkār* must suffer considerably. The whole quantity of chunam prepared this year at Sylhet has been sent down for the Company's use and the produce of the ensuing year will in the same manner be appropriated to the Company. The Governor is the arbitrator, and the writer will obey his dictates.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 461, pp. 256, 257. Abs R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 29. **732.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Muḥammad Raushan, an inhabitant of Bettia-Gopalpur, who is now the *'Āmil* of Lashkarpur, has lodged the following complaint. A merchant, named Raḥmatu'llah, was conveying *jāgīrī* and other goods on board of seven boats from

Behlahganj to Murshidabad when Shah Bēg, *Dārōghah* of the *chaukī* Abhu, stopped the boats for the realization of duties. The aforesaid merchant having applied to Sastā Rām, Mr.* . . . . . agent, got the boats released with the assistance of a great number of sepoys and *harkārahs*, and carried the *Dārōghah* of the *chaukī* before mentioned, bound to Aḥmad Khān, brother of the plaintiff. Not contented with this, the sepoys exacted Rs. 200 from the *Dārōghah*, though Aḥmad Khān gave him no more than three rupees worth of provisions. On the second day, Sheo Singh, *Āmaldār,* with six sepoys and several *harkārahs*, attacked the house of Aḥmad Khān, forced his way to the upper rooms and after inflicting desperate wounds on his head and abdomen, tied his hands, and by repeated blows of a musket reduced him to the last gasp of life. He was carried before the aforesaid gentleman, who kept him under a guard of sepoys, when about evening he expired under the cruelties which had been inflicted on him. The plaintiff has therefore drawn up a representation of the case, attested by the *Qāzī* and witnessed by the inhabitants of the spot. The English gentleman also has written a contrary account setting forth the death of Aḥmad Khān and saying that he died of a distemper in the intestines. This likewise has the *Qāzī's* seal affixed to it and the *Qāzī* under his seal has written that he sealed it after hearing the statements of the *Āmaldār* and the sepoys. This circumstance, as it stands, seems to indicate an unfair version in the paper transmitted by the gentleman above-mentioned. As the complainant is strenuous in his demand for justice, the writer has transmitted the two representations to the Governor, and from their respective contents the particulars will be explained.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 462, pp. 257-259. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 30. **733**. From Udēpūrī Gusain. Will accompany Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Calcutta conformably to the Governor's desire.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 463, p. 259.*]

Dec. 30. **734**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. As the contracts of the Society in the District of Hijili must be performed, and the agents, who are employed on the part of the Society, interfere very much with other merchants of the country, the revenues of the salt districts are lessened and the realization thereof delayed. Submits these circumstances to the Governor's wisdom.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 464, p. 259. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 19.*]

Dec. 30. **735**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has arrived at this place from Murshidabad after a journey of ten days. It would have been most agreeable to him to have proceeded immediately to the city [Patna], but he awaited a propitious hour and pitched his tents near Ja'far Khān's garden where he intends to remain two days more. When he enters the city, he will inform the Governor whether he finds things in a state of regularity, and what progress has been made in the

*Here there is a blank in the volume.

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collections in which matter his utmost assiduity will be exerted. The Governor said that orders would be sent to the Colonel for a reinforcement of troops. There are divers seditious people who foment a spirit of turbulence in certain parts of the *ṣūbah* and ought to be immediately quelled at this season so critical to the collections. Represents that the orders cannot be issued to the Colonel with too much promptitude. *PS.*—Begs the Governor to accept a present of peaches, etc.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 465, p. 259. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 24.*]

Dec. 30. **736.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter recommending him to defer his visit to Calcutta till the writer's health is firmly re-established. Intimates that his health is still too precarious to allow him to hazard a journey, that he has trained some fighting elephants in order to bring them to Calcutta for the diversion of himself and the Governor, and that as the condition of his health inevitably confines him to Murshidabad he begs that the Governor may send for the elephants to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 466, pp. 259, 260.*]

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Jan. 1. **737.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a congratulatory *nazr* of gold mohurs on the occasion of the recent receipt by the Governor of titles from the King.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 1, p. 262. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 50, 51.*]

Jan. 1. **738.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. The writer arrived safely on the 1st *Rajab* at Azimabad, where he proposes to stay five days in order to enjoy the society of his family. Will, at the end of that period, repair with urgent speed to the presence of His Majesty and from thence transmit an account of the state of the Court. Desires that he may be considered as the immediate instrument of the Governor's will, his faithful representative, and the devoted servant of His Majesty. *PS.*—By the gracious Providence of Jesus, the Spirit of God, all the country from Calcutta to Kora acknowledges the power of the Governor and the English *sardārs*. His Majesty Shah Ālam, the hereditary sovereign, and His Excellency the Governor are inseparable; and the eminent position of His Excellency's representative in the sublime Presence belongs to the writer. It is difficult to determine whether the zealous loyalty and devoted attachment of the English Company to His Majesty, or the adherence and obedience of the writer are foremost. The true and false interests of the Royal Presence form the object of his concern, and he considers himself as bound to promote the one as he is to shun the other. His Majesty is always ready to embrace the measures and conform to the representations of His Excellency, nor would he engage in any cause without His Excellency's knowledge and counsel. As the writer is the guardian of the Royal administration, he assures His Excellency that these professions will be confirmed by the constant tenor of his conduct so far and the uniformity of his conduct in future; and that His Majesty is sensible how inseparable

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the interest of the Company is from the honour, glory and prosperity of his Empire. Has now two words to suggest, which his watchfulness for the Governor's glory dictates. The forts of Rohtas and Allahabad are already in His Excellency's hands. Chunargarh has a middle situation and commands the river; and all fleets belonging to the Company, which are bound upstream, must necessarily pass that way. Thinks on the whole that the Governor should take possession of Chunargarh and station some of his people in that fort. Ammunition and guns are frequently transported by boats in a clandestine manner from Chandarnagar and pass that way. The officers of the Government both by land and water should be cautioned to be vigilant that no guns and ammunition are conveyed upstream. It is no unusual thing for indiscreet and designing people to send these up in great quantities. Has made these observations for the Governor's information. Does not recommend His Excellency's permitting Mons. Gentil to reside in that quarter. Suggests that he may be called down to Calcutta on some political pretext and prevented from returning, or that he may be sent without ceremony on board ship to Europe. By the blessing of the Almighty there is nowhere in the world the Governor's parallel in wisdom or experience. It was not therefore necessary for the writer to communicate these circumstances to one so intimately and fully conversant with the politics of the Empire. The writer's zeal for His Excellency's prosperity and particular attachment to him alone led him to this explanation. *PS.*—The present state of the southern provinces gives rise to a multitude of rumours, surpassing in their thousand absurdities the imagination even of visioners, not the least of which is an attempt to form a federal union of different potentates. Has in these circumstances drawn such a conclusion as the course of his former experience furnishes him with and now he lays it before the Governor. If His Excellency is disposed to an alliance with Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān, Aḥmad K͟hān Bangash, and the other Rohilla *sardārs*, it is requested that he may convey his sentiments without delay to the writer, that he may in consequence thereof conclude such a treaty as will last for a long time. Will await His Excellency's answer with impatience as he has given himself and his fortune to the service of the English *sardārs*. Has written with freedom what his past experience brings into his memory, not by way of instruction (for who would presume to advise a man of such consummate wisdom?) but as a testimony of his attachment. *PS.*—Has transmitted four letters since leaving Murshidabad. One of them enclosed a Royal *shuqqah*, but His Excellency has not yet favoured him with a reply. This keeps him in the greatest suspense as there are divers matters of importance to which he expects a reply. When he arrives in the Presence, he will lose no time in forwarding, by means of Colonel Barker, the patent of the title and *manṣab* for the Governor of Madras, and the *farmān* for the *ṣūbah* of the Deccan with a vacant space for the insertion of the name of whomsoever His Excellency thinks worthy of the *ṣūbahdārī*. Entreats that in the meantime His Excellency may preserve a regular correspondence with the writer and disclose to him the operations that are to be carried out on the coast. His heart is impatient

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to hear of the success of the English, as the safety of nations depends thereon.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 2, pp. 262-264. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 56.*]

Jan. 1. **739.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses a Royal *shuqqah* and requests that as there is no material necessity for Colonel Smith's presence at Patna, he may be permitted to remain some months longer near His Majesty's person.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 3, pp. 264, 265. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 56.*]

Jan. 1. **740.** The King to Munīru'd-Daulah. His Majesty's loyal servant, Colonel Smith, has asked for leave to depart for Faizabad in order to confer with the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and has at the same time represented that he should from thence be allowed to repair directly to Azimabad. His Majesty in reply told him to postpone his departure till the return of the addressee. After much discourse the Colonel consented to remain eight days longer in the Presence and moved His Majesty strongly to order the addressee to hasten to the Presence. Commands the addressee, therefore, to repair with unremitting speed. Commands him also to write with all expedition to Mr. Verelst, that he may send instructions to the Colonel to remain some months longer in the Presence, since his attendance here is of the highest importance to His Majesty, inasmuch as the approach of Mādhū Rāo, the Marhatta, towards the borders of Bundelkhand is confidently talked of. Desires the addressee to make no delay in carrying out these commands, for the Colonel's continuance here is highly essential to His Majesty's ease and satisfaction, and will also be a mark of the loyalty of the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah [Mr. Verelst].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 3A, p. 265. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

Jan. 1. **741.** From the Vazīr. Has received the highest satisfaction from the Governor's letter. His Excellency need not be informed of the particulars of the dispute between the writer and Balvant Singh. Repeats only that this person is a responsible tenant. Does not want to depart from the letter of the treaty existing between him and the Raja, as he has nothing to say to the Raja. Wants neither to dispossess nor injure him. All he wants is a matter of justice and reason, namely, the profits which were formerly dispensed with, as Benares was a frontier country. Now that the frontier is complete, and to maintain a force is superfluous, and to station garrisons unnecessary, what justice is there in this that the tenant should consume the profits without any returns, amass treasures, and pay nothing to the Government? In the presence of Lord Clive, the writer demanded thirty *lākhs* of the Raja, but as the year was almost over, His Lordship desired the writer to take three *lākhs* for the time being. Nōb Kishn is privy to this transaction. If the Raja does not give the whole profit, he should return at least a moiety to the Government. And if there should remain nothing over, let the three *lākhs* settled by Lord Clive, be given by way of *pēshkash*. As His Excellency the Governor is in the place of Lord Clive, he should procure for the writer the three *lākhs* in this manner from

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Balvant Singh, for though this money will fall into the writer's treasure, yet as there is no separation betwixt the writer and the Governor, it will be in reality the latter's. But why should the writer press His Excellency for this? Refers him for further particulars to Parsudh Rāy. Has sent for the latter on account of divers pressing affairs. Hopes that he will be allowed to come for a few days. Promises to send him back to Calcutta speedily.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 4, pp. 265,266. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Jan. 1. **742.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends a present of shawls etc.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 5, p. 266. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Jan. 3. **743.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor's letter ordering him to mention the names of the persons who have preferred complaints on the subject of outstanding debts in the Court of *Kachehrī* and *Zamīndārī*. Replies that Sēṭh Bulāqī Dās is the complainant against Muḥammad Muṣāḥib and Kabyā Dās against Muḥammad Ibrāhīm. Requests that orders may be issued stopping the proceedings till the season of the *mujmal* is over.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 6, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Jan. 3. **744.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Intimates the dispatch of 3 *lākhs* on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 7, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Jan. 3. **745.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 8, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

Jan. 3. **746.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires a punctual correspondence. Opines that the Nawab [Shujā'u'd-Daulah] should confine the strength of his army to the regulation of the Government. Encloses advices from the Deccan concerning the prospects of peace.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 1, p. 39.*]

Jan. 3. **747.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Enumerates the advantages of the fort of Chunargarh.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 2, p. 39.*]

Jan. 3. **748.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires that he may exert himself to detect the persons secretly engaged in the illicit business of transporting guns and ammunition.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 3, p. 39.*]

Jan. 3. **749.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has written to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah about Mons. Gentil's conduct.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 4, p. 39.*]

Jan. 3. **750.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Colonel Smith has been ordered to remain near His Majesty's presence.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 5, p. 39.*]

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Jan. 3. **751.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Captain Rennell was insulted by the Raja of Behar and the *Faujdār* of Rungpur, when engaged in his survey to fix the boundaries of Bengal.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 6, p. 40.*]

Jan. 3. **752.** To Narāyan Deo. Expresses indignation at the interruption offered to the English *qāṣids* on their passage through his country. Menaces him with ruin if he instigated the act.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 7, p. 44.*]

Jan. 3. **753.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires that Narāyan Deo's brother should be put into confinement for Narāyan Deo's misbehaviour in obstructing the passage of the English *qāṣids*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 8, p. 41.*]

Jan. 4. **754.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Offers compliments and sends a *nazr* of shawls.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 9, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Jan. 4. **755.** From Raja Rājballabh. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 10, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 4. **756.** From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 11, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 4. **757.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Offers compliments and sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 12, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 6. **758.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has sent proper people to inquire, on the spot, into the complaints of Mr. Barwell's *gumāshtah* against the *Faujdār* of Colgong. Will punish the offender.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 13, p. 267. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

Jan. 6. **759.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter together with the Vazīr's account of the robbery enclosed therein. Has dispatched *harkārahs* in every direction to apprehend and detect the thieves. Mīr Māshā-Allah formerly had his house in Murshidabad, but left it to attend the fortunes of Mīr Qāsim. From the names of the thieves it appears that they are women, and are probably the servants of Mīr Māshā-Allah. It is necessary for the writer to know at what time the effects were stolen, when the thieves came to Murshidabad, in what place and bazar they lived, and to what place they were followed by the *harkārahs*. If the *harkārahs* had come and made their report, the thieves might easily have been secured. *PS.*—Has spared no pains and omitted no vigilance in the detection of these thieves, and has particularly and under penalties charged the jewellers and goldsmiths to receive no gold or jewels without the greatest caution; and if any of the accused should offer them any for sale, immediately to lodge information against the thief in the

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kachehrī. Will do everything in his power, but in this city there are many bazars and many people of the same name. If the *harkārahs* had come and explained to what particular place the thieves had been traced, there would have been no difficulty in securing them.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 14, pp. 267,268. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Jan. 6. **760.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr. Sykes has arrived at Murshidabad. Intends to pay him a visit in five or six days.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 15, p. 268. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Jan. 10. **761.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intends to leave the city on the 8th.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 16, p. 268. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Jan. 10. **762.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Transmits a letter he has received from Raja Shitāb Rāy describing the rebellious and incendiary practices of Ādam Khān, Chakarbattī and the other *zamīndārs* of the *parganahs* of Sherghati, Siris, Cushina and Charkanwan, with the utter ruin of the collections in these districts; and also another letter from Murtaẓā Qulī Khān, the *'Āmil* of those disordered *parganahs*. As the insolence and rebellion of these senseless villains may be a severe blow to the collections, and encourage others to sedition and revolt, it is requested that the Governor may soon issue instructions to the Colonel [Smith?] to send a sufficient force for the suppression of all disorders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 17, p. 268. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Jan. 10. **763.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has already informed the addressee that Murtaẓā Khān has ceased payment. Not even the smallest returns have been made by him to the 20th of January. Ādam Khān, Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, Bahādur Khān, Chakarbattī, and the other *zamīndārs* of Sherghati, Charkanwan, Siris and Cushina have formed a general association, and with a body of 5,000 horse and foot fill the *parganahs* with tumult and depredation. Notwithstanding the efforts of an officer with six companies and one piece of artillery by which Bahādur Khān was expelled from Charkanwan, the spirit of sedition has not yet been allayed. Last night a letter arrived from Murtaẓā Qulī Khān, and divers *harkārahs* reported to the effect, that Shaikh Jamālu'd-Dīn, who was the acting deputy of Murtaẓā Qulī Khān in the *parganah* Dewa-Muka in the *zamīndārī* of Chakarbattī, had been beset by the joint forces of Chakarbattī and Bahādur Khān and cut off with seven or eight of his attendants, and that the *kachehrī* was burned and everything of value plundered. The addressee will receive more particular information from the enclosed address of Murtaẓā Qulī Khān and the general accounts of the *harkārahs* which are also transmitted. The plan which these *zamīndārs* have concerted, is the most distressing one imaginable. If the officer above-mentioned turns himself to quell the disturbances in the *parganah* Siris, the *zamīndārs* begin to lay waste the *parganah* Kusera [Cushina], driving all before them. And if the officer is engaged in the *parganah* Cushina, the same scene is

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exhibited in Siris. Charkanwan and Sherghati are not less harassed and suffer equally from the same plan of action. As the continuance of these disorders will perhaps have the force of example on other *zamīndārs*, and produce new defections unless they are speedily terminated and repressed; and as the addressee is no stranger to the probability of the *zamīndārs* in Bhojpur and other parts being seduced by the prospects of novelty, it is necessary that the Colonel [Smith ?] be asked to send a reinforcement which will effectually punish the malcontents and curb the waverers. Unless this is done, the revenues must suffer.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 18, pp. 269, 270. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 10. 764. Murtaẓā Qulī Khān to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has been informed that Chakarbattī and Bahādur Khān in conjunction fell on Shaikh Jamālu'd-Dīn, whom the writer held in the position of a father, and who managed the *niābat* of the *parganah* Dewa-Muka, and put him to death with eight of his people. Cannot describe the excess of the daily outrages. His life and honour depend on the attention of the Presence. The *zamīndārs* have combined in open hostility to devastate the country and eject every *'āmil* who claims the exercise of his authority.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 19, p. 270. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

Jan. 11. 765. From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Is, by the blessing of God, fast and sincere in his friendship for the English *sardārs*, who are distinguished for personal greatness and the most eminent loyalty to His Majesty. The correspondence of the powerful chiefs must have illustrated the truth of this statement and given it a due place in the Governor's courteous bosom. Is unable to describe the high sense he entertains of the politeness and amity of those *sardārs*. Every revolving day reflects new light on "our" friendship, and the mansions of affection beam with unceasing splendours. Ever since his ears have been rejoiced by the fame of the Governor's conspicuous virtues, his heart has been longing to enjoy His Excellency's society. May the Almighty bless the writer with the speedy consummation of his wish. The opinions and determinations of his heart are most especially directed to the great end of peace, and he is ready to espouse these principles of conduct to that extent, which is incumbent on the distinguished of Providence and essential to the maintenance of tranquillity. In order to cultivate friendship and to disclose various important matters which cannot so properly have room in a letter, he has sent to Calcutta Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, who will represent the particulars with explicitness. As this person is honourable in his own right, and has sprung from illustrious ancestors, being nearly allied to the Nawab I'timādu'd-Daulah, the Vazīr of Hindustan, and enjoys a station of close familiarity and confidence near the writer, the latter will esteem every degree of favour and civility the Governor shows him, as the highest obligation to the writer himself. Hopes that the Governor will lend attention and yield approbation to the several points he will lay before His Excellency, and continue to favour the writer with letters and commands.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 20, pp. 270, 271. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

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Jan. 11. **766.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter and comprehended the contents. Immediately on its arrival, the writer appointed a proper person to repair to the spot, that the *zamīndārs* of Behar and the others in collusion with them may, if detected in acts of insolence and outrage, be apprehended, confined, and brought hither for exemplary punishment. Has also promulgated orders of the most peremptory nature to the *zamīndārs*, *'āmils* etc. of the *sūbahs* that wherever any English gentleman or an English *gumāshtah* protected by a *parvānah* of the Governor or the Company may have occasion to reside, whether for the purpose of survey or the business of the Company, the Government's officers shall pay him all obedience and attention on pain of forfeiting their employments and all future claims to favour, and otherwise undergoing the severest punishment. Has issued orders also to the effect that any *'āmil* of a *faujdār* detected in assisting or abetting the *Zamīndār* [of Behar] in his outrages shall receive condign punishment. This *Zamīndār* of Behar was, two years ago, very notorious for his rapaciousness and showed himself to be the prime mover in fomenting a rebellious spirit, so that it was found necessary to send a force against him to reduce him to order. This year likewise he has been vehemently complained of by the *Faujdār* as very remiss and neglectful of his duty. Whenever the criminals are apprehended, they shall meet the punishment they merit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 21, pp. 271, 272. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Jan. 11. **767.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Sends a present of shawls.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 22, p. 272. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Jan. 11. **768.** From the Vazīr. The writer received the Governor's letter at Faizabad and was much delighted by the contents. Is more sensible of His Excellency's friendship for him than he can describe. May the Almighty long preserve His Excellency. As often as the writer contemplates the greatness of mind and the nobility of feeling which His Excellency so eminently displays, he cannot but congratulate himself on possessing his friendship. It is manifest that the writer's heart is true to friendship and to treaty, that his loyalty has at no time been withheld, and that his actions neither have been directed nor will ever be directed by anything but His Excellency's counsel and instruction. What malicious people have reported and continue to propagate with obstinate malevolence has neither a foundation nor colour, nor can it be termed anything but a lie and an invention. Praised be the Almighty that it never had a place in the writer's heart. What words can he make use of that are not too insignificant to describe his gratitude? Cannot better express his situation than by quoting two lines of Ḥāfiẓ Asrār. "I made a vow to my friend, which will not end but with my life; and while I live, my own life is less valuable to me than his life." Would write more but delicacy withholds him and to say more would be saying more than what sincerity and truth require. The intelligence which His Excellency gives of Niẓām 'Alī Khān's humiliation and his intention to heal the wounds his ambition has made, by present

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concessions and future moderation, gives the writer the highest satisfaction. Truly His Excellency is unrivalled both in war and peace, and where can there be found his equal in penetration and government? What his own understanding dictates cannot be wrong, and his counsels will ever have weight with the writer. His Excellency knows that by Lord Clive's friendship he was honoured with the name of Vazīr and clothed with the vest of honour, and that when Lord Clive departed, he left His Excellency the Governor with the most solemn asseveration that through His Excellency the desires of the writer's heart would always be fulfilled. And so His Excellency the Governor has given the writer the strongest assurances of the same. But to this hour the writer has not enjoyed one privilege of his office, nor advanced one step in his administration. But why should he write thus or what should he write? All the world knows that he enjoys nothing of the *Vizārat* but the name. As to the indignity offered to His Majesty's people at Sikandrah by the people of Aḥmad Khān, not a syllable of it was known to the writer. His Majesty is at Allahabad, and the English forces are with the stirrup. If the writer had received information, whatever His Excellency had dictated, he would have done. Will neither do nor has done anything without His Excellency's instructions. Agrees entirely with His Excellency in the propriety of detaining the English forces in the Presence at the instance of His Majesty. Raja Parsudh Rāy has divers other particulars to represent. Entreats His Excellency to listen to every syllable with attention and utterly disregard the insinuations of contriving men. Now that his "brother" Colonel Smith has arrived at Faizabad, he will behold with his own eyes the truth and reality of the writer's attachment, and take every occasion to inform His Excellency thereof in his letter and by his conversation.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 23, pp. 272, 273. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Jan. 11. **769**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends 3 *lākhs* on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 24, p. 274. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Jan. 11. **770**. From Umi Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 25, p. 274. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

Jan. 11. **771**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is not acquainted with Partāb Deo's whereabouts in the city. Does not know where he resides or what place he frequents. As His Excellency's letter was received at Hooghly, the writer immediately dispatched expresses to Murshidabad ordering diligent search to be set on foot and Partāb Deo to be strictly confined in case of his being discovered. If he is really in Murshidabad, he shall be treated with so much severity that his brother will probably be intimidated into desisting from his present attitude.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 26, p. 274.*]

Jan. 24. **772**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Informs the Governor of his recovery.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 27, p. 274. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

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Jan. 24. **773.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Although the writer has not omitted one duty of attachment and service either in the settlement of the province or the collection of the revenues, yet there have been divers accidents which contributed to destroy the effect of his labours. In the first place an inundation and in the second, an excessive cheapness of grain, have given a severe blow to the province. The *'āmils* daily cry out and pour in complaints, the loudest of which come from the *parganahs* of Tirhut, Sarya, Siris, Cotumbah, Charkanwan and Sherghati, and the *sarkārs* of Saran and Champaran. On account of this, and the advice of Mr. Rumbold, the writer has determined to review the state of the disordered *parganahs* himself. As the *Zamīndārs* of Siris and Cotumbah have shown the most violent spirit of rebellion and committed the most flagrant enormities, the writer proposed beginning his circuit in these places in order that the tumult might be suppressed by his immediate influence and the malcontents brought to exemplary punishment. But considering that before he could possibly return from thence, the season for the *band-o-bast* of Champaran would totally elapse, and as that *sarkār* is exempted by the consent of Mr. Rumbold from the residence of *'āmils*, and the mode of taxation there is direct, the writer has therefore postponed his expedition to the above *parganahs* and Captain Goddard has been detached by Mr. Rumbold with six companies and a field piece to quiet the *zamīndārs*. The district of Champaran lies to the north and it will be some time ere the propitious hour arrives for an expedition thither. Has therefore resolved to proceed to the *parganah* Maner and the *sarkār* Saran, and so advancing to the nearest district in the dependencies of Champaran, he will summon the *'āmils* and collectors and settle matters with them. Has fixed on the 25th of *Sha'bān* for his departure and will shortly represent to the Governor how far he has been able to effect the *band-o-bast* of Champaran. After that object is attained, he will inform himself of the state of the *sarkār* Saran and return after he has settled the revenues thereof on the most promising foundation. When Mr. Rumbold comes back, the *parganahs* Tirhut and Sarya, where to the neglect and want of cultivation are added the alarms and excursions of the hill people, shall engage the writer's attention, and he will himself proceed to the spot. Truly it is the duty of an attached and faithful servant to undertake every difficulty and to undergo every fatigue for the advantage and interest of the *Sarkār*. But it is the Governor's auspices alone which give life and success to everything and must influence the future. *PS.*—Encloses an abstract account of the collections from September to December [1767].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 28, pp. 274-276. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 24. **774.** To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Refers to the embassy of Ghulām Ḥusain Khān and the failure of a reconciliation between the Rohilla and English *sardārs* on account of the addressee's having rejected all proposals offered by the English.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 9, p. 57.*]

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Jan. 27. **775.** From the Vazīr. Has been long in expectation of letters from the Governor. Entreats that His Excellency may not be wanting in friendly attention to the writer. Transmits some papers of intelligence concerning Najību'd-Daulah's situation for His Excellency's information.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 29, p. 276. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Jan. 27. **776.** Papers of intelligence, dated the 13th January, from Bourpur about two *kōs* on this side of Berar (Jalalabad). *Harkārahs* brought advice that the Sikhs were hovering in detached bodies round the camp beyond the reach of cannon shot, and that they posted a party on the Jalalabad road to intercept the convoys of grain. A detachment of Afg͟hāns was ordered to reinforce the convoy, and after a smart skirmish part of it was brought safe to the camp. Immediate orders were issued by Najību'd-Daulah to get the artillery in readiness and prepare for battle. The necessary evolutions were hardly performed when advice was brought that the advanced guards were already engaged. A heavy fire of artillery and small arms began and was maintained with great vigour. Najību'd-Daulah mounted on an elephant was present in the rear of the artillery and the first line which bore the brunt of the battle, behaved with singular intrepidity. In the midst of this, the Sikhs found means by a feint to throw the line of artillery into some confusion and were advancing with great impetuosity when some timely assistance was given by Sayyid Muḥammad K͟hān and a chosen body of Afg͟hāns; and the Sikhs were repulsed with loss and confusion. Towards the close of the day Najību'd-Daulah ordered his troops to desist from the engagement but to stand armed and prepared against any unexpected movement of the enemy. Before break of day the Sikhs renewed the engagement with redoubled vigour, and advice was at the same time received that a convoy of grain from Daul was intercepted and seized. It was determined therefore that the camp should be transferred nearer to Jalalabad where there was a considerable quantity of grain. It was thought that by this means the dangers of conveyance would be avoided, the supplies of provisions secured and the hearts of the soldiers strengthened. Time will tell what their future operations will effect. The Sikhs are moving all round there in flying bodies. Several *sardārs* of distinction were killed and wounded in the battle. Will inform himself of the particulars and communicate the losses sustained on both sides. A report prevails in the camp that the Sikhs declare openly that Shah ʿĀlam, the King, has commanded them to see to the expulsion of Najību'd-Daulah; that they act on no other principle and from no other motive; and that if this was not the case, they would have been contented with exacting a *chauth* after the example of the Marhattas. Will inquire more fully into this assertion.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 29 A, pp. 276, 277. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 66.*]

Jan. 28. **777.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has set out on his intended expedition. Will represent the state of everything as he proceeds with his inquiries.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 30, p. 278. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

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Jan. 29. **778.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. Intimates that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān set out for Calcutta on the 8th. He carries with him the accounts of the collections to the month of December inclusive. The writer pressed the Khān for permission to repair to Calcutta, but as the season is important for the collections, the permission was not granted. The writer's chief ambition is to pursue the interest of the *Sarkār* and to persevere with heart and soul in the execution of the affairs of his department. Hopes that he will be regarded with the eye of bounty and upheld by the hand of graciousness.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 31,* p. 278. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Jan. 29. **779.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Intimates that he has arrived at Allahabad and paid the duties of allegiance to His Majesty. God is witness as to how heavily the hours of absence have sat upon the writer, and how incessantly the Governor's praises are upon his tongue. May the Almightly soon produce a conjunction of the stars and create a cause that shall restore to him the society of the Governor. Has written five letters to His Excellency without having yet been favoured with a single letter in reply. Entreats that his addresses may be honoured with His Excellency's immediate attention and that timely answers to them may be written. Entreats also that the strongest injunction may be issued to Mahārājā Nōb Kishn for this purpose.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 32, pp. 278, 279. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 56.*]

Jan. 29. **780.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has written these "two" lines as he imagines that the Governor would be anxious to hear of his arrival in the Royal Presence. Proposes laying His Excellency's written proposals before His Majesty on the 18th and giving the minutest explanation of his secret purposes and designs. When he obtains a Royal *shuqqah*, together with the *farmān* and patent in question, he will instantly transmit them to His Excellency through Colonel Barker. His Excellency's gracious heart may repose the fullest confidence in the proceedings and conduct of the writer in the Royal Court. Assures the Governor that he will describe in the most punctilious and disinterested manner every incident, change, and occurrence in the state of the Presence; that he will with wariness and foresight pursue the interest of the high Presence and regulate the domestic springs of His Majesty's Government with the concurrence and assistance of Colonel Barker; and that he will never act independently of His Excellency's will and instruction. Hopes to be favoured with an account of the victories gained by the English, and of all measures to be carried out on the coast, for he is always anxious to hear of the triumph of the English *sardārs* and of the disgrace of the rebellious.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 33, p. 279. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 57.*]

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* A marginal note in the volume of translations says "Here finishes the correspondence sent to England per 'Earl of Elgin'."

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Jan. 29. **781.** From Rāj Narāyan, *Zamīndār* of Kasijora. Requests that he may be granted three *parvānahs*, one to the *Ṣūbahdār* of Cuttack, and one to the *Sardār* of Barabati and the third to the *Faujdār*, in order that he may be assured of protection and civility in his pilgrimage to Jagannath. Encloses a *nazr* of one gold mohur and nine rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 34, pp. 279, 280. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 71.*]

Jan. 30. **782.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. At a fortunate hour, the writer presented the Governor's two *'arẓīs* to the enlightened Presence, and after long and particular representations, His Majesty received the original paper from the hands of the writer. No sooner had he perused it, than he uttered the highest encomiums on the Governor's judgment, penetration, and talents in the art of government. His Majesty received the paper with the most visible satisfaction, expressed the highest approbation of the arguments put forward, and immediately determined on the postponement of his march to Delhi, and all other projects. His Majesty at no time disregards or disapproves of what His Excellency the Governor offers to his sublime consideration, and he may rest assured that in whatever is for the interest and splendour of His Majesty's affairs, the writer will zealously and diligently unite his counsels to those of Colonel Barker. Since his departure from Calcutta, the writer has sent several letters to the Governor without receiving a single letter in reply. Is in constant expectation of receiving his letters. Longs to hear of the success of the English arms, as the stability of the throne depends thereon, and as it is the cause of new life to the writer. Will dispatch the *farmān* and patent through Colonel Barker on the 2nd of February. *PS.*—His Majesty expressed himself in his cabinet to the writer in these terms—"It is not customary for the English *sardārs* to impart their transactions to others." The writer immediately replied "from what foundation does your sacred personage argue or to what do you allude?" "I mean" replied His Majesty "that a literal copy of the same paper, which you have now presented to us from our loyal servant the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah [Mr. Verelst] was sent from Calcutta to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah; the Nawab gave this copy to Colonel Smith at the interview, and the Colonel gave it into the hands of Khiyālī Rām in order to be carried into our sacred Presence. It is this circumstance which has raised our astonishment. This is the foundation on which we speak and to which we allude. There is likewise another incident which gives us surprise. We honoured you with a *shuqqah* on the subject of Aḥmad Khān's insolence and the name of Shujā'u'd-Daulah was mentioned therein. This *shuqqah* you sent openly to Mr. Verelst on your return while you were yet upon the way hither; and a copy of the same *shuqqah* was sent from Calcutta to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah." Is thus particular in his repetition of His Majesty's expressions that the Governor may be fully informed of the matter. If these copies have been transmitted with His Excellency's knowledge, it is well. He is absolute. But if the copies have been sent without his knowledge or are being sent thus clandestinely, it is proper that he

should inquire who this traitor is, who betrays the secrets and transactions of his master to others. The Governor's instructions are that the writer should inform him truly and explicitly of the state of everything. Has obeyed His Excellency's will in communicating this intelligence. The writer's heart is much disconcerted and very uneasy at these expressions of His Majesty. *PS.*—By the blessing of God, two princes have been born in the auspicious *maḥal* of His Majesty. Colonel Smith, Colonel Barker and all the *umarā* of the Court far and near have presented congratulatory *naẕrs* on the occasion. As the writer considers himself the Governor's representative in the Presence, he thought it improper to offer congratulations alone, and therefore presented at the same time 101 gold mohurs on His Excellency's part. His life and fortune are at the disposal of His Excellency, and while he respires the breath of life, he will be the assertor of His Excellency's honour. *PS.*—His Majesty was graciously pleased to inquire of the writer what presents the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah had sent to his sacred Presence. The writer said in reply that he would deliver His Majesty an account of the particulars [later]. The next day he presented the watch the Governor favoured him with and some other articles to His Majesty. The latter was much pleased with the watch and giving it into the hands of the chief eunuch went with him into the *maḥal*. *PS.*—His Majesty greatly approved of the three elephants which the Governor sent to his Presence, so much so that his fortunate and propitious self rode upon one of them to the garden of Phaphamau, continually repeating the praises of the Governor and commending the strength and beauty of the elephant. Indeed the latter is much superior to any in the Royal stables. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was so solicitous that the elephants should be worthy of His Majesty that he provided them from his own stable.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 35, pp. 280-283. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 57.*]

Jan. 30. **783.** From the King. Has received his *'arẕīs* and *naẕr* of 101 gold mohurs. Has also received through Munīru'd-Daulah the Governor's representations in reply to the Royal sublime mandates. Has attentively perused and well considered these representations. His Excellency's arguments are truly just and pertinent. A judicious and intelligent chief conversant with the world and wary in his politics will ever see after the conclusion of one war, and provide for the contingencies of one quarter before he undertakes responsibility in another, and involves himself in new enterprises. Is highly satisfied with the consummate knowledge and experience which the Governor has displayed on this occasion, and truly the greatest politician and the most profound statesman would have chosen the same arguments as His Excellency has expressed. His Excellency's loyalty and attachment have made the deepest impression on His Majesty's propitious heart, and Munīru'd-Daulah has augmented his satisfaction by the relation of His Excellency's verbal sentiments and his personal testimonies of fidelity. In consideration of His Excellency's loyal representations, His Majesty has deferred his expedition to the seat of the Empire, and concurs on every point with His Excellency.

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Considers the prosperity and establishment of his throne founded on His Excellency's well-being and success. Understands well the perfidious aims of Niẓām 'Alī Khān in violation of friendship with the English *sardārs* and his avowed rebellion against His Majesty himself. By the blessing of the Almighty, he will soon expiate his crimes in captivity and defeat. Has received the several presents sent by the Governor and esteems them worthy of his Royal acceptance, particularly the watch which is an exquisite curiosity. Desires that immediate instructions may be sent to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān for the Royal cloths as the summer has nearly arrived. Desires also that the Governor may write to him frequently of his welfare and of the operations in the Deccan. Expects earnestly and wishes for the decisive success of the English arms, for the victory of the English *sardārs* is the victory of His Majesty himself. The *farmān* will be transmitted through Munīru'd-Daulah within the space of five days.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 36, pp.* 283, 284. *Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

[*Jan.*—?] **783A.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. Has received the Raja's letter requiring the writer to pay the bankers at Murshidabad Rs. 50,000, saying that when the receipt from them arrives at Calcutta, the bond will be taken from 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang and sent to the writer; and desiring that Kashmīrī Mal may be asked if he can draw a bill on some one in Bombay. Replies that as Kashmīrī Mal has no business relations with any one at Bombay, he at first demurred to sending a bill, but that after much discussion, he agreed. He says that he will get the bill sent by some banker at Benares, and has gone to Azimabad for that purpose. As the writer did not know the name of the payee, he asked Nawab Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Bahādur [Mr. Sykes] about it. Mr. Sykes, on referring the matter to Calcutta, has learnt that the money is to be paid to Mr. Hodges, Governor of Bombay. Kashmīrī Mal has been made acquainted with this, and 3 *lākhs* of rupees have been paid to his *gumāshtah*. Kashmīrī Mal says that he will get the bill from Benares in about a month.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 76, p. 49.*]

[*Jan.*—?] **783B.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. Has received the Raja's letter saying that on Mons. Chevalier's applying to the Governor for a loan of Rs. 1,20,000, His Excellency directed the Raja to write to the Khān about it, that the Raja did write a letter to the Khān, but that the latter has not yet replied; and that the Governor is desirous of disposing of the *khairāt* [charity] garden, which is in very good condition. Considers that his happiness consists in obeying the Governor's orders and has never been deficient therein. Cannot describe the difficulty with which he has already paid the bill for Rs. 50,000. Has also managed to pay another Rs. 50,000 due to the bankers by borrowing. Encloses the receipt for Rs. 8,000 paid to Bābū Giyān Chand. The receipt for Rs. 30,000 paid to Kishn Indar Hota will be sent by "to-morrow." The writer never speaks about his straitened circumstances, much less can he write about them. Is ready to do anything for the Governor, but it is impossible for him to procure

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Rs. 1,20,000 for His Excellency. Is desirous of seeing the Governor. Will set out [for Calcutta] on Saturday, the 18th *Sha'bān*, and on his arrival there, will relate the state of affairs to the Raja face to face. As regards the garden, it is very kind of the Governor to sell it to the writer. Is willing to pay the price mentioned in the Raja's letter.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 9, p. 11.*]

Feb. 2. **784**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received the Governor's letter. The writer was not at first acquainted with the exact sum plundered between Patna and Allahabad. Has now been informed by Mr. Wilmot's *gumāshtah* that the sum amounted to Rs. 84,000. Has already informed the Governor of this in a previous address. Although the thieves were neither inhabitants nor dependents of this *ṣūbah*, and there was reason to foresee every difficulty, yet the writer was not discouraged from making the strictest inquiries, and at length some of the gang were actually apprehended in Ghazipur and [Azamgarh?], the frontiers of the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's territories, and 5 gold mohurs, 58,522 rupees, and one bracelet of jewels were recovered and deposited with Mr. Rumbold. Supposes the latter has mentioned the circumstances to the Governor. The writer spared no pains to recover the remaining sum, but the thieves, who were apprehended, declared that no more had been plundered; and indeed nothing more could be found on them. The writer set them at liberty on the advice of Mr. Rumbold, in consideration of their solemn promises to forsake their plundering occupation and of the fact of their having been seized and brought from the frontiers of another power. The recovery of the money is due to the Governor's auspices and good fortune.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 37, pp. 284, 285. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Feb. 2. **785**. From the Sēṭhs. They have been informed by Birj Lāl of the favours that have been conferred upon them, and of the firm establishment of the Royal remittances through them. They regard these professions of the Governor as superior to the most ample *sanad* and enjoy every degree of confidence therefrom. No sooner was the appointment conferred upon them than receipts arrived from the Royal Presence and the amount was to be paid to another merchant. They are unable to account for so strange a circumstance. The case is this. Mr. Sykes told them that Dēbī Shah, the *gumāshtah* of Kashmīrī Mal, had brought receipts for two months from the Presence, and that they must discharge the amount. They replied as follows. "The remittances by bills have been invested in us by the appointment of the Governor and you gentlemen. If an enemy is permitted by this device to take ready money, what credit can remain to us from bills? And so circumstanced, what need have we to write them at all? It would be right, Sir, to procure bills and deliver them to him." To this proposal Mr. Sykes gave his assent. However it is necessary to see into this affair. The Governor is absolute and the writers depend only on his protection. They hope that in consideration of the establishment and appointment which the Governor has made in their favour, these receipts may not be accepted and that if they are accepted, bills may be given and not ready money.

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This mark of the Governor's favour will maintain their credit and increase their obligations.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 38, pp. 285,286. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Feb. 7. **786**. From the Vazīr. Is highly rejoiced to hear of the Governor's welfare. Has written explicitly on several subjects to Parsudh Rāy. Desires that what he has written may be translated and laid before the Governor in order that His Excellency may send in a satisfactory answer; for there are many points on which the writer has opened his mind to Parsudh Rāy without receiving any answer. Is therefore solicitous that a translation of his letter to Parsudh Rāy may be made and laid before the Governor that His Excellency may be enabled to return a clear and particular answer. Is more anxious to see His Excellency than he can express.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 39, p. 286. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Feb. 7. **787**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Colonel Smith set out from Allahabad on the 1st of *Ramaẓān*, and will shortly arrive at Calcutta, when he will particularly inform the Governor of affairs here, and of the machinations of divers visionary schemers. Assures His Excellency of his fidelity and says that he will acquit himself in the regulation of all affairs here, and in the management of the Royal House, with the extremest circumspection and wariness, and with the constant concurrence of Colonel Barker. Is day and night employed in collecting intelligence of divers matters in every quarter; and whenever anything worthy of credit occurs, he will transmit the most faithful information thereof to the Governor. Since his departure from Calcutta up to this hour, the writer has sent many letters; he has also transmitted a Royal *shuqqah*, but has not been favoured with a single answer. May the cause of this silence prove a happy one! Cannot describe the joy he feels at the receipt of the Governor's letters. Entreats that His Excellency's *nāib* [the writer] may be supplied with an account of the operations in the Deccan. Is daily wishing for the discomfiture of the tyrants and the restoration of tranquillity. *PS.*—Thinks it a measure of prudence and worthy of attention that an additional body of troops should be raised at this juncture, while disturbances continue in the Deccan. Would earnestly recommend that the Governor do issue directions to Colonel Barker to raise three battalions with expedition, and to train them without delay. His Excellency's *nāib* [the writer] also will raise a body of four or five thousand horse and foot that they may be of service in time of emergency. All the country from Calcutta to Kora is under the Governor, and Kora and Allahabad form the frontiers of the possessions of the English Company. To be strong on this side is highly expedient. Has made these observations to Colonel Smith and Colonel Barker who must have informed the Governor thereof. Having regard for the urgent necessity of the times, the writer will commence raising his levies immediately. Desires to be speedily informed of what appears salutary to the Governor. It is a well known apothegm that the best medicine is that which prevents a disease. Desires that Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and the other Rohilla *sardārs* may be considered as friends and allies

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from the heart. Feels no mistrust or apprehension about them. Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān will shortly send letters to the Governor. The writer sent a letter to His Excellency on the 25th of January giving many particulars of what he had seen and understood here. It is astonishing that he has not yet received any reply to that and many other letters. *PS.*—A thousand alarming reports are written from Calcutta by private correspondents to their friends, and these reports are propagated and spread abroad by unthinking people. The writer's senses are shocked at what he hears. Cannot neglect the duties of attachment nor suppress this his earnest recommendation, that the Governor should give the severest reproof to those whom he entrusts with affairs, and should charge them not to write the proceedings of His Excellency's house and fictitious accounts to their correspondents here. Tells him also to be careful to intercept suspicious letters and to use every stratagem to get possession thereof. By this means the Governor may come across many letters written by these unthinking people and discover who is this writer of tales, this son of artifice. When he is secured, his punishment should be exemplary that others may be deterred. It is by no means politic or proper that the secret affairs of the English Company should become the subject of private letters and the conversation of the multitude. Is himself in daily pursuit of the culprit, and if a suspicious letter falls into his hands, he will certainly forward it to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 40, pp. 287-289. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 57, 58.*]

Feb. 10. **788.** From Mīr Saidū. His uncle, the Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah, after the demise of the Bēgam, the writer's grandmother, threw him into confinement and took absolute possession of all his effects together with some *ganjes* which were a family purchase, exempt from all imposts, and yielded a yearly income of Rs. 4,000. Lord Clive hearing of this treatment, through his unlimited favour and humanity, delivered the writer from confinement, restored him to his house, and assigned an annual pension of Rs. 5,000 from the Company for his maintenance, granting him at the same time an order for the restoration of the *ganjes* and the confiscated effects. When Lord Clive departed for England, pretexts were formed for withholding the effects and *ganjes* from the writer. Munnī Bēgam is the present possessor of them, and out of the pension conferred upon him by Lord Clive, he is given only Rs. 3,000. The remainder is detained by the Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān in his private treasury in the writer's name. Has no guardian or patron besides the Governor, to whom at Moti Jhil he had the honour of representing these particulars. Entreats that His Excellency may consider the straitness of his circumstances and issue an order for the surrender of the *ganjes* and the effects from Munnī Bēgam, and for the full payment of Rs. 5,000 from the Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 41, pp. 289, 290. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

Feb. 13. **789.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has sent the *farmān* together with the Royal *shuqqahs* for the Company, Lord Clive and General Carnac. Has sent also letters patent conferring a *manṣab* on Mr. Bourchier. Is night and day indefatigable in the performance of every duty of his

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station, in collecting intelligence and in ingratiating himself into the friendship of Colonel Barker. Is in the most trying suspense at not receiving a single letter from the Governor in reply to his frequent addresses. *PS.*—On the 2nd of *Ramaẓān*, an *'arẓi* arrived in the Presence from Mādhū Singh saying that if the Royal standard was not moved immediately towards Akbarabad [Agra], it would be necessary for the reputation of His Majesty, that a *sardār* with [several] thousand men and an auxiliary battalion of English troops, should be appointed to reinforce the true and lineal subject of the House of Tīmūr, and that an *'āmil* should enter on the immediate settlement of all the re-conquered countries on the part of the high *Sarkār*. His Majesty has declined to reply to these representations till the sentiments and counsels of the Governor are known. Whether His Excellency sends or refuses the forces required, there shall be no deviation from his orders. His Majesty has commanded the writer to communicate these particulars word for word to the Governor and to desire that an answer may be sent with the greatest dispatch. Assures His Excellency that whatever representations he judges expedient will be made to His Majesty, and that they will be highly acceptable to his sacred bosom, as he at no time departs from the spirit of His Excellency's propositions. *PS.*—After the overthrow of Javāhir Singh, an account of the victory in the following terms was received by His Majesty from Mādhū Singh:—"Through the auspices of Your Majesty, victory has attended on the arms of your servants, and the faithless rebel whose haughtiness was equal to nothing but his evil deeds, has become a just sacrifice to his own devices. Now is the opportunity, which Your Majesty should seize, of turning your auspicious standards hither and enlightening Akbarabad with your presence. Your old and lineal servant and the other rajas in his confederacy are ready in allegiance with their levies, and can boast of well-disciplined forces and every necessary implement of war. [The management] of the territorial revenue, and the Royal seat of Akbarabad will fall to Your Majesty, and the pre-eminence of the august *Sarkār* will be acknowledged." The writer transmitted the above *'arẓī* under cover of his letter of the 19th January. The whole body of nobles and divers other chiefs of distinction have repeatedly represented and urged that now is the moment when His Majesty should move to Akbarabad, and reduce the patrimony of his ancestors once more to subjection. His Majesty made the following reply to these zealous friends. "We are determined to remove nowhere without the advice and concurrence of the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah, and we will act only in consequence of what that loyal servant shall advise." Thus through the graciousness of the Almighty these advocates received a plain answer and His Majesty referred them to the Governor. Accordingly His Majesty issued a Royal *shuqqah* of this import to the writer who forwarded it to the Governor on the 21st of January. His Majesty is still in expectation of a reply. Begs that the Governor may represent what is agreeable to the exigency of the moment to the Royal Presence. Praised be the Almighty that His Majesty is fixed in his principles and will do nothing independent of the Governor's knowledge. The insinuations of deceitful, thoughtless men will be rejected. The writer and Colonel

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Barker are in the Presence and will never suffer the designs of the artful to prevail. *PS.*—His Majesty told the writer that he had been graciously pleased to order the appropriation of Diā Rām's *jāgīr*. This is but a trifling affair, and is still depending on the Governor's favour. Imagines that it has escaped His Excellency's memory.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 42, pp. 290-293. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 58.*]

Feb. 13. **790.** From the King. The *farmān* and *manṣab* for Mr. Bourchier have been granted. Has not trusted his own son so far as to communicate to him the *farmān*, for divers men of little foresight and evil intention hold correspondence with Niẓām 'Alī, Ḥaidar *Nāik* and the Marhattas. Till the present broils are ended, it is hoped that the Governor will adopt such measures as may be useful. Whomsoever His Excellency thinks proper to elevate to the *ṣūbahdārī* of the Deccan, his name may be inserted in the *farmān*. The date may also be put in, as, in consequence of Munīru'd-Daulah's representations both the name and date are left blank in the *farmān*. The Governor, great in dignity, is fully authorized in every concern of His Majesty's kingdom, and has absolute power in the management of all affairs. His Excellency's representations are in every way acceptable to his enlightened heart. The fidelity, loyalty, and good services of Lord Clive, the Governor, the great in dignity, and General Carnac respectively are great and eminent. As to the dependencies of Allahabad which are originally His Majesty's property, they and the other parts of his empire, together with his dominions from Kora to Calcutta, appertain to the English Company, to the Governor and the other English *sardārs*. It is equally reasonable and politic what the Governor has represented, namely, that the affairs of the Deccan should be provided for before any other undertaking is put into execution. It was for the sake of remembrance that His Majesty opened the subject of the Allahabad dependencies to the Governor, worthy of His Majesty's favour. The *vakīl* of Raja Hindū Pat is with the Governor. Desires that the *vakīl* may be acquainted with the state of this affair, and everything explained to him. Is confident that if the Deccan is restored to tranquillity, the Governor will devote proper and effectual attention to that affair and see to the re-annexation of the dismembered districts. Will comply with His Excellency's upright and wise counsels whatever they may be. The Governor has not written to His Majesty for a long time and has been silent on the operations of the Deccan and the victories of the English *sardārs*. Is impatient to receive his addresses.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 43, pp. 293,294. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

Feb. 15. **791.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses his own and His Majesty's anxiety at the long silence of the Governor. *PS.*—Has in a former letter recommended to the Governor that immediate instructions may be issued to Colonel Barker to apply himself to the raising and disciplining of three new battalions; and that it is necessary to supply the Colonel with three thousand stands of arms. Has no doubt that the Governor has already issued instructions for this purpose to the Colonel. By the commands of His Majesty, the writer has already begun to raise

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his levies and collected [1350 ?] foot and 700 horse. Will, by the blessing of God, shortly increase the number to 5,000 horse and foot according to the Royal commission. His Majesty justly esteems his prosperity and security to be dependent on the Governor's support and success. His Excellency's *nāib* [the writer] is security for the measures of the sublime Court. Colonel Barker and the writer are jointly employed by the order of the Presence in securing the friendship of the Rohilla *sardārs*. The Governor will be informed of the particular transactions as they occur. The Nawab Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān sent a present of some birds to His Majesty and the writer exposed them to the Royal view. Ḥāfiẓ Raḥamat Khān's *vakīl* is in the Presence. It has been determined by Colonel Barker and the writer to depute this *vakīl* to his master for the confirmation and adjustment of affairs. A *vakīl* on the part of the Sikh *sardārs* arrived at Allahabad with an *'arẓī* on the 4th, and it has been agreed to introduce him on the 16th. After His Majesty has viewed the *'arẓī*, he will transmit it in original to the Governor, with full details of the overtures. The affairs of Javāhir Singh and Raja Mādhū Singh have not taken a new turn since the writer sent his last address. They both continue in their encampments and no other action has been fought between them. Will inform the Governor of what may occur in future. Supposes that news of Faizabad has been written to His Excellency by Colonel Barker and Colonel Harper. It is therefore needless for the writer to recapitulate it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 44, pp. 294,295. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Feb. 15. **792.** From the King. Says that the Governor's failure to write to His Majesty himself and Munīru'd-Daulah is a subject of the utmost astonishment to His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 45, p. 295. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

Feb. 18. **793.** From the Vazīr. Is in need of Rs. 70,000. If the Governor will advance that amount to Raja Parsudh Rāy from his own treasury, it shall be repaid in six instalments to Mr. Chamier at Benares. Begs that no delay may be made by the Governor's people in the payment of the money.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 46, p. 296. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Feb. 18. **794.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Governor on the victory over Ḥaidar *Nāik*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 47, p. 296. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Feb. 18. **795.** From Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Intimates that His Majesty has particularly approved the representations conveyed to the Presence through Munīru'd-Daulah; and that the *farmān* for the Deccan has been dispatched.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 48, p. 296. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 44.*]

Feb. 18. **796.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 83,008 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 49, p. 296. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

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Feb. 18. **797**. From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 50, p. 296. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Feb. 18. **798**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. When the writer was encamped on the banks of the Gandak for the regulation of the *sarkār* Champaran, he considered the real distress of the country, and acquiesced in a reduction of Rs. 89,237-10-0 out of Rs. 4,92,075, the amount of the former year's settlement. This added to occasional duties amounting to Rs. 28,577-4-0 and to the wages of the *'āmils* amounting to Rs.19,122-12-0 makes the whole statement amount to Rs. 5,39,775. Particular accounts are enclosed for the Governor's inspection. Though the expense of the *sih-bandī* is here as in other places, namely, one-sixth part of the *band-o-bast*, the writer has effected a considerable reduction in it and stationed different *taḥṣīldārs* in every *ṭappah*, appointing Dēbī Rām to the *niābat* of Muḥammad Ashraf Khān. The *baṭṭah* of the *sikkahs* has, for the advantage of the *Sarkār*, been raised upon the amount and Rs. 24,000 will from thence go to the defrayal of established charges. If, by the blessing of God, all this sum is collected, there will be a much larger sum brought into the treasury than that realised in the time of Shaikh 'Abdu'sh-Shukūr, the displaced *'Āmil*, and the country will flourish not only for the present, but yield a larger revenue next year. Is now proceeding to collect the heavy arrears in Saran.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 51, pp. 296,297. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Feb. 18. **799**. The Vazīr to Raja Parsudh Rāy. Has received his *'arzī* and understood the contents. Has written to him since the time of his [the Raja's] departure for Calcutta on many points, but none of them has been settled, and the writer has not been able to discover the real face of his affairs. Although the writer is biassed by no interest and considers the friendship of the English *sardārs* as the summit of his wishes, yet he cannot help wondering at the manner in which these affairs have been protracted, and are at best left unfinished. Munīru'd-Daulah has now arrived at Allahabad, and publicly reported that he has brought with him a letter of appointment, from the Council and Mr. Verelst, to the administration of the Royal House. Knows very well that this is a mere invention and a tale of his own creation. Is also sensible that the writer has nothing to wish or to fear from him, yet that the Raja should have been entirely silent on this head, astonishes the writer. Nor has he less to wonder that notwithstanding the sincere, zealous, and indubitable friend, whom he possesses in Mr. Verelst, his affairs should be still in suspense and not even the smallest advance made in them. It is certainly an adverse fate which attends the writer. The friendship of the English gentlemen can admit of no doubt. While Lord Clive continued in Calcutta, the writer's affairs were managed through him, and His Lordship made him the strongest assurances that the desires of his heart would be fully accomplished. Mahārājā Nōb Kishn and the addressee are both privy to this circumstance. Lord Clive very soon after making these declarations left the country and nothing was done. The Nawab Qamaru'd-

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Daulah [Mr. Verelst] then wrote that whatever treaty, obligation, or personal friendship subsisted between the writer and Lord Clive, he would not only adhere to but cultivate and improve. By the blessing of God, Mr. Verelst and the writer are not wanting in their friendship for each other. In all his letters, the writer perceives nothing but cordiality, yet the writer's affairs have not taken a favourable turn; on the contrary he has been excluded from the rights, privileges and honours of the *Vizārat*. And though he is manager of the Royal House by right of his station, the right does not belong to him in reality. Believes that the addressee is deficient in his understanding or in his duty; and that he does not represent things sufficiently, for the writer never receives an answer. What can he say or write more? The state of the Royal Court, the ministers, and all the servants of His Majesty, is such that he is astonished that the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah is not furnished with particular intelligence thereof, more especially when the English gentlemen are upon the spot and keep *harkāraks* in their employ. Does not himself solicit anything. His only object and wish is to procure the friendship of the English. Has formerly represented and now he again repeats that the seal of the *Vizārat* is with the creatures of the Presence and that the writer is wholly ignorant of every transaction. They do whatever they please and do not care whether what they do is black or white. Should anything go wrong and the English *sardārs* say that the writer's seal has been made use of, he must clear himself of any charges, although he is kept in ignorance of all transactions, and both in the matter of the *Vizārat* and the artillery, when he may claim that is his due, his authority is set aside. Desires the addressee to represent that among English gentlemen other customs prevail. A colonel, a captain, and a sergeant in a battalion have a personal, vested authority in their respective stations and they claim control of whatever is within the circle of that authority. The writer whom Lord Clive appointed to the *Vizārat*, is alone forbidden to know what passes within the jurisdiction of his office. Praised be the Almighty that the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah is the successor of Lord Clive, and that like him, he is constant and sincere in the offices of friendship and attachment. Desires the addressee to procure a direct and certain knowledge of whether Mr. Verelst really favours the establishment of the writer's rights or no. If he is, [a stop should be put] to all further discussions, for in the circle of friendship it is unbecoming to write repeatedly on subjects merely personal. The writer's "brother" Colonel Smith, being now on the point of leaving this place and proceeding to Calcutta, will make known what he has seen with his own eyes, of the writer's rectitude and attachment and of the rectitude and attachment of the others. The Governor will then be perfectly convinced of the writer's friendship. He has never entertained sinister views or any sentiments but those of union with the English *sardārs*. Is ready from his heart and soul. Desires the addressee to make known the whole of everything to Mr. Verelst and to lay a translation of this *parvānah* before him. Desires him also to procure a definite, full, and satisfactory answer. Forgives the former delays, but if the addressee continues to be dilatory, he will incur the writer's severest resentment.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 52, pp. 297-300. Abs. R., 1767-71, p.* 71.]

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Feb. 19. **800.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses displeasure at his betraying apprehensions and suspicions without explaining any grounds for them and refers to certain private letters sent from Calcutta to Allahabad.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 10, p. 39.*]

Feb. 19. **801.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Recommends him to procure His Majesty's permission to visit the Nawab Vazīr, and to unite with His Excellency in endeavouring to silence the evil-minded.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 11, p. 39.*]

Feb. 19. **802.** To the Vazīr. Commends Munīru'd-Daulah to his particular friendship and requests that they may repair together to the Throne in order to regulate the affairs of the Empire.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 12, p. 48.*]

Feb. 19. **803.** To the Vazīr. In reply to a *parvānah* the Vazīr has written to Parsudh Rāy, the writer represents the impropriety of His Excellency's absence from the Presence, saying that nothing but his residence with His Majesty can prevail over the factions of the Court and establish a general union.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 13, p. 48.*]

Feb. 19. **804.** To the Vazīr. Dissuades him from placing any credence in a scandalous tale that has been circulated about him. Assures him that the author of such a manifest forgery shall forfeit his countenance for ever.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 14, p. 48.*]

Feb. 19. **805.** To the Vazīr. Informs him of the measures that have been taken to enforce Balvant Singh to pay him proper deference.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 15, p. 48.*]

Feb. 19. **806.** To Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla. Is impatient to see the treaty finally settled. Tells him that he will learn the conditions of the English from the letters of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 16, pp. 44, 45.*]

Feb. 19. **807.** To Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla. If he approves the conditions which the English have consented to ratify, and issues orders for the evacuation of Orissa, the writer will depute thither a person to reside with the Raja. This will daily strengthen the friendship existing between the Marhattas and the English.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 17, p. 45.*]

Feb. 19. **808.** To the Vazīr. Encloses a copy of a letter, which he has written to Munīru'd-Daulah. Promises to discontinue his friendship with the latter in case he opposes His Excellency in the functions of his high dignity. Requests that Parsudh Rāy may be received into favour again.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 18, p. 51.*]

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Feb. 19. **809.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Refers to the information supplied by Colonel Smith, namely that *dastaks* and *parvānahs* are current in the Raja's districts under the English name and that the *gumāshtahs* commit frequent extortions under that sanction.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 19, p. 33.*]

Feb. 19. **810.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Mentions the measures to be taken against Mons. Canonje who is carrying on trade in French commodities at Mirzapur. Expresses surprise at the French *gumāshtahs* being allowed to reside [in his districts] without authority.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 20, p. 34.*]

Feb. 19. **811.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of His Excellency's letter and expresses impatience to see him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 21, p. 51.*]

Feb. 20. **812.** From Narāyan Deo. Has been exalted by the Governor's high commands and understands what has been communicated by His Excellency's *Munshī.* Opines that what the latter has written is such as his ignorance of the subject dictated and not what had His Excellency's approbation. His Excellency desires the writer to desist from interrupting the course of the English *qāṣids.* Declares that no interruption has been offered to them within his borders, and that what His Excellency has heard, proceeds entirely from the misrepresentations of the news-writers. Has not entertained the most distant thoughts of ambition or encroachment, and as a proof of this, notwithstanding the arrival of *sanads* from [Qāsim] 'Alī Khān, he regarded the friendship of the English in so high a light that he erected the standard of power with deference and resignation in the name of the sublime Presence. If His Excellency thinks even this deserving of restriction, he is subject to the will of his superiors. Nothing but sincere attachment and respect has ever appeared on the part of well-wishers like himself, nor, by the blessing of God, will there at any time appear anything contrary thereto. Is well persuaded that his great benevolence will influence the Governor to abandon his harsh design of ravaging the country from his enlightened heart.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 53, pp. 300,301. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 65.*]

Feb. 23. **813.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has perfectly recovered from his recent indisposition, and fixed the 10th of *Shavvāl* for his journey to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 54, p. 301. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Feb. 23. **814.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Recommends Mīr Sulaimān Khān to Mr. Verelst's favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 55, p. 301. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Feb. 23. **815.** From the Vazīr. To the same effect as his letter of the 18th February to Raja Parsudh Rāy.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 56, p. 301. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

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Feb. 23. **816.** From the King. Intimates that one Ismā'īl Bēg has engrossed the whole trade of saltpetre under the sanction of the English, and desires to be informed on what authority he really acts.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 57, p. 301. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

Feb. 23. **817.** From Munīru'd-Daulah.* . . . . his free sentiments that till the affairs in the Deccan have been settled, the Governor should not recall a single sepoy from Allahabad. Would, on the contrary, recommend His Excellency's ordering six or seven companies of sepoys and two field pieces to reinforce Colonel Barker as a measure necessary for the support of their reputation and fame. What the writer now communicates is really essential and highly reasonable. Is actively employed in raising troops according to the purport of his former letters. Doubtless the Governor has sent instructions to the Colonel for the new levies and already dispatched the quantity of arms the writer mentioned. Let His Excellency's heart rest easy regarding the affairs on this side. Colonel Barker and the writer are in the Presence and zealously at work for the suppression of the evil-minded. Refers him to Colonels Barker and Harper for other occurrences.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 58, pp. 301,302. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Feb. 23. **818.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Intimates that by order of His Majesty he has transmitted a Royal *shuqqah* under cover of his own letter to Colonel Smith through Colonel Barker. Observes that it is at the Governor's option to deliver the *shuqqah* or not.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 59, p. 302. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Feb. 24. **819.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received a letter from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān enclosing one for the Governor, which he now transmits. It appears from the style of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān's letter that some intelligence has been† . . . . . Adds that Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān is in his opinion a zealous advocate of the cause and a faithful ally to the English; and that therefore he merits the most courteous and polite answer. *PS.*—Intimates that His Majesty proposes shortly to divert himself by hunting at Alam Chand, a place about 9 *kōs* from Allahabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 60, pp. 302,303. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Feb. 24. **820.** From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Expresses the utmost joy on hearing that the Governor will shortly proceed to the Royal Presence. Professes friendship for the English and loyalty to the King and refers the Governor to Munīru'd-Daulah for the proofs of his sincerity.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 61, p. 303. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

Feb. 27. **821.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. On the 1st of *Shavvāl*, the writer arrived at Hooghly, where he was met by Mr. Vernet and his Council; and the usual civilities were observed on both sides. Partabpur is a place within the area of Hooghly, and was never annexed to

* Here two lines are missing in the volume of translations.

† Here another line is missing.

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Chinsura. When Mirzā Kāẓim was *Nāib* of the *Faujdārī*, the Dutch advanced their ancient boundary and thus comprised Partabpur within their own territory. Mirzā Kāẓim was possessed of a house at Partabpur and connived at the encroachment for the sake of Dutch protection. The writer expostulated with the Dutch Director and told him that it was not becoming of him to encroach on the King's rights by so manifest a transgression of his ancient boundary; and that it was necessary that he should remove it from Partabpur and again fix it in its proper place. The writer further directed Muḥammad 'Alī Khān that if he found the cost trifling, he should himself remove the boundary from Partabpur. Mons. Chevalier excused himself on account of illness and deputed his second in Council with two others. The writer behaved to them with all the politeness he has hitherto shown and discoursed on all material points. When he arrives at Murshidabad, he will send down the *parvānah* with the additions. Divers affairs have detained him two days in Hooghly, and as he has during that time completely settled the business of the salt districts, he will now repair, without loss of time, to Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 62, pp. 305, 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Feb. 27. **822**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. The writer arrived at Hooghly on the 1st *Shavvāl* and stayed there for two days for the settlement of affairs. Will set out for Murshidabad on Monday night at about two hours before sunrise. Hopes for letters.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 62, p. 41.*]

Feb. 27. **823**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has dispatched 4 *lākhs* of the different varieties of coins for which he wrote to Murshidabad from Hooghly, and will send the remaining *lākh* immediately on his arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 63, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 51.*]

Feb. 27. **824**. To the Vazīr. Requests His Excellency's exertions to detect the people who have assumed the name of English *gumāshtahs* and have been guilty of extortions in his territories, in order that they may receive due punishment.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 22, p. 48.*]

Feb. 27. **825**. To the Vazīr. Desires His Excellency to apprehend two Armenians who are carrying on trade in his part of the country.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 23, pp. 48, 49.*]

Feb. 28. **826**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates his arrival at Murshidabad. The Nawab [Saifu'd-Daulah] intends to set out [for Calcutta] on the 1st [March].

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 64, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Feb. 28. **827**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Requests that the Governor's people, who weigh chunam, may be directed to observe the regular

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standard, as there was a considerable difference made before for want of proper attention.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 65, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 62, 63.*]

Feb. 28. **828.** To Ḥāfiẕ Raḥmat Khān. Has received his letter through Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, the addressee's *vakīl*. Refers him to the latter for an explanation of the writer's secret purposes.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 24, p. 37.*]

Feb. 28. **829**. To Muḥammad Riẕā Khān. Desires him to prepare every thing for the reception of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah at Hooghly.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 25, p. 41.*]

Mar. 1. **830**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Presses the Governor to write to him and complains of the infrequency of his letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 66, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Mar. 1. **831**. From the King. Congratulates the Governor on the victory gained by the English over Ḥaidar *Nāik* and the Niẕām of the Deccan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 67, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 47.*]

Mar. 1. **832**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 68, p. 306. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 59.*]

Mar. 1. **833**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has already represented to the Governor the particulars of the adjustments he has made in the *sarkār* Champaran. Is proceeding from the banks of the Gandak to Patrah in order to receive the balances and collect that part of the amount in the statement of accounts which Bandū Singh has failed to collect and for which he is responsible. The sums are already in part collected and the remainder is coming in. Not thinking his presence any longer necessary here and knowing it to be wanted in other parts of the *ṣūbah*, the writer has determined to return to Patna and set out on the 23rd February *PS.*—Intimates his arrival at Patna.

[*Trans. R, 1767-68, no. 69, pp. 306,307. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Mar. 2. **834**. From the King. Transmits copies of an *'arẕī* from Shujā'u'd-Daulah and of his reply thereto for the inspection of the Governor, the strength of the Royal dominion. When His Excellency has reviewed it well, he will fully discover the disguised scope of the Vazīr's profuse entreaties and persuasions, and his affectations of submission and loyalty. In short, by all arts of policy, he is anxious to come into the Presence to assume the sole direction of the Royal affairs and put his perfidies into execution. Has already transmitted two *'arẕīs* dealing with the subject of the Vazīr's dignities, together with a copy of the Royal *shuqqah* in reply thereto, a letter of Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, and a copy of another letter, all through the hands of Colonel Barker. Does not doubt that the Vazīr has given the Governor, the

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strength of the Royal dominion, false notions of these dignities and of his coming to the Royal Presence. The writer did not think it to the interest of his immutable House nor of the safety and prosperity of the English Company, of the Governor, the seal of honour, or of the English *sardārs* to call the Vazīr at this season into the resplendent Presence. Desires that the Governor may give a plain answer to the Vazīr's applications to the effect that the King is the sole and absolute sovereign of his own realm and of all the transactions in his own Royal Court, and that His Majesty will never permit the pretensions of another to the administration of his affairs. His Majesty's trusty servant and faithful minister Munīru'd-Daulah is from his heart and soul the well-wisher of the Royal sacred personage and interests, the friend and advocate of the English Company, of the Governor, the pillar of the Throne; and of the English *sardārs*. Heaven avert the thought, but if there had been the smallest inaction or adversity in the Deccan, the baseness and faithlessness of divers people here would have been too plain to the Governor, the pillar of the Royal dominions. Praised be the Almighty that victory has declared for the English *sardārs*, that the countenance of the malevolent and evil-minded is dark, and that mourning is in their hearts. His fortunate and propitious Majesty has commanded rejoicings in his Court on the happy and auspicious event, wishing that that which gives new security to his throne, should be celebrated by public demonstrations. His Majesty's safety is dependent on the safety of the Governor. How the Vazīr without any apparent cause busied himself in levying forces, disciplining sepoys, casting cannon and shot, and making all warlike preparations, and how he still continues these preparations, must have been fully made known to the Governor, the strong arm of the Empire. It is quite superfluous for His Majesty to emphasise the point.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 70, pp. 307-309. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 47,48.*]

Mar. 2. **835**. The Vazīr to the King. Has been informed by Muḥammad Ṣādiq K͟hān that the Royal mandate has been sent to Raja Mādhū Singh to advance and take possession of the fort of Akbarabad [Agra], after effecting a junction with Mūsavī K͟hān's forces who will proceed from Delhi; and that after the reduction of Akbarabad, His Majesty will proceed thither in his fortunate and propitious person. Represents that the Sikhs are actually committing hostilities and depredations in those very quarters. What force has Mūsavī K͟hān with him? From whence can he draw or give succour? Is apprehensive that he is not sufficiently strong either to defend the fort of Delhi or to undertake a distant expedition. This affair by no means appears practicable to the writer. The real sentiments which he would offer on this occasion are these. It is reported that an envoy from the Sikhs is now in the Presence. Desires that he may be instructed to write to his *sardārs* dissuading them from assisting Javāhir Singh, and inducing them to unite with Mādhū Singh. The Sikh *sardārs* may also be informed that whatever Javāhir Singh may stipulate, Mādhū Singh will stipulate, and that His Majesty will grant them the conditions they may require and receive them into his Royal favour. In the poor opinion of the

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writer this is the plan which ought to be adopted in the Royal interest. Desires that a person of the Royal line may be appointed, with ample powers, at the head of 1,000 men and a *farmān* issued to the Rohillas to unite and co-operate with him and subject that part of Javāhir Singh's territories, which is on this side of the Jumna and borders on the Rohilla possessions, entirely to the Royal jurisdiction. By this manœuvre not only will honour be reflected on His Majesty's sublime House, but a large territorial acquisition also will fall into the Royal hands. These representations which the writer offers to the sublime Throne are the pure dictates of loyalty, and loyalty alone could justify the presumption, though the writer is conscious that neither his thoughts nor deeds can imply anything but the most perfect zeal and the most profound submission. His constant wish amounts to this that His Majesty will condescend to employ the writer that by his alacrity and good service the Royal heart may be satisfied, the Royal affairs duly administered, and the splendour of the Throne receive an increase of lustre. By the auspices of the King of Kings the writer would be crowned with success in all his undertakings, and to whatever undertaking he shall be called, he will be solely guided by His Majesty's august will and pleasure. Will influence the hearts and conciliate the affections of the Rohilla *sardārs*, Javāhir Singh, Mādhū Singh, the Rajas of all parts and the Marhattas so entirely to submission and loyalty that they will emulate and contend with each other in the goodness of their services. Does not only promise this, but is confident of much more. The wide dominions of His Majesty's Royal ancestors will not only revert to him, but the magnificence and power of these days will eclipse even the annals of former ages. If the writer was himself in the enlightened Presence, he would open his thoughts more particularly. Whenever His Majesty thinks fit to call upon the writer, he will perform whatever he has represented. It is his loyalty which makes him bold enough to mention these particulars of his attachment and to entertain some hope that His Majesty will believe him to be true and faithful in every duty. What he aims at is to revive the dignity of the Royal House and to reunite His Majesty's hereditary dominions. Intends by this means to found his claim to His Majesty's sublime confidence and to the praises of posterity. This representation is the effect of an unbridled zeal and an irrestrainable impulse of loyalty. For the rest His Majesty will decide what is right; and whatever his august will signifies to the writer, will be proper and unanswerable.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 71, pp. 309-312. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 2. **836.** The King to the Vazīr. Has received his letter. Replies that he has never given any orders to Mūsavī Khān to assist Mādhū Singh. By the blessing of God, both Delhi and Akbarabad and all other dominions will be restored to His Majesty by the assistance of the English *sardārs* alone, and he relies on their loyalty and attachment alone for the effecting of all his sublime purposes. Does not in the least approve of the Vazīr's proposition to strengthen Mādhū Singh, for His fortunate and propitious Majesty without the counsel and knowledge of

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Mr. Verelst will enter on no operations whatever. If His Majesty had really such an idea in view, he would have made the Vazīr privy to it. Whoever has written in such a way to His Highness, the seal of power, has written untruths. Has the same opinion also of his other proposition, though His Majesty considers it as the effect of loyalty of His Highness. It is by no means expedient for His Majesty to set on foot an expedition in concert with the Rohilla *sardārs* without the knowledge of Mr. Verelst, no matter whatever acquisitions may accrue therefrom, since His Majesty esteems the allegiance and attachment of the English *sardārs* before all other considerations. Understands the Vazīr's offers of service and professions of loyalty, but His Majesty places no dependence on the services or professions of any one but the English *sardārs*. Nor does His Majesty judge it proper of the Vazīr, the seat of power, to represent these sentiments at this season to His Majesty's august comprehension, and it is displeasing to him that His Highness should represent them. In this age of delusion and deceit, His fortunate and propitious Majesty regards the attachment of the English *sardārs*, and the assistance and support of their victorious standards as the water of life to his soul. The prosperity of the English *sardārs* is his own prosperity; and for him to cast their labours to the wind and frustrate their good services is a thought unworthy of him and of their merit. The Marhattas and the Jāṭs are alike distrusted by him. Does not think it wise to admit them into his confidence. Desires that the Vazīr should also esteem the friendship of the English *sardārs* as the water of life and be careful of interfering in any measures unknown or un-communicated to them. These *sardārs* are firm and steadfast in the duties of allegiance and in the performance of engagements. Has made a vow to the Almighty that without the knowledge of the English *sardārs* he will not even taste water. There is now no immediate business in the Presence, nor has His Majesty as yet determined whether to call the Vazīr to his presence or not. When there are any affairs agitating him and when His Majesty thinks it necessary, he will call His Highness into his presence, but only by the consent and knowledge of his faithful servant Mr. Verelst.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 72, pp. 312-314. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 3. 837. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Labours with all his vigilance and alertness to complete the collections, and there now remains to be collected from the present month to the *Puniā* Rs. 35,06,935. Has now thrown into one account *nīmānīs* and customs and begun the collection. There is however one irremediable deficiency in the *parganahs* of Purnea and Dinajpur amounting to Rs. 59,000, and arising from losses and floods. Is persuaded that even the most severe and rigorous proceedings will avail nothing in those *parganahs*, and that both false pretences and real excuses will be pleaded to the last. Even after the deficiency is made up, there will have been collected a smaller sum than the one collected in the preceding year. But when customs and other duties are completely brought to account, the sum will grow larger.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 73, pp. 314,315. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

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Mar. 4. **838.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter and intimates his arrival at Agardip.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 74, p. 315. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Mar. 4. **839.** From the Vazīr. Has communicated divers particulars to Parsudh Rāy who will unfold them to the Governor in secrecy. Refers His Excellency to Colonel Smith for a full account of the intrigues in the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 75, p. 315. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 4. **840.** From the Vazīr. Hears that the Governor intends recalling the English forces from hence. As "our" friendship is seated in the heart and there is no separation in "our" interests, the writer will trouble him with his free sentiments in regard to this measure. Cannot think it right to recall the forces. Asks the Governor to consider the state of the Presence—a scene of anarchy, His Majesty surrounded by men of low cunning and dangerous views, inventing forgeries and spreading tales, a state which neither language can describe nor imagination conceive. Moreover both the Governor and the writer have their enemies who are perpetually intriguing and writing one thing or another to every quarter. Does not conceive it therefore right to withdraw the forces. Najaf Khān is daily transporting four or five hundred horse into and pillaging those districts under the writer's Government, which lie on the banks of the Ganges. There are not more than forty or fifty people stationed in a village. How is it possible that the collections should be secured? Does not move a step without the advice, concurrence and instruction of the Governor and the English *sardārs.* The Company can suffer no loss from the continuance of the forces. It will on the contrary be a manifest advantage to them. The Governor's saying that the forces should be withdrawn for the ease of the writer is pleasing to the latter, but as there is no distinction between the Company and the writer, and as their interests are common, he defrays the expense with cheerfulness. The intrigues in the Presence are now carried on in secrecy. If the forces are withdrawn, they will be carried on without a mask. The presence of the English forces will be more for the honour of the English *sardārs* and the writer, and by it the designs of the evil-minded will be checked. If the Governor really intends to recall the forces, it is hoped that he will acquaint the writer with his intentions beforehand. Cannot think it in the Governor's interest to recall the forces contrary to the writer's opinion. Desires His Excellency to direct Colonel Smith to act according to the writer's instructions in everything reasonable and expedient. Places the utmost reliance on the Governor, and as their interests are identical, it is hoped that His Excellency will make the writer's representations an object of his friendly attention.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 76, pp. 315-317. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 5. **841.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of four letters from the Governor, and requests that the strictest orders may be issued to the *dāks,* as he is apprehensive that several of his letters have

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been lost or detained on the way. *PS.*—Is making diligent inquiry about the people who convey military stores up country, and every precautionary measure has been taken to prevent that practice in future. *PS.*—Intimates that on his way to Allahabad, he met the bearers of the dress and titles for Saifu'd-Daulah. As they were obtained without the writer's knowledge, he took them back to the Presence with him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 77, p. 317. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 59, 60.*]

Mar. 5. **842.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has succeeded in dissuading the King from going to Alam Chand, not thinking it prudent for His Majesty to leave Allahabad at this juncture. *PS.*—Requests the Governor to procure 12 pairs of large mirrors for the furniture of His Majesty's new building at Phaphamau.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 78, pp. 317, 318. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 7. **843.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses copies of the Governor's reply to the commands of the Presence, and of a letter from the Governor to Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 79, p. 318. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 7. **844.** From the King. Replies to the Governor's letter of congratulations on the victory.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 80, p. 318. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 10. **845.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses a Royal *shuqqah* and requests that an answer may be speedily written thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 81, p. 318. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 10. **846.** From the King. Has received at this time a letter from his venerable and illustrious mother containing the substance of what has lately happened to Najību'd-Daulah. His Majesty's mind is much agitated and disturbed to find that Najību'd-Daulah has so openly declared himself to be beaten. Thinks it inadvisable to send for his illustrious mother and the rest of his august family and desert the capital. Supposing that Shahjahanabad and the adjacent provinces should fall into the hands of the Sikhs, with crores of revenue, it will cost infinite labour and exertion to reduce and circumscribe them hereafter. Has delayed his answer till he receives the instructions of the Governor, the strong arm of the Empire. Is determined to be directed in this affair by the labour and judgment of His Excellency. Desires to be informed without delay what measures ought to be pursued for the honour and interest of his invincible fortune. Encloses the original *shuqqah*. Desires that when the Governor has read and considered it, he may return it to His Majesty that according to His Excellency's advice, His Majesty may be guided in his answer to his illustrious mother.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 82, pp. 318, 319. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 10. **847.** The Queen-mother to the King. Najību'd-Daulah has sent for Rōzafzūn Khān and explained himself in this manner. "Represent

1768. with all deference and respect these my sentiments in the sublime Presence of the Bēgum. To this hour her servant has manifested unshaken loyalty to the House of Tīmūr. And his services, however poor or inconsiderable, have yet been zealous and sincere. Hitherto he has preserved the Royal domains, and what he has been able to give, he has given. But now Her Majesty must forgive her servant and not expect what he has no ability to perform. The Sikhs have prevailed and they have written to all the tribes in general to join them, pointing to his weakness and encouraging them to cast him out. Her Majesty will consider him now as one unable to provide for his own security here. If, therefore, it meets with her august approbation and the proposal is thought practicable, her servant is ready to escort the whole Royal family to the Presence. There is still time enough left for the execution of this purpose. Moreover on account of the engagements which subsist between Her Majesty and her servant, he will continue firm to her side while he has the power to do so; and when he has no power left, he will escort Her Majesty to the presence of her son. He is ready to perform these conditions and would on no account have it said that he failed in them and turned his back in the day of trial." Has replied to these representations to this effect that it is unbecoming of the Amīr of Amīrs to express such despondent sentiments, and that if he is determined to take such measures, he should first lay them before His Majesty and obtain credit with him. It is highly necessary for His Majesty to consider what Najību'd-Daulah wishes. He talks moreover of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, or of retiring into some obscure retreat. He says that he has now no more business in Hindustan, that he owes his miseries and distresses to the Royal cause and that he is now exhausted. Is ready to devote herself to His Majesty, but now that Najību'd-Daulah is reduced to such extremities by the infidels, and has given a plain answer, what will His Majesty do? And how will he dispose of her, his children, and the rest of the House of Tīmūr? What expedient has he conceived? Whatever His Majesty resolves, will be obeyed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 83, pp. 318-321. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 66,67.*]

Mar. 10. **848**. From the Vazīr. Has already given the Governor a full and particular account of things here and Parsudh Rāy has doubtless made the necessary representations to His Excellency. Hopes that His Excellency will bear in mind the union and affection subsisting between the writer and the English *sardārs*, and return him a clear and satisfactory answer. Will do nothing without the Governor's consent and concurrence, and prefer the dictates of His Excellency's advice and friendship to every other consideration. What words will he make use of to describe the excellent conduct and the wise management of the ministers in the enlightened Presence? Has written repeatedly on these points. Has by mere accident come across a letter addressed to the Sikh *sardārs* from the Presence. The Governor will see with his own eyes the style of it. Indeed had the importance of the writer's dignity been considered, his post of Vazīr, which he owes to the illustrious English *sardārs*, might have entitled him to some knowledge of so material

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an affair. But he has been kept in entire ignorance and in this *shuqqah* wherein his name is occasionally mentioned, His Majesty has not even bestowed the title of Vazīr upon him. As the writer is from his heart and soul, a friend of the English *sardārs*, there is no separation between "us." He was promoted by them to the *Vizārat*, and they have not only considered his interest as their own, but as inseparable from their own. From whence then do his reflections arise? Can there be anything more improper or more absurd than these proceedings of which this letter is one instance only? Desires that it may not be imputed to him hereafter. Cannot be accountable for what he does not know. Writes therefore once more and begs that the Governor after reading this *shuqqah* may return it to the writer. As he relies upon His Excellency for the successful disposition of all his affairs, and as he prizes nothing but His Excellency's good opinion, he has no desires to gratify or objects to solicit. Yet when the *munshīs* of the Court talk among themselves and boast that though the *Vizārat* was conferred upon the writer by the English *sardārs*, they have prevented him from assuming it, that it was meant as a name only, and that they have opposed and supplanted him, he cannot help thinking that these proceedings of the ministers and this opposition to the writer will reflect dishonour on the English *sardārs* as well as on the writer, united as "we" are. It is plain that when Lord Clive procured him the dignities, he intended that the writer should assume all the authority pertaining to them and that by the excellence of his services he should spread the English name and support the honour of the Throne. What he complains of is that he has never been allowed to exercise his authority. Does nothing without His Excellency's approbation. God forbid that it may be said that all this has happened from any deficiency in him. Is anxious to go into the Presence, but the Minister of the Presence has no inclination to see him there. Besides it is by no means proper for the writer to go without a direct order. He went twice before with these same views, but the Minister of the Presence so obstinately opposed him that he was obliged to give up the point and retire. Desires that if the Governor approves and thinks it important for the honour of the illustrious English *sardārs* and the writer, His Excellency may write in such terms that the writer may proceed to the Court and assert the actual and just privileges of the *Vizārat*, and his other offices. Desires also that Colonel Barker may be directed to call the writer to the Presence and to establish and assist him. Seeing that so firm an attachment and friendship subsists between the writer and the English *sardārs*, he has once more introduced the subject, lest insidious measures, which it may be difficult to combat, should in future come to light and involve the writer's name. Requests that the Governor may weigh these particulars in the scales of wisdom and act as he judges most conducive to the interest of the writer and to the welfare and reputation of the English *sardārs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 84, pp. 321-324. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 10. **849.** The King to Jēsā Singh, a Sikh *Sardār*. Has received his letter saying that His Majesty should advance in his fortunate

and propitious person to the capital and assuring His Majesty that the whole Empire will be again united and restored to him. Truly His Majesty is every moment revolving this measure in his sacred bosom, and is perpetually awaiting the opportunity when he may illuminate Shahjahanabad with his presence and purge the Empire of profanations. If the addressee and the whole body of the Sikh *sardārs* can form a binding confederacy and accompany His Majesty's fortunate stirrup, the Empire will be easily restored to order and obedience and the tyrants of the realm confounded. But His Majesty is astonished to observe that instead of a general union taking place, scarcely a day passes but a letter is brought to him from a particular *sardār* and new *'arzīs* come in from a thousand quarters. Commands him therefore to associate all the *sardārs* together and making it a general cause to form a strong and definite compact. The addressee should then send an *'arzī* under the seals of the whole body of *sardārs* by the hands of a *sardār* of eminence and character, chosen from amongst them, that His Majesty's sacred heart may confide in the addressee and signify his Royal assent to the latter's representations. In order that no other person may be privy or accessory to these proceedings, the addressee should send a person of confidence to the Presence, and His Majesty will advance his standards with a proper and well-ordered army. Will take the addressee along with his stirrup and enter on the affairs of his Government. Rām Sahāy has not yet arrived in the Presence, nor is Kiram Parkāsh near His Majesty. Kiram Parkāsh is with Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 85, pp. 324,325. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 10. **850.** From the Vazīr. Congratulates the Governor on the victory in the Deccan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 86, p. 325. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 10. **851.** To the Vazīr. Has directed Mr. Rumbold, Chief of the Patna factory, to send a trusty person to his Court the better to detect the imposters trading under the name of the English *gumāshtahs*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 26, p. 49.*]

Mar. 10. **852.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Informs him of the satisfaction he has given Mr. Rumbold through his diligence and dexterity.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 27, p. 45.*]

Mar. 12. **853.** From Raja Javāhir Singh. The harmony which the writer has endeavoured to cultivate in his whole conduct with the southern *sardārs* must be well known to the Governor. The English *sardārs* are without an equal in the world of friendship and have distinguished themselves throughout Hindustan for an attachment to Shujā'u'd-Daulah, which has at no time been surpassed by that shown by brothers towards brothers, by fathers towards children or by children towards fathers. Covets therefore the amity of the English *sardārs* and particularly of the Governor, with an impatience not to be suppressed. It was with this object that the writer had deputed the noble in

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rank Don Pedro De Silva and the venerable Padre Windel to the Governor and the English *sardārs*, and commissioned them to proceed to Calcutta with all expedition to effect a solid union between "us" and to accomplish thereby divers matters of importance to "our" united interests. But this his project has been frustrated by the sudden rise of disturbances which could not be foreseen at that time. The aforesaid deputies have returned from Akbarabad hither.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 87, pp. 325,326. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 72.*]

Mar. 13. **854.** From Don Pedro De Silva. Intimates that he had received instructions from Javāhir Singh and was actually on his way when unforeseen disturbances broke out and obliged him to return.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 88,* * *p. 326. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 44.*]

Mar. 13. **855.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. From a letter written by Raja Shitāb Rāy to his *vakīl*, it appears that the affairs of *sarkār* Saran have been thrown into utter confusion by the *Zamīndār* of Halsipur and other places, where sedition is universal; and that it will be impossible to quell the insurgents and restore tranquillity unless a strong force is appointed for that purpose. The disobedience of one villain is by itself sufficient to disorder the collections, and produces the same spirit among others in course of time. Encloses the original letter for the Governor's inspection. It is absolutely necessary to appoint a strong force for the suppression of these disorders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 89, pp. 326,327. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Mar. 13. **856.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to his *vakīl*. Has already informed him of the confusion in *sarkār* Saran. It is to be feared that 9 *lākhs* of revenue will be lost owing to the resistance of the fort of Tuppah-Newan and the insurrection of the *Zamīndār* of Halsipur and other places. Does not doubt that the addressee has explained everything at length to His Excellency the Nawab. Is obliged to write again on this subject. It is now one month and a half that the fort of Tuppah-Newan has been fruitlessly besieged by Captain Warren with a company of sepoys, a body of Hindustani horse and all necessary stores. The fort still holds out, and the *zamīndārs* have risen to the height of rebellion and insolence, interpreting this ill-success to their own wishes and flattering themselves with notions of superiority. They have thus entirely ruined a country yielding 9 *lākhs* and destroyed all sources of revenue in Saran. The writer took occasion to mention also in a former letter the symptoms of revolt in Fatḥ Shah, the *Zamīndār* of Halsipur. The situation of things now is this. Five and twenty days ago, Fatḥ Shah with a numerous body of Naggys [Nāgās ?] and Hindustan people advanced close to the fort of Halsipur. Faqru'llah and Darp Narāyan, *Zamīndārs*, were at that time stationed within the fort. For the space of 11 days an almost incessant fight was maintained on both

* A marginal note in the volume of translations says "Here ends the country correspondence sent to England *per* 'Admiral Pocock.'"

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sides. A pair of *harkārahs* have now arrived with advices that Fatḥ Shah on the 10th *Shavvāl* possessed himself of the fort by a vigorous assault and that the two *zamīndārs* consulted their safety by flight. "Last night" they arrived with Afẓal Khān and Dēbī Singh, with the utmost consternation. Though the writer has already represented with the greatest earnestness the necessity of appointing a strong force for the preservation of order and the punishment of the turbulent, he was obliged to send Afẓal Khān and Dēbī Singh with what people they had to Halsipur. These accounts arrived before they could reach the fort. The whole *parganah* of Saran has by this disaster been totally disabled and the collections have been ruined; and it will require a long time to recover itself. Until these two things are brought about, the surrender of Tuppah-Newan and the ejectment of Fatḥ Shah, nothing can be done. Desires the addressee to explain all these matters to the Nawab and to set forth that it will be impossible to settle these disturbances without the appointment of a strong force. When the writer formerly represented the case to Colonel Smith, he told the writer that there were no sepoys at Bankipur, but that if the occasion was pressing or important, he would detach 200 Europeans under the command of a major. As there was reason to apprehend the plunder and desolation of the country and ryots from the appointment of Europeans to that service, the writer did not approve of the proposal. Has now no other choice, and "to-morrow" he will make a second representation to the Colonel to the effect that there is now an absolute need to call in the Europeans and that the business is serious and imminent. If the Colonel detaches the Europeans under the command of a major, the country will be settled; otherwise the writer will communicate the result of his application.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 90, pp. 327-329. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Mar. 13. **857.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has paid Rs. 60,000 to Colonel Barker on account of the pay of the troops, and encloses a copy of the Colonel's receipt.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 91, p. 329. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 13. **858.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a copy of Mr. Chevalier's reply to the *parvānah* of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. As to the *banksāl* which Mr. Chevalier is erecting in the *parganah* of Jalamuta, he makes evident pretences to evade the prohibition. Requests the Governor to signify in this case his pleasure, which shall be obeyed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 92, p. 330. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Mar. 13. **859.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses copies of the treaty to be concluded between the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and Raja Jānūjī, and of the letters written by the Nawab and himself to the Raja.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 93, p. 330. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

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Mar. 13. **860.** From Muhammad 'Alī Khān. Intimates that private boats belonging to the merchants have been made use of to form a bridge for the passage of the troops over the *nālā* of Nayasarai. Requests orders for the release of them.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 94, p. 330. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Mar. 18. **861.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has written several letters to the Governor without [receiving any reply]. Must impute His Excellency's silence to the hostility of Narāyan Deo, for the writer has too high a conception of the Governor's friendship and attachment to impute his silence to neglect. Has determined, however, to transmit to the Governor a duplicate of a letter which he wrote on the 10th *Rajab*. Mr. Bourchier will inform His Excellency particularly of the defeat and overthrow of the Nizām and Haidar *Nāik*. Now that the Nizām has again turned his thoughts to peace and his minister Ruknu'd-Daulah is on his way to Madras, and the Governor and Council are also inclined to an accommodation, the writer too has acquiesced in their sentiments as a sincere friend and well-wisher of the English Company. Yet he cannot place entire confidence in the Nizām. Mentions this by way of information. Is now awaiting the accomplishment of the friendly professions the Governor made to him regarding the affair of Gopamau. Though the thing is in itself of trifling consequence to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and the writer has no selfish motives, he is, however, concerned that he should repeatedly trouble the Governor on the subject. Entreats His Excellency to obtain for him the grant of this *parganah* from the Vazīr either for a pecuniary consideration or by means of a *sanad*. Afterwards a *farmān* may be procured from the sublime Presence. Encloses a draft of the *sanad*, which he has caused to be drawn up for the Governor's perusal. Has already written to His Excellency concerning Mr. Kier's house and refers His Excellency to the enclosed letter for his sentiments on the subject. Is impatient to receive a reply.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 95, pp. 330,331. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 65.*]

Mar. 18. **862.** From the Nawab of Arcot. God is witness that the arrival of the Governor's friendly and long expected letter which found the writer labouring under fatigues of mind and body, restored him to new life and vigour. May the God of truth long preserve the Governor, a pattern to friends for constancy. In the infancy of the English name and in the days of their weakness when the French were masters of Madras and Fort St. David was invested, the writer laboured from his heart and soul for the relief thereof until succour came from England. Has sworn himself the ally of the English. They are to him in the place of guardians and protectors; and with no other people has he held communion or connection. Will share in their adversity and experience every fortune with them. Formerly his attachment to the English cause drew upon him the enmity of the French, and his father drank the cup of the faithful at their hands. The country of the Carnatic was laid waste and desolate by the various miseries of war for twenty years. After the issuing of the

high *farmān* from the Throne and the *sanads* of Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the writer's whole attention was applied to the welfare and ease of the country. By his labours he revived the industry of the poor and made agriculture flourish. The whole province under his Government at length assumed an aspect of ease and plenty unknown in former ages. The Carnatic which formerly drew its supplies of corn and rice from Bengal and the neighbouring countries, yielded sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants and found all those resources in herself for which she had usually depended on others. But the present wars have changed the scene. Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Ḥaidar *Nāik* have left no cruelties unexercised; no age, no sex, no condition could move their pity, and ages will not be able to wear away the traces of their ravages. Since the enemy's horse were audacious enough to plunder within sight of Madras, the miseries of the country are obviously great. Moreover the writer has wasted enormous treasures in the war. In the midst of these distresses, he relies solely on the English friendship or he will sink under them. From the first day that peace with the Niẓām was proposed, the writer placed no confidence in him, for the writer knows the perfidy of the man, and delivered his sentiments of the Niẓām to several friends. Now he has been tried and the truth of the writer's words confirmed by the Niẓām's actions. Has nothing but the good of his allies, the English, at heart, and is not actuated in this matter as others too frequently are by interest or ambition. Has high expectations of the Governor, the seat of power. Requests that the same attention, which His Excellency has already shown, may be continued, and that not the smallest part of it may be relaxed until "our" future security is provided for, and every thorn, which may disquiet "us" hereafter, is extracted. Is convinced that the Governor will not abate his zeal and solicitude while any point remains undecided. The case in short is this. While Niẓām 'Alī and Ḥaidar *Nāik* are strong, the tranquillity of the Carnatic and the Company's *sarkārs* must always be precarious. Besides, the writer knows that they will leave no art or policy untried to lure the Marhattas into Bengal, in the same manner as the father of Niẓām 'Alī actually did some time ago. If the Governor, the seat of power, provides against these designs, Niẓām 'Alī and Ḥaidar *Nāik* will never be able to attempt an invasion of Hindustan, much less of Bengal, which is farther off from their reach. But while the cause of evil remains, the evil or the danger of evil will remain too, and the Niẓām and Ḥaidar *Nāik* are both professed friends of the French, so that in case of a rupture with that nation, they will arm themselves at once on their behalf. *PS.*—Has not yet been informed whether Mr. Kier's house is within or without the fort. Cannot, therefore, come to a determination about it till he is made acquainted with that particular circumstance. *PS.*—Recommends the affair of Gopamau in the strongest manner to the Governor's earliest attention.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 96, pp. 331-334. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 65, 66.*]

Mar. 22. **863.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Gangā Rām Mittar and Sundar Bisvās, *gumāshtahs* of Arjan Dās and Gunī Rām Biās, *dallāls* of the

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French Company, who were apprehended for assaulting and plundering Mr. Alexander's *gumāshtah*, have been strictly examined; and the arbitrator, who was sent to the spot, has reported as follows. Gangā Rām and Sundar did actually send peons, *barqandāzes* etc. to plunder the factory of the aforesaid *gumāshtah* and did bring him in person by open violence to Cossimbazar. But the *gumāshtah* has produced a demand for damages to the amount of 9,800 and odd rupees which sum he avers was plundered by the French *gumāshtahs'* people, and of Rs. 2,100 more for the expenses incurred on account of attendance. The witnesses have only attested to some house furniture, a sword, a shield etc. and not to the sum demanded; and the French *vakīl* absolutely objects to the amount of charges which the other party insists upon. Has therefore appointed fresh people to see to the payment of these sums, but as Gangā Rām and Sundar Bisvās are in confinement, they are not able to answer the demand. Arjan Dās and Gunī Rām Biās, the *dallāls*, are men of substance, but their house is in Cossimbazar and the Chief of Cossimbazar has taken care to get them within the protection of his factory. If a person is sent thither, the Chief will not give them up. The French *vakīl* declares positively that the sum demanded was not plundered by the French *gumāshtahs'* people, that Mr. Alexander's *gumāshtah* should be told to prove it if he insists upon it, and that then he may legally have it recovered. The writer thought it necessary to give the Governor a particular account of these differences that His Excellency may signify what is necessary to Mr. Alexander and to the writer for the decision of the affair.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 97, pp. 334,335. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Mar. 22. **864.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is always devoted to the Governor's high will and pleasure. Khwājah Melcomb, who was in Benares, has been apprehended agreeably to the Governor's commands. People have already been sent to seize Mons. Canonje in Mirzapur. Khwājah Melcomb declares that Khwājah Gregory has gone to Patna. Has sent proper people in quest of Shankar Charan who is in the district of Ghazipur. Will immediately circulate the *parvānahs* in accordance with the Governor's commands throughout all his dependencies. Will represent the particulars hereafter. *PS.*—It was signified that Mons. Canonje was resident at Mirzapur for the sale of French merchandise, and carried on trade there; and that the writer permitted goods to pass without duties, and French *gumāshtahs* to reside without authority. The truth is this. The writer detained four French boats for the space of two months, but on the arrival of a *dastak* from the Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah forbidding any interruption to be offered them, he suffered the boats to proceed. Will execute the Governor's orders now.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 98, p. 336. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

Mar. 22. **865.** From the Nawab of Arcot. The same as his previous letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 99, p. 336. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 66.*]

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Mar. 27. **866.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to assist Mr. Graham's people in recovering a debt due to the late Mr. Shewen from Fatḥ Muḥammad.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 28, p. 41.*]

Mar. 27. **867.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires that the articles of treaty between Jānūjī and the Nawab [Saifu'd-Daulah] may be sent off with all expedition.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 29, p. 41.*]

Mar. 27. **868.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Refers to Raja Shitāb Rāy's letter to his *vakīl* at Murshidabad concerning the miserable state of the *sarkār* Saran and the disturbances there.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 30, p. 41.*]

Mar. 27. **869.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Reprimands him for the different accounts he has given of the state of affairs. While he has represented to the writer that everything is in good order, he has written to his *vakīl* at Murshidabad that the *zamīndārs* are in open rebellion.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 31, p. 45.*]

Mar. 27. **870.** To Raja Javāhir Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and desires to hear constantly from him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 32, p. 37.*]

Mar. 27. **871.** To Don Pedro De Silva. Requests to hear frequently from him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 33, p. 35.*]

Mar. 27. **872.** To the King. Intimates that peace has been concluded with Niẓām 'Alī Khān and that Ḥaidar *Nāik* is sorely distressed. Sends a *nazr* on the occasion.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 34, pp. 37,38.*]

Mar. 27. **873.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Intimates that peace has been concluded in the Deccan. Requests his acceptance of a *nazr* on the occasion.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 35, p. 40.*]

Mar. 27. **874.** To the Vazīr. Indicates his opinion with respect to the continuance of Munīru'd-Daulah in the Naibship to the *Vizārat*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 36, p. 49.*]

Mar. 27. **875.** To the Vazīr. Intimates that Mr. Bolts has procured copies of the letters which passed between His Excellency and the writer. Requests his exertions to apprehend and punish the traitors who have disclosed the secret correspondence with which they were entrusted.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 37, p. 49.*]

Mar. 27. **876.** To the King. Mentions the ill conduct of Munīru'd-Daulah and the feelings of jealousy he entertains towards the Vazīr.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 38, p. 58.*]

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Mar. 27. 877. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Demonstrates the folly of his past conduct and mentions the results that will follow if he maintains the same attitude [towards the Vazīr].

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 39, p. 40.*]

Mar. 27. 878. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Sends some looking-glasses and a collection of china curiosities for presentation to the King in consequence of the peace [in the Deccan].

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 40, p. 40.*]

Mar. 27. 879. To Raja Balvant Singh. Explains the necessity of his paying due regard and obedience to the Nawab [Vazīr]. Refers to the detention of some boats laden with military stores, though they had English *dastaks*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 41, p. 34.*]

Mar. 29. 880. From the King. Munīru'd-Daulah has submitted the Governor's letter to His Majesty's sublime inspection, and solicited leave to repair to the presence of Shujā'u'd-Daulah. All particulars contained in the Governor's letter have been manifested from the beginning to the end to His Majesty's exalted congnizance. From the time that Munīru'd-Daulah has returned to the Presence, he has not uttered a syllable either in His Majesty's sacred Presence or to any of the English *sardārs* near the Royal stirrup about his exclusive appointment to the administration of the illustrious Household either by the Governor, the seat of nobility and power, or by the gentlemen of the Council jointly. Whoever has given the Governor such information, has spoken a falsehood, since Munīru'd-Daulah has for these twelve years past administered the affairs of the Royal Household alone agreeably to His Majesty's high will and pleasure. On reading a copy of the Governor's letter to the Vazīr, His Majesty immediately concluded that it was dictated by Munīru'd-Daulah, for if this letter had not been clandestinely obtained, the Governor, the seat of power, would surely have represented things directly to His Majesty himself instead of writing to his servant. His Majesty was accordingly much offended with Munīru'd-Daulah on the arrival of this letter for his presumption, as His fortunate and propitious Majesty has the sole sovereign power, and the disposal of all and everything is dependent on his will. Whomsoever His Majesty thinks fit, he will nominate to the management of his Royal affairs, and whomsoever he disapproves, he will reject or displace. When His Majesty had read the aforesaid letter, he summoned Colonel Barker to his Presence and signified to him his mandates on divers matters face to face, that he might write them in English for the information of the Governor, the seat of power, and obtain an expeditious answer thereto. His Excellency will learn the purport of the Royal will from Colonel Barker's letter and, it is hoped, will send an expeditious answer, for His Majesty is impatiently awaiting it. It is also to be hoped that the Governor will consult the ease and approbation of His Majesty's illustrious heart and not be obsequious to the devices and insinuations of any of His Majesty's servants. It is

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impossible that His fortunate and propitious Majesty should ever knowingly or intentionally throw himself on the mercy of another. Considers the Governor, the seat of power, and the English *sardārs* as the sole administrators of his Government, and the high and potent King of England as his eldest brother, in whose will and satisfaction the writer's will and satisfation are wrapped. It is superfluous for His Majesty to explain his mandates further. The Governor is unparalleled in this age for wisdom and loyalty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 100, pp. 337,338. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 29. **881.** From the King. It is nearly five months that the tribute of his august *Sarkār* has been withheld. There has been much difficulty in the defrayal of the immediate expenses of the Royal Household owing to this tardiness in the remittances. Desires that peremptory orders may be issued to the people at Murshidabad to remit the Royal tribute regularly by monthly payments that the daily expenses of the Royal Household may be defrayed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 101, pp. 338,339. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Mar. 29. **882.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 102, p. 339. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Mar. 29. **883.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 103, p. 339. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Mar. 29. **884.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 104, p. 339. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Mar. 29. **885.** From Munnī Bēgam. Offers compliments and desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 105, p. 339. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

Mar. 29. **886.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter. While the writer lives, he will act up to the pleasure of the English *sardārs* and interfere in nothing without their knowledge. The dignity of the *Vizārat* was conferred upon him at the particular instance of the English *sardārs* and the Nawab Ṣābit Jang [Lord Clive]. Notwithstanding the trust reposed in the writer by them, he is not informed of one single transaction of the Royal Presence, but remains excluded from everything. Writes therefore plainly that if anything having mischievous consequences comes to light, it is hoped, that the Governor will not hereafter ask him how it came to pass. As to what the Governor says, namely, that if the King approves of His Excellency's representations, it is well; if not, His Excellency can do no more, it is absolutely true. Demurs, therefore, to going to the Presence, however solicitous he may be to be there. States that His Majesty's conversation is in the highest degree absurd, and he possesses no principles which may raise the grandeur of the Throne. On the contrary they all tend to the subversion of it. Is however ready to do

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everything becoming, and has always manifested the highest respect for and loyalty to His Majesty. The writer made two attempts to dissuade His Majesty from principles essentially wrong, but as His Majesty was not favourably disposed towards him these attempts produced no effect. If he again goes into the Presence, and undergoes the same mortification, it will be a disgrace to the writer and the English *sardārs*. Nor is it well to be absent. Is convinced that the Governor has written to His Majesty in such terms as were thought to be in the writer's interest. If His Excellency is of opinion that the writer should go into the Presence, it is desired that Colonel Barker may be directed to represent the writer's sentiments to His Majesty and afterwards to conduct him to the Court. A proper adjustment of this affair will have at least one good effect. It will secure the honour of the English *sardārs* as well as the rights of the writer. Has often written and now he repeats that besides the English *sardārs* whose alliance is sufficient for the writer's aims and expectations, there is no other quarter from whence he has anything to hope for or to fear. He would not have been so eager for the effecting of this point, did he not know that the English *sardārs* were the real and acknowleged authors of the affair. All the world knows that they are so. If his rights are not restored to him, it is for consideration how much it will affect the English name. There are no emoluments attached to the *Vizārat*, and it is plain therefore that he is influenced to solicit it merely for the sake of the English *sardārs* and his own reputation.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 106, pp. 339-341. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 30. 887. From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter together with a copy of His Excellency's letter to Munīru'd-Daulah. Cannot describe how much the writer is delighted with the Governor's affectionate and generous conduct. Expects even greater things than these from His Excellency's friendship. The writer's heart is easy and perfectly satisfied therewith. Has already written on the state of everything to His Excellency. Before he received His Excellency's letter, he made use of his own judgment and did what he thought best for the advancement of the affair. Muḥammad Elich Khān was accordingly sent to the Court with orders to obtain an audience with His Majesty through Colonel Barker. The Khān has now returned after having performed his mission. Encloses a copy of a letter brought by Muḥammad Elich Khān from Munīru'd-Daulah. The sum of the writer's thoughts is this. The friendship, the good name, and the dictates of the English *sardārs* have the greatest weight and influence with him, and he is perpetually and solicitously employed in promoting these several ends. It is plain that all this eagerness and importunity which he betrays in the affair of the *Vizārat* can be from no interested motive, there being no emoluments therein. His regard for the English name is all that directs his conduct. Has one material point more to mention, which it is requested may be plainly answered. Is he to leave the *Niābat* of the *Vizārat* and the seals to Munīru'd-Daulah in the present form, or is he to hold them himself in his own way? If the seals are to remain with Munīru'd-Daulah, the writer

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will never know how affairs are administered [in the Presence]. Supposing any secret negotiation or matter of state is planned and set on foot by His Majesty, but is open to objection, and supposing the Governor holds the writer responsible therefor on the ground that his seal has been used on the occasion, what answer will he make? Requests that the Governor may give this subject mature consideration and return for the writer's guidance an answer which he may keep by him as a *sanad*. For the rest it is certain that Munīru'd-Daulah will visit the writer in consequence of the Governor's instructions. On his arrival, if everything is defined and settled according to the writer's wish, that is, according to the views and wishes of the English *sardārs*, he will consent to go into the Presence. But if everything is not determined in the manner the writer wishes and for the credit of the English *sardārs*, he will not consent to go. Is endeavouring purely to execute the Governor's will, and has always cultivated the approbation of the English *sardārs*. Has nothing else in view. If he finds that Munīru'd-Daulah is ready to act agreeably to the spirit of the Governor's letter, he will certainly repair into the Presence. But if Munīru'd-Daulah does not act up faithfully to the Governor's orders and if the writer discovers any symptoms of uncordiality in him, the writer will first give him proofs of his cordiality, and then dismiss him. After that whatever seems to the Governor best and most conducive to the honour of the English *sardārs* and the writer, shall be strictly obeyed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 107, pp. 341-343. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 30. **888.** Munīru'd-Daulah to the Vazīr. Expresses great concern at the Vazīr's displeasure, and assures him that if the writer has offended him, it was unknowingly, as he is conscious of having shown the greatest deference to the Vazīr and to the good opinion of the English *sardārs* throughout his conduct. Will shortly demonstrate the strength of his attachment in person.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 108, p. 343. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 30. **889.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses duplicates of the King's *shuqqahs* to the Company, Lord Clive and General Carnac. *PS.*—Immediately on the arrival of the Governor's ennobling letters, the writer presented them to His Majesty and desired permission to set out. His Majesty had no sooner read them, than he thrust the letter to the Vazīr with the copy, into his pocket and delivered the others to the writer. On reading the copy of the Vazīr's letter, His Majesty grew instantly incensed with the writer and conceived that it was he who had been active in procuring it from the Governor. The next day he ordered Colonel Barker to attend his Presence, and to all appearance signified to him divers commands during the conference. The writer thought it proper to advise the Governor thereof. His Majesty is particularly severe on the writer and expresses himself with the warmest displeasure. Implores the Governor, for God's sake, to look to the writer's condition and not to suffer his case to grow

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desperate. The Vazīr was formerly offended with the writer and now his displeasure has become more violent than ever.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 109, pp. 343,344. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 60.*]

Mar. 30. **890.** The Vazīr to the King.* Makes the usual professions of loyalty and expresses an earnest desire to manifest the truth thereof by the excellence of his services.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 110, p. 344. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 75.*]

Mar. 30. **891.** The Vazīr to Munīru'd-Daulah.* Has received his *'arẓī* after a long time, and understood the contents. Elich Khān has informed the writer of his friendship and attachment, saying that the addressee continues attentive to the writer's interests as formerly, and preserves the same invariable adherence to the writer's orders, notwithstanding the alienation of the writer's heart. It is true that this is what he expects from the addressee, but the latter is no stranger to the fact that the writer's temper differs from that of the men of the present age, and that he expects friendship where he forms one. Tells him to be the arbitrator of the case himself, and judge whether the writer has occasion to be offended or not. Assures him that provided he maintains that perfect and sincere attachment he speaks of, by the blessing of God, there will be no alteration in the writer. Has received his *nazr* of gold mohurs. Has nothing to do with external forms. The writer's friendship is internal. The addressee says that he will do nothing without his approbation. This is what he wants of the addressee. Elich Khān says that the latter is desirous of coming hither. The writer's house is his. Tells him to come whenever he pleases without hesitation.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 111, p. 344. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 75,76.*]

Apr. 1. **892.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh [Chief of Orissa]. His master, the lord of his happiness, is from the bottom of his heart desirous of strengthening the foundations of mutual friendship; and all his actions have a tendency thereto. As there has been an intermission in the acts of friendship on the Governor's part, he has called the writer from a remote country to take possession of the Government of Orissa, considering the share the writer has had in many transactions with the English gentlemen in Hindustan. By the blessing of God, the amity of both sides will revive daily and increase from the zealous endeavours of the writer. A body of 50,000 horse will be attached to the English cause, provided that the Governor maintains a sincere harmony and discharges the *chauth* according to the original agreement, as long as the province of Bengal continues under His Excellency's influence and power. Mr. Alleyn has represented all particulars. Has the greatest confidence in the Governor, who, it is hoped, will write a satisfactory answer. When Udēpūrī Mahant arrives here, the writer will give him a full account of divers matters, which the lord of his happiness verbally committed to his charge; and

* These letters were delivered by Colonel Barker.

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the Governor will be informed thereof through the Mahant. If the Governor dismisses Udēpūrī for this purpose, he will return in fifteen days.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 112, p. 345. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Apr. 1. **893.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has been honoured with the Governor's letter, odoriferous as ambergris, and comprehended the contents thereof. His Excellency observes that the sacred bosom of His Majesty is subjected to the influence of pretenders and impelled to objects unworthy of his throne and dignity. Replies that there may be men of deluded and rotten principles in the Court, but His Majesty, the shadow of divinity, adheres to one true and invariable principle. He never gives his consent to even the most minute affairs without the concurrence and advice of the Governor, the amplifyer of greatness, to say nothing of affairs of the greatest moment. The Governor is further pleased to signify that the writer is the author of the statement that he has been nominated to the sole management of the Royal Household by him and the gentlemen of Council. Replies that it is now twelve years that the writer has been with His Majesty; and that during all this time he has served the Throne with unexceptionable integrity. Has served also the English *sardārs* without the least objection being laid against his conduct on any suspicion of deception. Colonel Smith, Colonel Barker, and divers other *sardārs* were in the Presence. Asks the Governor to examine them all, and inquire of His Majesty and those in whose company the writer made use of the expression imputed to him; for this is the procedure which is followed by any one experienced in the world and conversant with mankind. If the Governor proves it, the writer then deserves his displeasure. But he is astonished and confused that His Excellency should have written in such terms and imputed such crimes to him on the mere representation of any one, and without the shadow of proof. While he preserves the breath of life, he is the advocate of His Excellency's honour and a firm adherent to his interests and good name. Considers himself as loyal to the Throne and faithful to the English Company. Is the sole administrator of the august House and no one else has authority therein. *PS.*—From the time that the writer left Calcutta and returned to the Royal Court, he has acted with the warmest zeal and the most devoted loyalty towards His Majesty and according to the Governor's instructions. Has not omitted in his letters what his wishes for the welfare of the Company required him to represent. Doubtless Colonel Smith, Colonel Barker, and Colonel Harper have written to the Governor about the state of affairs here; and in future too, it will be apparent to His Excellency. It is not material for the writer to say more. His Excellency is, by the blessing of God, the first of his age in wisdom and politics. He should do what seems expedient to his illustrious heart. Assures His Excellency that he will continue zealous in the Company's service while he lives. *PS.*—The Governor desires the writer to repair immediately to the Nawab Vazīr and conduct him into the Imperial Presence. States that before His Excellency's high commands were known to him, he had

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intentions of visiting the Vazīr, but could not obtain leave from His Majesty whose orders were that he should repair thither in company with Colonel Barker. Divers *shuqqahs* have been accordingly issued to this purport to the Nawab Vazīr.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 113, pp. 345,346 and 349. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 60,61.*]

[*Apr. 1.*] **894.** From the Vazīr.* ... ... It is most certain that the pains the Governor has taken to serve the writer and the steadiness with which His Excellency attends to his affairs are owing to His Excellency's goodness and regard. His Excellency has repeatedly declared that till the affair of the *Vizārat* is settled, he will never cease to insist on the point. May the Most High preserve him in safety. Is now satisfied in all respects, since by the blessing of God these are the thoughts of His Excellency. The matter will be settled in the twinkling of an eye. There is no need of writing or reminding any more. His Excellency is now bound by his promises; and according to what he has written and said, he is acting. Has still higher expectations than these from him. As to the mistakes in the translations, nothing can be more just or true than what the Governor has written. The ability and integrity of the gentlemen His Excellency employs on that work are what he represents them to be. No one can suppose any omissions to proceed from them. Can account for the mistakes in no other way than that his own *munshīs* were careless, for such a surmise never entered his imagination. He might have written something to Parsudh Rāy telling him to be more careful; but nothing could ever lead to a supposition that the translations were wrong or ill-rendered. Begs that His Excellency may give this matter no more thought and form no other supposition thereon. Has the highest opinion of the gentlemen employed in the work of translation and considers them as his friends. Has already written a full and particular letter about Mr. Bolts and Mīr Māshā-Allah. Repeats the same circumstances anew to Raja Parsudh Rāy from whom the Governor will learn everything. Has written what his heart has dictated without omitting or disguising anything or deviating so much as the breadth of a hair from the truth. Has agreeably to the Governor's desire, returned all those letters of his, which related to the subject. Mir Māshā-Allah has given an obligation under his own hand. If he violates it, the writer will immediately bring him to the punishment mentioned therein. It is evident that Munīru'd-Daulah has not yet returned to the right path and that in spite of all the letters and friendly efforts of His Excellency, he has never thought of it seriously but spins out time in daily procrastinations and supports his intriguing character with the strongest obstinacy of spirit. Is at any rate easy in his mind, seeing that the Governor's friendship supports him. Is sure that His Excellency will bring about what is best for the writer. Has no thought but for the friendship and satisfaction of His Excellency. That is a higher consideration than anything else.

* This is an incomplete letter.

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Asks the Governor to judge in this matter himself. His Majesty is disgusted with the writer, because Munīru'd-Daulah has prompted him to be so and alienated him from the writer. The fact of His Majesty's rejecting him, is, in short, purely owing to the insinuations of Munīru'd-Daulah. The sum of what the writer says is that the Governor should be convinced from plain and undeniable facts of Munīru'd-Daulah's being the original cause of all these arts and calumnies; and that His Excellency's friendship is singly sufficient for the writer. It is true that he spoke to Colonel Barker about nominating his son Āṣafu'd-Daulah to the Naibship of the *Vizārat*, but did not mean that he should be advanced to that dignity immediately. He only meant that his son should be present with him in the Royal Court and initiate himself into the transactions there; and that in case of any great or serious event which requires the writer's attendance in person, he might repair to Calcutta from the Presence and leave his son in charge of the *Niābat*. There has arisen this difference in the declaration of the writer and the manner of Colonel Barker's representing it, which has misled the Governor. In reality the writer never made such a proposal. He talked of delegating the Naibship to his son only in cases of necessity and of anything happening fortuitously ... ...

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 113A, pp. 347,348.*]

Apr. 1. **895.** From Tāj-i-Khudādād, *Zamīndār* of Shahbazpur. Kishn Rām, the writer's *nāib*, has, with the most fraudulent intentions, bestowed large parcels of land in this *parganah* on his relations and adherents, and does not listen to his inhibitions. Besides, he has sold four houses in Jahangirnagar and possessed himself of the money. He has also driven the ryots from their homes, borrowed large sums on bonds forged in the writer's name and accepted the *'uhdahdārī* of the *parganah* Idylepur which is situated in another *zamīndārī*, without his consent or knowledge. These are the writer's reasons for displacing this Kishn Rām in favour of Rām Sundar. But Kishn Rām by associating the *mutaṣaddīs* with him, opposes the admission of the other. Accordingly the Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has issued a *parvānah* to Mahā Singh, and it is requested that the Governor will also direct Mr. Sykes to send a *parvānah* by the hands of a *sōnṭābardār* for establishing Rām Sundar in his offices, securing Khwājah Bārbak, exacting the amount due from Kishn Rām, and for providing in every other respect for Rām Sundar's safety so as to prevent the writer's suffering any losses or being exposed to any interruptions in his management of the *parganah* Idylepur. Kishn Rām must be dispossessed of all authority and concern therein, if the writer is to conduct the business of the *Sarkār* with the necessary spirit and regularity. What was becoming has been represented. May the Almighty illumine the Governor's sun of power and honour with increased refulgence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 114, p. 350. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 82.*]

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Apr. 1. **896.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of 51 pieces of cloth being part of the provision to be made for His Majesty, and encloses a Royal *shuqqah* to the same purport.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 115, pp. 350,351. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

Apr. 1. **897.** From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Will, as ordered by the Governor, accommodate G͟hulām Ḥusain K͟hān with all necessaries to expedite his journey.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 116, p. 351. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Apr. 2. **898.** From Muḥammad 'Alī K͟hān. Formerly *chaukīs* were constantly stationed at Kelabari, Komercah, Jahangarh, and Anjerah by the several *zamīndārs*, and the travellers and passengers, who passed that way, were protected thereby. Now these *chaukīs* have been withdrawn, and the passengers are robbed, despoiled, and murdered by the thieves and villains of the adjacent country. As these places are outside the writer's jurisdiction, it is requested that orders may be issued to the *zamīndārs* to replace the *chaukīs* in order that people may pass and repass in safety.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 117, p. 351. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Apr. 3. **899.** From the Vazīr. Has received his letter through Captain Harper and is much rejoiced thereby. It is plain that the writer's friendship with the English *sardārs* and particularly with the Governor is firm, and does not need the common phrases of the world to embellish it. His Excellency has shown himself so profuse of favours towards the writer that he cannot find any expressions equal to his sense of appreciation thereof. Can only wish that the Almighty may give "our" connection daily strength and "our" friendship hourly warmth. Considering what the Governor writes on the subject of the Armenians as proceeding from his perfect cordiality, the writer is delighted therewith. What can be more suitable to their interests than that they should mutually exert themselves in disarming all such as may be the abettors or authors of evil. In the affair of the saltpetre every inquietude was removed and every thorn extracted at once, by a momentary turning of the Governor's attention thereto. And now that His Excellency has written concerning Rafael and Estevan, that matter is done. As these persons have some outstanding sums which they lent in the course of their business here, they petitioned earnestly for two or three days' respite to settle their accounts. After that they will no more presume to reside here. Raja Balvant Singh has acquainted the writer with the Governor's orders about the Armenians in those districts. Has instructed the Raja to obey implicitly what His Excellency signifies on the subject, as whatever is agreeable to His Excellency cannot fail to be satisfactory to the writer. Is anxious to hear of His Excellency's welfare and requests to be favoured with frequent letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 118, pp. 351,352.*]

Apr. 3. **900.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. At this time two Frenchmen have been apprehended by an officer, while they were attempting to pass a

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creek of the river Dewa, and sent under a guard of sepoys to the writer. He immediately represented the affair to the Colonel, under whose orders the two Frenchmen have been sent under a guard of sepoys to the Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 119, p. 352. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Apr. 3. **901.** From Rorī Jādū Manḍal. Sets forth his good services and application to the business of the *Sarkār*, and sends a present of walnuts.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 120, p. 352. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 72.*]

Apr. 3. **902.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 15,000 on account of the Burdwan revenue.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 121, p. 352. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Apr. 3. **903.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 122, p. 352. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

Apr. 5. **904.** From the Vazīr. Expresses the same sentiments on the subject of Munīru'd-Daulah's visit, as have been already expressed in his preceding letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 123, p. 353. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

Apr. 7. **905.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. On the arrival of the Governor's letter, the writer ordered his tents across the river, and requested leave of His Majesty to proceed to the Vazīr's Court. His Majesty retained the duplicate of the Governor's letter in his own hands in the same manner as he had done the original before, and expressed some signs of displeasure at the writer's presuming to advance his tents without his knowledge, but uttered not a syllable about his dismissal. The writer on pressing His Majesty further was ordered to stay and wait some days for permission. But as the Governor has ordered the writer so positively to repair to the Vazīr's Court [he is at a loss what to do]. If the Governor thinks it proper, the writer will repair thither even without the consent and orders of His Majesty. His Excellency will be implicitly obeyed in whatever he signifies on this occasion.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 124, p. 353. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

Apr. 8. **906.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses abstract accounts of the Bengal collections up to the present time.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 125, p. 353. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Apr. 9. **907.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Is much embarrassed by the pressing demands made upon him for bearers by Captain Pemble. Has already furnished 200 for Mr. Sykes, and consequently there has not been left a single bearer in the whole *parganah*. Requests that the Colonel may be directed to collect them in Burdwan and other places where they are procurable.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 126, p. 353. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

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Apr. 10. **908.** From Najaf Khān. Professes the strength and fidelity of his attachment, and desires the Governor's favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 127, p. 354. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 66.*]

Apr. 11. **909.** From the King.* Immediately the duplicates of the Governor's former letter enclosing one for Shujā'u'd-Daulah were received by Munīru'd-Daulah, he ordered his tents across the river with a design to begin his journey immediately. Two days afterwards he waited upon His Majesty for leave and presented the Governor's letters, on perusing which his illustrious bosom was much displeased. Cannot conceive what the Governor, the seat of power, had in view when he wrote in such a style. Although Munīru'd-Daulah has repeatedly solicited leave to repair to the Court of Shujā'u'd-Daulah, His Majesty has refused him permission, because His Majesty thought such a journey dangerous to the welfare of his state and subversive of the dignity of his throne. Will do in this affair whatever his fortunate and propitious self ponders, matures and approves. None but His Majesty himself has authority in these matters, and the Governor, the seat of power, ought to avert his ears from the representations of men who conceal the foulest designs under the fairest faces, and by whose machinations only the Royal affairs have come to this pass. Tells the Governor not to credit the writings of such men.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 128, p. 354. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 48.*]

Apr. 14. **910.** From the Vazīr. Has already sent the Governor a copy of the Royal *shuqqah* which has been sent to the writer by Muhammad Elich Khān. The style of the *shuqqah* will plainly convince the Governor by what a spirit of friendship and majesty it is dictated. Has now received a second *shuqqah* from His Majesty in consequence of the Governor's *'arzī* to the King and letter to Munīru'd-Daulah. A copy of the second *shuqqah* also is transmitted. Entreats the Governor to consider it well. Nothing can exceed the ill-humour and disgust which His Majesty has conceived at His Excellency's manner of writing. Surely the King must have lost his temper to write in so unworthy a strain. It is plain that the writer has no object but the good will and friendship of the English *sardārs* and the Governor. Where is a friend more eligible and better disposed or better able to promote the writer's honour and happiness than His Excellency? Now that His Majesty's mind is so much affected by the Governor's representations as to be transported beyond everything worthy of the Royal Majesty, let His Excellency gather therefrom how excellently His Majesty is inclined to the English cause and to the English counsels. He has cast both to the winds. And since these are his notions of right and such his sallies of passion, His Excellency should remember that the writer desires nothing in which His Excellency is not equally concerned. What other motive can the writer have in anything? As the state of this affair was known to the whole world, was in every one's mouth, and bore an ill appearance,

* This letter was in the King's own handwriting.

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the writer was troubled. But since these are the effects of the Governor's writing to His Majesty, who has grown worse than ever, the writer solemnly vows that he will never cast a thought upon this object again nor move a step from hence. Is remaining quietly in his own house, indifferent and retired, with no other care than the preservation of the friendship and support of the English *sardārs*. Is ready to fulfil whatever instructions the Governor pleases to send him. The [*Nāib* ?] of the artillery and the seal of the *Vizārat* are in the Presence, and Munīru'd-Daulah exercises these functions in all the plentitude of power. Lest anything repugnant to the common interest should come to light and be afterwards objected to by the Governor, the writer proposes sending for the *Nāib* of the artillery and the seal of the *Vizārat* from the Presence and dispatching them to the Governor to be made over to Colonel Barker. The latter may be invested with powers to direct or inspect the administration of those duties; by this means every transaction will come to the Governor's knowledge, and truth will be separated from falsity. Writes this much for the Governor's information, and gives up from this moment dilating upon this point. Has no doubt that the Governor will write particular instructions to Colonel Smith, Colonel Barker and other *sardārs* here to assist and co-operate with the writer in all his affairs. Will have nothing more to wish for after the Governor performs this act of friendship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 129, pp. 354-356. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

Apr. 15. **911.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Up to this time His Majesty has not given the writer permission.* As this is an affair between a sovereign and a subject, he cannot set out without the orders of His Majesty. Has already represented the state of things in his former letter and is awaiting with impatience the Governor's gracious answer thereto. Has in the meantime offered such arguments to the sublime consideration for summoning the Vazīr to the Court as seemed most agreeable to his immutable fortune and interests, but His Majesty has not yet listened to anything the writer has represented. Has in short seriously weighed and deliberated on the question; and from observing and penetrating into the bosom of His Majesty, the writer plainly discerns that it will be impossible for His Majesty and the Vazīr to join hands with mutual sincerity, and that right or wrong, the writer must submit to the calumny of both. If the writer importunes His Majesty, he will of course suspect the writer of being at the bottom of the affair. Is in the meantime tortured with anxiety, lest the Governor should imagine him dilatory and trifling, and endeavouring to evade his departure for the Vazīr's Court. Should the Governor desire to take a holiday at this season, and should there be nothing of importance, such as the dispatching of ships, to require his presence there, nothing can be more suitable to the juncture than that His Excellency should pay a visit in person to His Majesty. After paying his compliments to His Majesty, the Governor may send for the Vazīr and see them both united and firm in each other's friendship and confidence. If the Governor values the approbation of His Majesty and has really a solicitude for the welfare

* To proceed to Faizabad on a visit to the Vazīr, see no. 801, p. 229.

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of the Vazīr, he should start immediately. His Majesty's august heart is perpetually longing to see the Governor. Supposing it is impossible for His Excellency to undertake a journey hither, he should send for the writer. Can with ease reach Calcutta in fifteen days by water, and after remaining ten days in His Excellency's presence, and unfolding himself personally to His Excellency, he may take leave on the eleventh day and return with all expedition to the presence. There is now an absolute necessity for the writer's having one more interview with the Governor, and it is of the greatest importance that he should explain divers matters to His Excellency face to face. *PS.*—Presses the Governor further to proceed to the Presence, thinking it to be the only means of conciliating all parties and producing some permanent results.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 130, pp. 356-358. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

Apr. 16. **912.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has arrived at Hooghly. Intends to resume his journey on the 10th instant.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 131, p. 358. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Apr. 16. **913.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. However it may offend against the rules of respect to trouble the Governor with repetitions on the same subject, the writer is in duty bound to make such representations as are necessary. The *zamīndārs* in this province are full of sedition, and it is impossible to maintain peace and order with four battalions only. The Governor was pleased to signify that the Colonel would spare an additional force for this service, if the writer applied for it. The Colonel said that he would appoint Europeans if the writer wanted them, but the writer was unwilling to accept an European force for so easy a business. The *Zamīndārs* of Siris and Kutumba had revolted and plundered the treasure of the *Sarkār*, when Captain Goddard with five companies and one piece of Artillery coming to the assistance of the officer stationed there, defeated them and put an end to their disturbances. Shortly afterwards the *Zamīndār* of Halsipur revolted and actually possessed himself of the fort. There being no sepoys here, the writer was obliged to apply to Captain Wilding, who was then investing the fort of Tiloor, to relinquish that design as of small importance and advance immediately for the chastisement of the insurgents in Halsipur. Captain Wilding accordingly marched thither and by the blessing of God and the Governor's auspices entirely routed the *Zamīndār* and retook the fort. Advices have been sent by the *'Āmils* of Tirhut and Sernalie that the rajas and chieftains of the hills have descended in large numbers and dispersed themselves in parties over the plains plundering and laying waste whatever falls in their way. And Seka Lāl, *'Āmil* of the *parganah* Arwal and Masuridah, writes that the people of Guttangy and Behetrby have strengthened all their small forts and strongholds, and that a force is immediately necessary to quell them. Moreover, Satta Singh, the *Zamīndār* of Pattah Bhatsala and *'Āmil* of the *parganah* Bisarah, has assembled a body of four or five hundred men and has for these three months withdrawn himself from Mīrzā Himmat 'Alī, the *'Āmil* of the *parganah*. It is plainly proved that the treasure amounting to Rs. 25,000, which was being taken to Captain

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* . . . was plundered by the associates of Satta Singh's gang. Mr. Golding sent a guard to apprehend him, but his confidence in his strength was so great that he paid no regard to it. Has now sent a company of sepoys and a hundred horsemen after him, but there is yet no probability of his being seized. Notwithstanding these tumults and the intractableness of the *zamīndārs*, the writer collected up to "yesterday," which was the 1st of *zu'l-Qa'd*, 31 *lākhs* of rupees. The *'āmils* are all pressing for more troops. The four battalions stationed in the province are all dispersed in companies on separate services and there is a larger force wanted for the affairs of the province. *PS.*—Encloses a statement of the forces in Behar, showing where they are stationed and on what service they are employed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 132, pp. 358-360. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Apr. 16. **914**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses an abstract account of the Behar collections made up to the 18th *zu'l-Qa'd* and amounting to Rs. 33,01,775.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 133, p. 360. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Apr. 16. **915**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Is at no time wanting in the discharge of the Governor's high commands. When the Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was in Calcutta and the affair of Kharakpur was taken notice of in the conferences held there, the writer imagined that His Excellency would issue orders on the subject to him. It is true that the affair has been settled, but the writer has not been honoured with the Governor's illustrious letter concerning it. Complains also that for some days two officers have been stationed, one at Maner on the Dewa, and the other at Chausa for the examination of the English boats and the *dastaks* of the Company [but that the Governor has not informed the writer thereof]. The Colonel [Smith] told the writer that the Governor had issued orders to the writer to station deputies on the part of the Government at the aforesaid places. The writer said in reply that those orders had not yet reached him. Complains also that the Governor has directed Raja Balvant Singh to seize Khwājahs Melcomb and Gregory, the Armenians, and Mons. Canonje, a Frenchman, but that His Excellency has not sent any instructions to the writer on this point. As these high commands all relative to the writer have been issued without his receiving any direct information from the Governor [he feels greatly humiliated]. Requests that in future he may be apprised of His Excellency's venerable commands and be not subjected to such a disagreeable experience.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 134, pp. 360-362. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 69.*]

Apr. 16. **916**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that Khwājahs Melcomb and Gregory, and Mons. Canonje have arrived and been sent to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 135, p. 362. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 69,70.*]

* Here there is a blank in the MS.

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Apr. 29. **917.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Intimates the arrival of Mr. Sykes at the city. Intimates also that the *Puniā* is approaching.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 136, p. 362. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

Apr. 24. **918.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Reproves him for his harsh treatment of Mons. Canonje, and desires that the latter may be allowed a month for the settlement of his concerns. Reproves the Raja also for his having exacted duties on goods brought into his territories, before the regulation legalising such exactions came into force.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 42, p. 34.*]

Apr. 24. **919.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Intimates that copies of his letter to the Raja have been procured by some gentlemen. Reproves him for want of caution in the matter.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 43, p. 34.*]

Apr. 26. **920.** To the Vazīr. Requests that the [English] *gumāshtahs* may be allowed to remain in his territory for two months more in order that they may be enabled to withdraw their effects and settle their affairs.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 44, p. 49.*]

Apr. 26. **921.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Desires that the [English] *gumāshtahs* may be permitted to dispose of their goods duty free, and to remain two months in his territory in order to adjust their business.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 45, p. 34.*]

Apr. 29. **922.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Is highly honoured with the Governor's commands. It is true that the writer had so far settled the province in the beginning of the year and provided against every cause of disorder, that he was able to set out for Calcutta with entire satisfaction. But His Excellency will at the same time consider how impossible it is to form an estimate which is liable to no variation, and to reckon confidently on the temper of the *zamīndārs* and the chances of the seasons. The *zamīndārs* of this province have long been characterised by a seditious and ungovernable spirit, continually breaking forth into insurrections, and never proceeding from any real grievance. Besides, who is able to calculate so well as to mark out what *zamīndārs* will revolt and become unruly or whether they will revolt in the middle or the end of the year? Requests the Governor to consider un-prejudicially whether it is possible for the writer to intimate to the Governor what the writer is ignorant of at the time of the *band-o-bast*. Has since his departure from Calcutta transmitted the most regular details of every event relating to the province, and these advices and details must by this time have got into His Excellency's hands. When the writer visited the District of Saran in person in order to regulate what was in disorder there, there was then no sign of rebellion in the *zamīndārī* of Halsipur. After the writer had secured the revenues of Saran, and settled those of Champaran, and had returned to Patna, the *Zamīndār* of Halsipur, who had been driven out by Captain Wilding (it was but the beginning of the present year) set on

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foot disturbances with the help of a body of wandering mendicants called *Naggīs*. Captain Wilding was then laying close siege to the fortress of Tenapur, but immediately on receiving the news, he relinquished that task, and marching against the *Zamīndār* recovered the fort of Halsipur. The disordered forts of the *parganah* have since been regulated and everything there will be speedily reduced to order. Is himself preparing to proceed thither to collect the remaining balances, and by the blessing of God, there will at no time appear a failure of duty in him. His Excellency further signifies that the writer is negligent and ignorant of the state of the country. God is witness to the cares and labours of the writer. Thinks and toils the whole day in the service of the *Sarkār* and acts with so much vigilance that no one has power to exercise any severities on the ryots or exert unlawful authority in his office. Accordingly the collections up to the end of *zu'l-Qa'd* amount to Rs. 35,05,000. Implores the Governor in God's name to think seriously and without prejudice of his conduct and attention to business. His Excellency will find him neither deficient nor neglectful. There has never been an instance of any person collecting so much in the whole year as the writer has collected during the *kharīf* and two months of the *Puniā*. His Excellency will see at the end of the year what balances will be outstanding. *PS.*—The Governor is displeased with the writer for his applying to Colonel Smith for troops when he knew that the troops under the Colonel's command had nothing to do with the collections. States that he is devoid of such assurance as could prompt him to interfere in anything without the sanction of His Excellency's orders. When the writer took leave of His Excellency in Calcutta, when he was still on the way, and when he had arrived here, he received advice of disorders in the *parganah* Siris, Kutumba and other places, and repeatedly represented the state of things to His Excellency. His Excellency replied that he had issued the necessary orders to Colonel Smith to supply the writer with such a number of troops as would be sufficient for maintaining the peace of the province with the greatest expedition. In consequence of this letter, the writer applied to the Colonel for troops. Encloses His Excellency's letter of the 25th *Rajab* on the subject. As His Excellency has issued different instructions since then, the writer will conform to them in future. He would not have made any application for troops before without His Excellency's high commands, nor is he able to do anything without them now or at any other time.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 137, pp. 362-365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

Apr. 29. **923.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Intimates that on his arrival at Cuttack he addressed the Governor a letter, and recapitulates the subject of the same.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 138, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Apr. 29. **924.** From Umī Chand. Sends a present of sugarcandy and sugar.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 139, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

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Apr. 29. **925**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 140, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

[*Apr.* ?] **926**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kīshn. The writer received on the 5th *zul-Ḥajj*, 9 *Julūs*, the Raja's letter saying that Mons. Chevalier has arrived at Calcutta, and demands Rs. 70,000, the balance due to him; and that Mr. Chamier has informed the Governor that the banker Kashmīrī Mal's *gumāshtahs* [at Murshidabad] have not yet received Rs. 50,000, the balance still due; and that the Raja has been directed by the Governor to say that Mahāmu'd-Daulah Mr. Cartier Bahādur Rustam Jang, and the other gentlemen are always inquiring about the money due to them, and that it is strange that the writer cannot realise a single rupee, on account of which business is greatly suffering. As to what Mr. Chamier has written, says that when the writer returned from Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000 only was due to Kashmīrī Mal, that a month ago a bill for the above amount was given to Dēbī Sahāy, Kashmīrī Mal's *gumāshtah*, on the *jāgīr* land in Azimabad and the receipt therefor taken from him, and that no balance remains to be paid now. Has also sent as many bills as he could for Mons. Chevalier, Mr. Cartier and the other gentlemen. The condition of business at Murshidabad is worse than it is at Calcutta. Thus, if business at Calcutta is like a river, here there is so little that it cannot be compared to a single drop of water. Is, however, busy day and night in procuring the money. Will not rest until all dues have been paid up. It was not necessary to write to him repeatedly on the subject. What is he to do? He could not help the delay that has occurred, and is ashamed at it. Requests the Raja to explain the matter properly to the Governor and the other gentlemen. Is exerting himself to procure the money, and will send it by instalments.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 12, p. 14.*]

May 3. **927**. From Raja Balvant Singh. Sends a *nazr* on the occasion of his son's marriage.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 141, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

May 3. **928**. From the Sēṭhs. They desire to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 142, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 3. **929**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning Mr. Shewen's outstanding balance due from Fatḥ Muḥammad. Will issue the necessary orders on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 143, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 52.*]

May 3. **930**. From [Parbat?] Rāj, Raja of Sambalpur. Intimates that the *vakīl* of* . . . has been prevented from coming by Sambhājī Ganēsh who has created great disturbances.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 144, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 72.*]

* The name is illegible in the MS.

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May 3. 931. From [Parbat ?] Rāj, Raja of Sambalpur. Intimates a variety of particulars concerning Sambhājī's declarations which are of no material consequence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 145, p. 365. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 72.*]

May 3. 932. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning Mons. Canonje. Encloses copies of the *parvānahs* signed by Mr. Rumbold, which the Armenian sent down by Balvant Singh's *gumāshtahs* to Mr. Hare.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 146, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 3. 933. From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the English *gumāshtahs* residing in the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah's country. Promises due compliance with his orders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 147, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

May 4. 934. From Raja Balvant Singh. Encloses a copy of Mr. George Russell's letter objecting to the survey of the *parganahs* of Chausa etc., as being on the other side of the Karamnasa. States that though the *parganahs* are situated on the other side of the Karamnasa, they belong by Royal grant to the *sarkār* of Ghazipur in his territories.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 148, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

May 4. 935. From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Complains that the Governor has not yet replied to his letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 149, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

May 4. 936. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses a letter from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 150, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

May 4. 937. From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat K͟hān. Professes regard for the English.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 151, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

May 5. 938. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter saying that Mr. Cartier is coming up to Murshidabad on the occasion of the *Puniā* in his place. Expresses uneasiness at the fact that he will miss the pleasure of seeing the Governor on this occasion.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 152, p. 366. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 5. 939. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 153, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 8. 940. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that peace has been concluded with the Niẓām, and that Ḥaidar *Nāik* is in distress.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 154, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

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May 8. **941**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses a *shuqqah* from the King on the same subject as mentioned in the foregoing letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 155, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

*May 8.** **942**. From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Governor's letter saying that the writer stops boats with English *dastaks,* and impedes the diamond trade by demanding duties, notwithstanding that Mr. Chamier has the Nawab's *parvānah* for the remission thereof. Denies that he does either of these things.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 156, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

May 8.† **943**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates Mr. Cartier's arrival at Maidpur.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 157, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 12. **944**. From the widow of Ṣalāḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Complains of the excessive rents of the *zamīndārī* of Saidpur etc. belonging to her late husband, and requests the Governor's interposition in her family's favour.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 158, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 83.*]

May 12. **945**. From Rānī Jānkī. Recommends that Shām Sundar may be continued as *Nāib* in the *parganah* of Mahishadal.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 159, p. 367. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 72.*]

May 12. **946**. From the Vazīr. "Our" friendship is most stable on both sides. There is no separation between "us." "Our" honours and affairs are common, and in every respect "we" are as one. By the blessing of God "our" friendship will daily receive new strength and new proofs of it will be given. Has already replied to the Governor's last letter. Now that Colonel Barker has given the writer the pleasure of a visit, he has made the Colonel acquainted with all particulars, which he will write to the Governor in an English letter. The state and account of everything will thus be made plain and clear to the Governor's heart. Is fully persuaded that the Governor, out of friendship, will do what will be best for the writer, and that there is no occasion for him to write on this point. As to the Governor's assuring the writer that Munīru'd-Daulah will act according to His Excellency's directions and not depart an hair's breadth therefrom, says that nothing has yet been done in the matter and that Munīru'd-Daulah has not acted agreeably to the Governor's directions. As the writer is in everything desirous of and labours for the Governor's satisfaction and good pleasure, he will in future never write anything concerning the *Vizārat.* If the Governor makes strong representations to the King, and writes positively to Munīru'd-Daulah, and if nothing is done in consequence, it will be an affront [to His Excellency]. What the writer communicates to Parsudh Rāy, is perhaps not correctly translated into English, so that the Governor does not understand his real meaning. Has therefore

* May 10 according to the volume of translations.

† May 19 according to the volume of translations.

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intimated all particulars to Colonel Barker, who will write the same in English to the Governor. Will act according to what His Excellency writes. Has not written this out of displeasure, but because this is the naked truth. If on account of the Governor's letter, something is done in the Presence concerning the *Vizārat,* it is well, otherwise the writer desires nothing more than the Governor's friendship and satisfaction, which will always be the object of his pursuits.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 160, pp. 368,369. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

May 14. **947.** To the Vazīr. Expresses concern at the fact that the Vazīr should have imagined that the writer was not acquainted with the state of affairs. Employs every argument to make him relinquish his mistaken ideas.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 46, p. 49.*]

May 15. **948.** From the Vazīr. Has written the Governor two letters concerning the present state of things, the negotiation in the Presence about the *Vizārat,* and the question of his being invested with the management of the business of His Majesty. On account of his fears that these letters may be incorrectly translated into English, the writer intimated to Colonel Barker all particulars that he might communicate them to the Governor in English. Hopes that His Excellency has received the Colonel's letter by this time. As the writer's sole desire is that the friendship between him and the English *sardārs* and the Governor may be daily strengthened and increased, he thanks God that this foundation has been firmly laid, and that by His blessing it will every day be established more firmly. Cares only for the Governor's friendship and satisfaction. Seeing that His Excellency has recommended him to proceed by degrees in the business of the *Vizārat,* the regulation of affairs, and the assumption of the business of the Empire, he by no means wishes to precipitate matters. Whatever His Excellency plans and advises, is doubtless best for him. In time everything will be adjusted to his heart's content. For the rest, it is evident that he has no enmity or hatred against Munīru'd-Daulah, nor does he wish that any harm should happen to Munīru'd-Daulah or that he should not remain in the Presence. On the contrary if His Majesty is inclined to heap even greater favours upon him than before, the writer will be highly satisfied. Has no quarrel with Munīru'd-Daulah. Is only anxious to enter upon his own rights. Should he go into the Presence to find Munīru'd-Daulah in possession of the business of the *Vizārat,* and attended on by all the people and *mutaṣaddīs,* while the writer remains without employ and a mere spectator, he leaves it to the Governor's own equitable mind to decide what reflection it will cast on the writer and what a bad appearance it will have. For, all this affair of the *Vizārat* is the work of the English *sardārs,* and all the writer cares for is the honour of the English word, and his own reputation and good name. Does not care for anything else. The Governor's friendship is sufficient for him. Prior to this it was determined that Munīru'd-Daulah should accompany Colonel Barker and that by the latter's mediation, all impressions against him should be effaced and his faults

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forgiven. After this the writer was to go into the Presence and enter on the duties of the *Vizārat* and his other just privileges according to the recognised custom. Notwithstanding that His sacred Majesty is in his heart by no means satisfied with Munīru'd-Daulah, yet he, having the King's mind alienated from the writer, thought His Majesty would not incline towards the writer. Munīru'd-Daulah has not come in company with Colonel Barker and now lays the blame at the King's door. The writer mentioned all the points to Colonel Barker that the latter might satisfy Munīru'd-Daulah and make his mind easy by explaining to him that the writer has no enmity against or dislike for him: that the writer assures him under the sanction of an oath that he need be under no apprehensions; that should His Majesty honour him more than formerly, the writer will offer no objection to it; that the writer wants only the *Vizārat*; and that although His Majesty is averse to giving him that office at present, yet whenever he assumes charge thereof, His Majesty's wisdom will perceive his allegiance, attachment and good wishes, and then honour him with his highest favours. Has often troubled the Governor about the question of the *Vizārat*. His Excellency has exerted himself so much in the matter that the writer's heart is perfectly satisfied. By the blessing of God, the question will be settled by degrees. *PS.*—In regard to secrets being betrayed and the Governor's letters being exposed, the case is this. From the first till now, the Governor and the writer have never corresponded on any secrets except the affair of the *Vizārat* and the question of the writer's being invested with the privileges thereof. Besides this no other subject has been discussed. The diligence which the Governor has, out of friendship, used in this affair, and the frequent correspondence His Excellency and the writer have had on the subject being widely known, the writer confesses that he frequently enlarged in public on the Governor's goodness and favour and his taking so much trouble for him. But it is improbable and God forbid that the secrets of the Company and Council should ever be discovered. Whatever letters the writer receives from the Governor, he after having them read in private, seals them up and keeps them with all care. Does not understand in what manner the Governor has written on this subject. Has taken an obligation from Mīr Māshā-Allah on this subject and sent it to the Governor through Captain Harper. Desires that due inquiries may be made of Mr. Bolts, who is with the Governor on the spot, and that the copies of the letter which are with him, may be taken from him. If it proves to be Mīr Māshā-Allah's fault, he shall be punished according to the obligation that has been sent to the Governor. Has issued positive orders that nothing concerning the affair of the *Vizārat* or other affairs should be made known to any one, seeing that there is no necessity for others to be made acquainted with these matters. Will enforce these orders. Repeats once more that the strictest inquiry may be made into the affair, for if it is proved that Mīr Māshā-Allah heard something about it, and communicated the same to some one, the writer shall punish him for that also. What concern was it of his, and why did he write about these things? *PS.*—Has just learnt that Qāsim 'Alī Khān [Mīr Qāsim] has taken leave of the Rohillas and intends going to the Deccan. Though the writer does not think

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it practicable to have him seized, he can be easily cut off. Caution is necessary in such cases, for it is notorious that Qāsim is a complete villain, and should he go to the Deccan, there is no knowing what disturbances he will not raise. There is a proverb to the effect that an enemy should never be considered weak. Will act agreeably to whatever the Governor writes on this subject. A speedy and clear answer is necessary.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 161, pp. 369-371. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

[*May 15.*] **949**. Mīr Māshā-Allah's obligation. Whereas divers evil-minded people have reported that the writer sent Mr. Bolts copies of the letters which came from the English *sardārs* to His Excellency the Nawab Vazīr, and whereas he never even handled the letters of the English *sardārs* much less did he read them or take copies of them, he agrees and here by these presents declares that if it is proved that he sent copies of the letters of the English *sardārs* to Mr. Bolts or any other person, or discoursed with any one on the secrets communicated to him by His Excellency, he shall be deemed guilty before His Excellency. If any letter under his seal appears concerning the aforesaid matter, His Excellency may destroy him and his family. But if this is not proved, let the evil-minded people who have accused him of the above charge be put to death that such wicked and abominable people may take warning. Has therefore given these presents as an obligation this ninth day of *zu'l-Hajj* in the year 1181 *Hijrah*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 162, p. 372. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 82.*]

May 16. **950**. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter saying that he learns that on Munīru'd-Daulah showing His Majesty the letter which the Governor wrote to Munīru'd-Daulah, His Majesty's sublime soul was displeased on a supposition that the letter was written at Munīru'd-Daulah's desire; expressing surprise at Munīru'd-Daulah's departing so far from the dictates of sound judgment as to show His Majesty what was only written for Munīru'd-Daulah's own information; and adding that Munīru'd-Daulah ought to have kept the purport of it to himself. Replies that from wherever Munīru'd-Daulah receives letters, he, out of the integrity of his heart, his truth and openness, always first shows them to His Majesty in private but not in public, and returns answers thereto according to His Majesty's directions. What power has he to go to Shujā'u'd-Daulah without His Majesty's orders and permission? He declares before God that he never gave His Majesty bad counsel on any occasion; and that the All-high knows that up to the present time, he has never made any representations against Shujā'u'd-Daulah. On the contrary, he in conjunction with Lord Clive at Chapra, got the office of the *Vizārat* conferred upon Shujā'u'd-Daulah by the removal of the Shāhzādah therefrom. On Shujā'u'd-Daulah's arrival in the Presence from Chapra, His Majesty conferred upon him the *khal'at* of the *Vizārat*. This His Majesty did because he regarded the matter of obliging Lord Clive above every consideration and because His Majesty regarded and does regard the representations of Lord Clive and the Governor, the strength of the arm of the

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Empire, above every other concern of the Empire. Lord Clive procured the appointment of Shujā'u'd-Daulah to the *Vizārat* upon the condition that he should make Munīru'd-Daulah his *Nāib* in the *Vizārat* and other offices. General Carnac and Captain Swinton are well acquainted with this, and above all Mahārājā Nōb Kishn who was the channel of this negotiation. If the Governor inquires of them, he will be convinced whether these matters are facts or not. Besides, on the day His Majesty honoured Shujā'u'd-Daulah with the *khal'at* of the *Vizārat* in the presence of Colonel Barker, he himself constituted Munīru'd-Daulah his *Nāib* agreeably to His Majesty's sacred pleasure and Lord Clive's wish. It was on this condition that His Majesty agreed to displace his son. With regard to the Governor's representing that he is extremely uneasy at finding that a suspicion of Munīru'd-Daulah's conduct in the matter should enter His Majesty's sacred heart and that the Governor has long seen and understood that Munīru'd-Daulah's greatness and dignity are increasing with his years, His Majesty replies as follows. Ever since His Majesty was the heir-apparent, Munīru'd-Daulah has attended on him. He has also served former Kings and was very loyal to His Majesty's Royal father. Now that His Majesty by the loyalty and attachment of the Governor and of the English *sardārs* has been invested with dominion and power, if he does not reward those who have long and faithfully served him, it would be a deviation from the rules of Empire and a withdrawal of the regard he has for his subjects. Every one who has shown true allegiance to the descendants of Timūr, has been highly ennobled. But many have ungratefully abandoned their fealty and duty to the descendants of that august House and reduced the Empire to this distressed situation. Ṣafdar Jang's contempt of and bad faith to former Kings need not be mentioned. It is known to God and the world. Is well acquainted with the ancestors of all the great *umarā*. With regard to the Governor's representing that although Shujā'u'd-Daulah for his loyalty and good services was honoured with the *Vizārat* and other offices, yet he is not in possession of the privilege thereof in the Presence, His Majesty replies as follows. The excellence of Shujā'u'd-Daulah's services is what His Majesty informs the Governor of. Having His Majesty's sacred person in his hands contrary to the Royal pleasure, he took his army to Patna against the English, and afterwards engaged them at Buxar, where by the blessing of God he was defeated and the good fortune of the English brought them victory. By this means His Majesty became master of his own propitious House. Mr. Vansittart and the late Ja'far 'Alī Khān [Mīr Ja'far] made representations that if His Majesty separated himself from Shujā'u'd-Daulah, they would pay His Majesty 6 *lākhs* of rupees as a *pēshkash* besides the annual tribute. As to the *pēshkash*, they promised to pay 2 *lākhs* at Benares, 2 at Farrukhabad and 2 at Delhi. General Carnac and Major Munro made similar representations asking His Majesty to separate himself from Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and in compliance therewith, His Majesty halted at Benares, where General Carnac, Major Munro, Major Fletcher and other English *sardārs* were introduced to the Royal Presence. Afterwards Lord Clive came into the Presence and having demonstrated

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his loyalty and attachment to His Majesty, settled the affairs of the sublime *Sarkār* in person. His Majesty received the highest satisfaction from His Lordship's good services, the memory of which is engraved on the Royal heart. Has now sent to Calcutta his trusty and well-beloved Diā Rām Pandit, who will inform the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, of divers commands by word of mouth. If necessary business does not detain the Governor in Calcutta, it is desired that he may make His Majesty happy by a few days' visit as Lord Clive did. Will then inform the Governor of all commands personally. But if the Governor cannot come hither, His Majesty himself will proceed to Calcutta, and inform him face to face of divers of his commands. Till the Governor comes into the Presence, and makes His Majesty happy thereby, His Majesty will not summon Shujā'u'd-Daulah into the Presence, seeing His Majesty has divers necessary matters to discuss. It is well that the Governor should like Lord Clive come into the Presence and see all affairs settled in person agreeably to His Majesty's sacred pleasure and wish, and then return, so that in future there may not intervene any doubts or jealousies.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 163, pp. 372-374. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

May 16. **951.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter saying he is surprised that the writer in his letter should remark "I am the sole administrator of all the affairs of the Royal House and no one else has any authority." Is extremely distressed and uneasy about this, seeing that the meaning of his letter is not such as to give displeasure. The Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah is the Vazīr, and the writer the Governor's *nāib* and *vakīl* in the Presence. By His Majesty's orders and the Governor's good pleasure, the writer attends to the current business of His Majesty's propitious House so that no complaints are coming to his sacred ears. The aforesaid words are those of His Majesty and they were written by his commands at the end of the writer's letter Is not so weak as ever to venture to have written them concerning himself. Imagines that on account of the dispatch of the ships and the hurry of business the Governor has not given his letter close attention. Requests His Excellency to peruse it at his leisure. If he does so, he will find that the word "I" is not in the letter. The writer has never done anything which might displease the King or the Governor. Is in everything obedient to His Excellency's will. *PS.*—Has not yet written the Governor an account of past transactions, but now from the purport of His Excellency's last letter, he finds himself compelled to do it. Lord Clive spoke at Chapra about the *Vizārat* of the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and His Majesty answered how he could displease his son to give Shujā'u'd-Daulah the *Vizārat*. After the battles of Patna and Buxar, however, at the instigation of the English *sardārs*, the *Vizārat* was given to Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and His Majesty agreed to confer the name of Vazīr on the latter to oblige Lord Clive. About that time His Lordship was ready to depart for Europe; and His Majesty having summoned Shujā'u'd-Daulah into the Presence, honoured him with the *khal'at* of the *Vizārat*. Mahārājā Nōb Kishu

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is fully acquainted with all this negotiation. Let him declare under the sanction of an oath whether the writer has ever failed in his duty to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In future too he will not fail therein. Notwithstanding his faithful attachment to the Vazīr, the latter, two months after Lord Clive left Hindustan for Europe, sent into the Presence Madāru'd-Daulah, Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, and Bāqir 'Ali Khān as *nāibs* to act for him in his several offices. Has never written this to the Governor nor did he mention it to His Excellency at Calcutta, lest it might give His Excellency offence. And now finding that the Governor is displeased with him, he finds it necessary to mention this. *PS.*—In his last letter he did not write that he was the sole administrator of the Royal affairs. What he wrote was that he had been directed by His Majesty to say that His Majesty himself was the sole administrator of his affairs.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 164, pp. 375,376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 61.*]

May 16. **952**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Intimates his arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 165, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 17. **953**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Sends a present of ice.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 166, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 17. **954**. From Munnī Bēgam. Intimates the arrival of Saifu'd-Daulah, her son, at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 167, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

May 17. **955**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Sends a present of ice.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 168, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 19. **956**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Refers to Munīru'd-Daulah's having called himself in his letter the sole administrator of the Royal House.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 47, p. 40.*]

May 19. **957**. To Raja Hindū Pat. Has received the Raja's letter. Refers him to his *vakīl* for particulars.

[*Trans. I., 1766-71, no. 48, p. 46.*]

May 19. **958**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Encloses an answer to Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān's letter which the addressee had transmitted.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 49, p. 40.*]

May 19. **959**. To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 50, p. 37.*]

May 19. **960**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of a *nazr* sent by him on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Abs. I, 1766-71, no. 51, p. 51.*]

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May 20. **961.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has forwarded the Governor's letter to Nagpur. Has been informed that Sambhājī Ganēsh has written to the Governor. Desires to know the purport of his letter and the Governor's reply.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 169, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 83.*]

May 20. **962.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Expresses uneasiness at hearing of the Governor's illness and wishes for his recovery.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 170, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

May 20. **963.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. M. Carvalho, Chief of the French factory, has sent repeated messages desiring *Nizāmat parvānahs* for the purchase of cloths and other commodities of this province. Although he is willing to pay the usual duties, yet as the writer has no orders of the Governor on the subject, he requests to know what to do in the matter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 171, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

May 20. **964.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses an account of the collections amounting to Rs. 40,21,222. States that this sum includes the old balances.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 172, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

May 20. **965.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Expresses uneasiness at hearing of the Governor's illness and wishes for his recovery.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 173, p. 376. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 20. **966.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning Mr. Shewen's money and saying that His Excellency has been informed by Mahā Singh of Dacca that Mr. Graham's people never went to him in connection with that affair; but that a person from Mr. Harris acquainted him that though the debtor Fatḥ Muḥammad was not there, many people were in debt to him; and that on Mahā Singh's desiring to see the bonds, Mr. Harris's man failed to produce any. Desires that Mr. Kelsall may be directed to summon the debtors of Fatḥ Muḥammad before Mahā Singh that his money may be recovered and Mr. Shewen's paid.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 174, pp. 376, 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 22. **967.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 175, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 22. **968.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Encloses a *nazr* of 5 gold mohur and 9 rupees on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 176, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

May 22. **969.** From Umī Chand. Sends a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 177, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

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May 23. **970.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the malpractices of Imāmu'd-Dīn Munshī, *Zamīndār* of Katikpur. Replies that he will inquire into the matter and punish the *Zamīndār* if guilty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 178, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

May 23. **971.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of a *nazr*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 52, p. 41.*]

May 23. **972.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for a present of ice.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 53, p. 41.*]

May 24. **973.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Royal cloths and His Majesty's satisfaction thereat. Proposes setting out for Patna in a few days for the marriage of his son.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 179, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

May 25. **974.** From Goben Chand, *Nāib* of the *Bakhsh-bandar*. Complains that some sepoys stationed at Azimganj for searching boats have been very exorbitant in their demands and have committed several violent acts on boats passing and repassing, to the great terror of the people and to the detriment of the Government. Desires that orders may be issued on the subject. Complains also that many boats with or without *dastaks* force their way, without showing them even when they have them, to the *ghāṭ*; and desires that a guard may be sent to prevent this.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 180, p. 377. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 45.*]

May 27. **975.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Governor's letter reproving him for his harsh treatment of Mons. Canonje, and saying that the latter has now two months' leave to return [to the Raja's territory] in order to settle his affairs. Assures the Governor that while sending down Mons. Canonje according to the Governor's orders, he treated that gentleman with all civility and assisted him with all necessities and conveniences. *PS.*—Denies having given copies of the Governor's letters. Desires His Excellency to inquire into the matter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 181, pp. 377, 378. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 42.*]

May 28. **976.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 54, p. 52.*]

May 28. **977.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 55, p. 41.*]

May 29. **978.** To Raja Balvant Singh. Desires him to release some boats belonging to Mr. Alexander and warns him against such proceedings in future.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 56, p. 34.*]

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May 30. **979.** From the Vazīr. The Governor formerly wrote to him that it was highly proper and expedient that he should go into the Presence, because others were near at hand, and he was at a distance; and that if he went, his affairs would assume a favourable aspect. This is true and this is what the writer always wished; but His Majesty is averse to his being in the Presence. The writer before sent the Governor a copy of the King's *shuqqah* in His Majesty's own hand addressed to the writer; and now he encloses another copy of the same. From the contents of the *shuqqah* the Governor will easily perceive how contrary the writer's going into the Presence is to His Majesty's good pleasure. Has therefore kept aloof, lest by moving thither, he might give His Majesty umbrage. Has many opponents. The Governor's friendship therefore is an object of the greatest consideration to the writer and more valuable than anything else in the world. Does not want to precipitate matters. Through the Governor's friendship his affairs will turn out happy. The pains the Governor has taken in this matter have thrown a burthen of obligations upon the writer's shoulders, the greatness of which burthen he cannot express. Looks for still greater instances of the Governor's regard. As there are many who wish to wreck this business, the writer has troubled the Governor a second time with these particulars of the Royal *shuqqah,* lest any one should make different representations. Hopes that the Governor will not pay any regard to what people may say or write, for all the writer wishes is the welfare of himself and the English. Is persuaded that the business which he has so much at heart will, by the Governor's favour, be accomplished in two or four or six months or at most in a year.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 182, p. 378. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

May 30. **980.** The King to the Vazīr. Colonel Barker, upon his arrival in the sacred Presence, laid before His Majesty all requests of the addressee. Has sent for the Governor. As soon as he arrives, the addressee will also be summoned, and by the blessing of God everything will be settled before the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 183, pp. 378, 379. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 82.*]

May 30. **981.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letters concerning the English *gumāshtahs.* Is not so inconsiderate as to offer the least injury to those belonging to the English Company; and what power can his *'āmils* have to say anything to them, much less oppress or molest them? Considers the honour of the English and of himself as one and the same. Prior to this the Governor wrote to him not to suffer any *gumāshtahs* of the English to trade in his country. Colonel Smith was with him at the time and agreeably to what the Colonel said, the writer sent orders to all of them. To prevent the English *gumāshtahs* taking offence if any one told them to depart, the writer desired Captain Harper to send his people to remove them from the different places. This has been done, and the writer has not meddled therein. It is plain that this removal was effected after a thousand difficulties and troubles; and now the Governor writes that the removal of the *gumāshtahs* may be further delayed. Represents

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that if this is done, the remedy hereafter will be very difficult and entail severe inconveniences. It is only the *zamīndārs* who deal with the English *gumāshtahs*, and what power have the *zamīndārs* to act contrary to the writer's orders? Requests the Governor to consider these things well, and to direct Captain Harper to assist the *gumāshtahs* in recovering their money and goods. The fact of the *gumāshtahs* staying longer is by no means proper, but the writer prefers obeying the Governor to everything else. If in spite of everything the Governor insists upon the *gumāshtahs* remaining longer in the writer's territory, he is without remedy.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 185, p. 379. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

May 30. **982.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Commends Achil Singh to his favour and protection.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 57, p. 41.*]

May 31. **983.** From the Vazīr. Encloses copies of the King's *shuqqah* and of his reply thereto, and expresses satisfaction at the gracious contents of the *shuqqah*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 184, p. 379. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 76.*]

June 1. **984.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Refers to Mons. Carvalho's application to purchase cloth in the *ṣūbah* of Behar.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 58, p. 45.*]

June 3. **985.** From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Intimates that he has arrived at Benares and been detained there on account of the *Muḥarram*. Intends to set out in a few days for Rohilkhand. Encloses a letter from his master Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 186, p. 379. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 45.*]

June 3. **986.** From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Desires that Ghulām Ḥusain Khān may be allowed to leave Calcutta as early as possible. Refers the Governor to him for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 187, pp. 379, 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

June 3. **987.** To the Vazīr. Thanks him for the information that Mīr Qāsim intends to create disturbances in the Deccan.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 59, p. 49.*]

June 6. **988.** To the Vazīr. Intends to come up the country according to the King's desire and settle the addressee's affairs.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 60, p. 49.*]

June 6. **989.** To the Vazīr. Tells him that he was mistaken in permitting the [English] *gumāshtahs* to continue to trade in his territories, and desires that they should be assisted and allowed time only to collect their money and to remove their effects.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 61, pp. 49, 50.*]

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June 6. 990. To the Vazīr. A ship which has lately arrived from Europe, has brought the news that Lord Clive has recovered from his illness. Refers him to Parsudh Rāy for other news.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 62, p. 50.*]

June 6. 991. To Raja Balvant Singh. Reproves him for not having acted in conformity to what the writer had recommended, and tells him that he will incur the writer's displeasure, if he persists in his present behaviour.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 63, p. 34.*]

June 6. 992. To Raja Balvant Singh. Has been informed that the Raja has reported at Benares that the directions which he has received through his *vakīls*, are different to what are contained in the writer's letters.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 64, p. 35.*]

June 7. 993. From Munīru'd-Daulah. The writer received the Governor's letter with the one enclosed for Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān the day after his arrival at Patna.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 188, p. 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

June 7. 994. From the Vazīr. Expresses joy and satisfaction at the many instances of the Governor's friendship and regard for him, and sorrow and anxiety at hearing of His Excellency's indisposition.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 189, p. 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

June 8. 995. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Munīru'd-Daulah has arrived at Patna for the marriage of his son.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 190, p. 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

June 9. 996. From the Vazīr. Munīru'd-Daulah having first dispatched his '*munshī*' Diā Rām, has now himself set out for Calcutta. He has paid no regard to any of the letters the Governor wrote him concerning the several affairs of the writer. It is evident that if this time he receives countenance from the Governor, he will never in future pay any regard to what His Excellency writes and says to him. Desires that he may be shown no countenance, as by this means the writer's affairs will be settled to the entire satisfaction of himself and the Governor. To write these things to the Governor is to teach Luqmān wisdom. Writes them only to caution the Governor and to draw his attention thereto. His primary object in all matters is to secure the Governor's friendship. Considers all other affairs as depending on his favour and regard which make the writer's business the Governor's main concern.

PS.—Encloses a paper of news concerning Mīr Qāsim. It contains an account of the latter's interview with Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān and his intention of moving to the Deccan, whither, it is supposed, a Rohilla army will escort him. He is also collecting some troops, but has been interrupted therein on account of some money matters with his *sāhūkār* who has poisoned himself.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 191, p. 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

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June 10. **997.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Desires his assistance in recovering some effects which Riāz Bēg has robbed.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 65, p. 41.*]

June 10. **998.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Desires him to release and send down Gōkul Sirōmanī, an inhabitant of Calcutta, who has been confined at Hooghly.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 66, p. 41.*]

June 12. **999.** From the King. Expresses uneasiness and anxiety at hearing of the Governor's indisposition and wishes for his recovery.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 192, p. 380. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

June 12. **1000.** From Mirzā Kāzim Khān. Has settled his concerns at the city [Murshidabad]. Desires that a receipt for Rs. 1,25,000, which he has paid into the treasury, may be sent to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 193, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

June 12. **1001.** To Munnī Bēgam. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 67, p. 43.*]

June 13. **1002.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends 6 bills for Rs. 1,68,884 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 194, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

June 13. **1003.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 195, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

June 13. **1004.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Refers to the prohibition of coining gold mohurs in the mint on account of their quantity and the scarcity of rupees.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 68, p. 41.*]

June 14. **1005.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends an account of the capture of the fort of Tiaun. Says that it is nearly demolished and that Bedherea is the only fort of consequence that remains to be reduced. Hopes that this will soon be effected.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 196, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

June 16. **1006.** From the King. Encloses the *'arzīs* His Majesty has received from 'Alī Naqī Khān, the Marhattas' *vakīl*, and Mādhū Rāo Sindhia. Desires the Governor to consider well the purport of these *'arzīs* and advise His Majesty what should be written in reply thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 197, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

June 16. **1007.** Mādhū Rāo Sindhia to the King. *Sūbahdār* Malhār Rāo [Hulkar] was always ready in his allegiance to His Majesty. Since man is mortal, he has died. Now His Majesty's faithful vassals [the writer] and Takōjī Hulkar have girded up their loins for the Royal cause in Malhār Rāo's place, and hope by the excellence of their services to give a new aspect to His Majesty's affairs. By the blessing of God, the writer

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and Takōjī Hulkar, with a powerful army, will attend His Majesty's sacred Presence. They have, for the present, dispatched Inrā Pandit, Jasvant Rāo, and Abilich with a competent force towards Hindustan. If it is His Majesty's sacred pleasure to illumine the sublime throne, now is the time for His Majesty to bend his attention hither. His Majesty should not delay for "time is like the arrow which when once shot from the bow returns not again." The writer and Takōjī Hulkar. attending His Majesty's sublime stirrup will punish his enemies and demonstrate the excellence of their fealty and allegiance. 'Alī Naqī, who is coming to the sublime Presence, will submit all further particulars to His Majesty's sacred cognizance.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 198, p. 381. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

June 16. **1008.** 'Alī Naqī Khān to the King. The writer, Sadā Sheo Rāo, son of Gangā Dhar, and Jasvant Rāo, younger brother of Sambhājī Bābū Rāo, have joined the Rajput army near Jaipur. If His Majesty advances his Royal standards towards the *ṣūbah* of Akbarabad, the regulation of the Empire and the punishment of Javāhir Singh will be effected, and the country governed by His Majesty's loyal servants. The Sikhs and the people of the Deccan are always ready in their allegiance to His Majesty, and have written to the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah by the hands of Anūp Ghīr. Will attend the Royal Presence as soon as time will permit. Another such opportunity will hardly come again. What was meant, has been represented.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 199, p. 382 Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 41, 42.*]

June 16. **1009.** To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Intimates that Colonel Peach's detachment has marched towards Cuttack to quell the disturbances created by Narāyan Deo.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 68A, p. 52.*]

June 18. **1010.** From the Vazīr. It is impossible for the writer sufficiently to express the sense he has of the Governor's friendship and favour. God alone knows the extent of it. Has written all particulars to Raja Parsudh Rāy and requests that the Governor may hear them from him in private. Has already heard of the Governor's reproving Munīru'd-Daulah and sending an *'arẓī* to the Presence. Is perfectly sure that the Governor will exert his friendly diligence still further. All that is necessary at present is to reprove Munīru'd-Daulah and to afford him no countenance. He will then of himself make his submission and consider it as his greatest happiness not to depart an hair's breadth from what the Governor tells him to do concerning the writer's affairs. All events depend on God, though Munīru'd-Daulah has gone to Calcutta to order them his own way. Now is the time, and if the Governor, out of friendship, desires the adjustment of the writer's affairs, they will be duly settled. There is no necessity, however, of troubling the Governor with these representations repeatedly. His Excellency of himself is sufficiently attentive.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 200, p. 382. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

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June 18. **1011**. To Bihārī Lāl. Desires him to remain at Sambalpur if he thinks that any diamonds can be procured there.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 69, p. 35.*]

June 18. **1012**. To the Raja of Sambalpur. Concerning the establishment of a factory for the purchase of diamonds in his districts.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 70, p. 46.*]

June 18. **1013**. To Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān. Tells him that he can repair to Calcutta whenever he pleases.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 71, p. 44.*]

June 18. **1014**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Desires the Raja to send the particulars of the emoluments of the Naibship of Bihar together with the original *sanad* of the Naibship of the *Dīvānī*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 72, p. 45.*]

June 18. **1015**. To the Sēṭhs. Acknowledges the receipt of the *nazr* which they sent on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 73, p. 52.*]

June 18. **1016**. To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Refers to the relief of a vessel stranded near Jaggannath.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 74, p. 52.*]

June 21. **1017**. From Muḥammad ʿAlī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has arrived at Hooghly. Will wait on the Governor in a few days, if it is agreeable to His Excellency.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 201, p. 382. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

June 23. **1018**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of grapes.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 202, p. 382. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

June 23. **1019**. From Raja Balvant Singh. Expresses his attachment to the English and dependence on the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 203, p. 383. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 43.*]

June 23. **1020**. From Bihārī Lāl. Desires to know whether he should proceed to Sambalpur with the peon the Raja has sent, and requests that he may be honoured with an answer as he has had none for a long time. Intimates the arrival at Cuttack of Udēpūrī Gusain's son, who is on his way to Nantpur.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 204, p. 383. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 43.*]

June 27. **1021**. From the King. Colonel Barker has submitted to His Majesty's sacred cognizance the Governor's letter to him and represented that it was not proper for His Majesty to move towards Bengal, as it would be a reflection on the Governor's honour and good name, and that His Majesty might be pleased to signify his pleasure to satisfy which the Governor was ready with life and soul. Replies as follows. The English *sardārs* are unparalleled in attachment, amity and truth. In this case his

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house and theirs is the same. His Majesty's moving towards Bengal will cast no reflection on the Governor. On the contrary, it will add to the honour and glory of His Excellency who is the support of the arm of the Empire. It is well, however; and as this is not agreeable to the Governor, His Majesty acquaints His Excellency that His Majesty formerly signified his sacred pleasure to His Excellency, but that the men who have the management of His Excellency's business, represent it in a false light to him. Now if His Majesty writes to the same purport, the end will be just the same. Desires the Governor, therefore, to come into the Royal Presence immediately on seeing this His Majesty's gracious *shuqqah*, that His Majesty may explain to His Excellency face to face the purpose of his sacred heart, and His Excellency may act agreeably thereto. In case His Excellency delays in coming to the Presence, he may "consider His Majesty as already arrived" at Calcutta, as His Majesty is necessitated to say many things to him in person. Has explained the remaining particulars to Colonel Barker who will communicate them to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 205, p. 383. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

June 27. **1022.** To the Vazīr. Desires him to grant Bālgovind a *parvānah* for the recovery of money due to him from Khaw Dās.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 75, p. 50.*]

June 27. **1023.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to procure two *mōrpankhīs* and a *bhauliā* for the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 76, p. 42.*]

June 28. **1024.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter intimating the capture of the fort of Tean [Tiaun]. Has also received six baskets of grapes.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 77, p. 45.*]

July 1. **1025.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter together with the one from Mr. Rumbold by the hands of Mānik Rām Bōs. Expresses satisfaction at the Governor's having sent so prudent and capable a person to him. Will acquaint this person with everything the Governor wants to know.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 206, p. 383. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

July 1. **1026.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Is glad to receive the Governor's letters. In truth, His Excellency is most eminently loyal to His Majesty, and faithful in his services to the Company. He is the sole manager of the Royal House, and the supreme authority in all affairs of the Company rests wholly in him. Considers himself as the servant and vassal of the sublime House, the well-wisher of the Company, and the deputy and representative of the Governor. By the blessing of God, the wisdom and sagacity, the penetration and foresight of all the English gentlemen stand unparalleled and evident to all the world. As to the Governor's advising him to quit all secret thoughts as well as

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open professions of his being the sole administrator of the Royal House, replies that the administration of the Royal House is vested in the Governor alone. What pretensions has any other thereto? From Kora to Calcutta the Governor is absolute, and up to the present time, the writer has acted as his *nāib* and representative in the Presence. His life and property are deposited in the hands of the Governor and the English gentlemen. The approbation and good will of the Governor, the amplifier of honour, have always been his primary consideration. Has been ready at all times with his services to the Company, the Governor and the English *sardārs*. Will never deviate therefrom, but will continue to act agreeably to the Governor's high commands. His wishes to see His Excellency transcend all power of expression.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 207, pp. 383, 384. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

July 2. **1027.** From Raja Jānūji. Notwithstanding the opening of the doors of correspondence founded on the purity of the heart and the reflection of the mirror of sincerity, notwithstanding the going and coming of messengers, the confirmation of the agreement to discharge the payments of Bengal, and the existence of letters with English signatures, the remittance of the stipulated sums has been delayed, and the payment of one year's revenue on condition of Orissa being ceded continues doubtful. These omissions imply no meaning that the writer can discern but infractions of treaty. Those whom the Almighty lifts up, do not usually set a value on money when the preservation of honour and the fulfilment of public engagements are in question. Nor will they on any occasion falsify their own professions. Particularly at this time when the English have the whole power and distribution of everything, public and private, in the Royal Presence, and have become *nāzims* of the spacious province of Bengal, to break through the obligations of amity and the rules of nations after a war of twelve years has reduced all things to the submission of the Marhattas and levelled high and low, is a matter of the highest astonishment. But the Governor takes no thought of the happiness of his country. Tells him for God's sake not to be instrumental in the ruin and desolation of the people of God, who are His most precious deposits, or to disturb the peace of nations, from which innumerable blessings must spring, for a trifling matter. Since the return of Bhavānī Panḍit, who was the former *Ṣūbahdār* of Cuttack, Ganēsh Sambhājī, who is a man of great knowledge, and tried courage, and is perfectly polite in his manners, has been deputed from hence with a well-appointed army. Doubtless he has already arrived at Cuttack, and begun an amicable correspondence on the subject of the payments. Lālā Anand Rūp has likewise been appointed from hence to make the most accurate inquiries into the disposition of things at Calcutta and the advantages likely to arise from the inclinations of the Governor's heart; to extinguish all causes of discontent; to suppress double-dealing, and reduce the ancient treaties and past engagements to a proper and acceptable form. Imagines that Anand Rūp will have explained divers particulars of what is in his charge, even before his arrival at Calcutta. Hopes that the Governor will without fail bring the affair to the speediest conclusion

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by penetrating to the true meaning of the proposals as becomes a wise, wary, and deliberate thinker. He should desist from passing over a serious business lightly, and not be contented with taking a glimpse thereof. Requests that he may endeavour to strengthen the ties of mutual friendship, send the bills, and relieve the writer's impatience and anxiety by a quick reply. Requests also that Udepūrī Gusain, who has been at Calcutta so long, may be dismissed.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 208, pp. 384-386. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 72,73.*]

July 2. **1028.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs and 5 rupees on the occasion of the Governor's increase of the *manṣab*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 209, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

July 2. **1029.** From Umī Chand. Sends a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 210, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

July 2. **1030.** From Umī Chand. Sends Rs. 1,09,209 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 211, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 41.*]

July 3. **1031.** From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Requests the Governor to conclude the negotiations with Ghulām Ḥusain Khān and to dismiss him speedily.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 212, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

July 4. **1032.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has been appointed *Ṣūbahdār* of Orissa in order to establish a firm and close union between the Marhattas and the English, and reminds the Governor of the payment of the *chauth* as a preliminary measure.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 213, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

July 4. **1033.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has forwarded letters from Raja Jānūjī. As there was no accompanying letter for himself, he is quite in the dark on the subject of those letters. Requests to be favoured with a copy of the Raja's letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 214, p. 386. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 83.*]

July 4. **1034.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter enclosing a copy of his *'arẓī* to the King, and relating divers occurrences. Will never cease thanking the Governor for his gracious favours* [Raja Parsudh Rāy will give him information regarding Mr. Bolts and Mīr Māshā-Allah. Suspects that Munīru'd-Daulah has alienated the King's heart from the writer.]

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 215, pp. 386, 387. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

July 4. **1035.** From the King. Has charged Diā Rām Paṇḍit with divers commands of the highest importance to the welfare of His

* Here two pages are missing in the volume of translations. The last two sentences are taken from the volume of abstracts.

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Majesty. Directs the Governor as a loyal servant to pay strict obedience thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 216, p. 387. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

July 5. **1036.** From the Vazīr. Intimates that he has written various particulars to Raja Parsudh Rāy, and begs that attention may be paid to them. Complains of the infrequency of the Governor's letters.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 217, p. 387. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

July 7. **1037.** From the Vazīr. Some *bajrās* belonging to the writer were on their way from Calcutta. Supposes that they were not dispatched from thence without the Governor's knowledge. These *bajrās* have been stopped and detained by some people in the English service near the mouth of the Deva. As the most perfect friendship subsists between the writer and the English, as the writer places the most entire dependence on the Governor in all affairs, as the truth and openness of the English *sardārs* are so much boasted of, as his life and fortunes are devoted to them, a fact which all the world can witness, as he is confident that when on a similar occasion the Governor's boats were proceeding to some place with His Excellency's property on board, no one would offer the smallest interruption to them; when the writer thinks of all these things, he is amazed that his property should be thus knowingly detained and lodged with a guard. Asks the Governor to imagine the loss of reputation which the writer will suffer amongst the people. Is, however, convinced that this step has been taken unknown to the Governor, for how is it possible that after showing so much regard and friendship to the writer, His Excellency should be a party to such an act? It is humiliating beyond measure in the eyes of the public, and nothing can have a worse appearance. The things seized are of trifling value; and indeed the property of the English *sardārs* and that of the writer is common to them both. Therefore let the person who has seized them, keep them for himself. Will neither take the goods nor the *bajrās*. It is perfectly agreeable to the writer, and indeed he is willing to give them up.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 218, pp. 387, 388. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

July 8. **1038.** From the King. Munīru'd-Daulah has taken leave of the Presence and proceeded to Patna to attend the nuptials of his son. Since his departure His Majesty hears constant complaints of mismanagement in the Royal House, and the current business of the sublime *Sarkār* has been at a standstill. Has repeatedly written to Munīru'd-Daulah to return to the Presence, but as repeatedly he writes that he is sick, evades compliance with His Majesty's will, and does not move towards the Presence, the repository of bounty. His Majesty's fortunate and propitious heart is ever aching with sorrow, and he beholds with grief a servant of tried fidelity and attachment to His Majesty himself, and a fast friend of the English *sardārs*, inventing an excuse to desert His Majesty; and the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār* fallen into disorder. Being without remedy, His Majesty issues his high commands to the Governor, the seat of honour and

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dignity, and the strong pillar of the Throne, that on the receipt of this *shuqqah*, he should send positive directions to Munīru'd-Daulah to waste no further time at Patna, but to repair forthwith to the Presence and return to the duties of his station about His Majesty's person, that by this means His Majesty may enjoy a respite from his present melancholy and anxiety and once more become acquainted with repose. The sooner Munīru'd-Daulah joins the Presence, the more will His Majesty rejoice. It will tend to the Royal peace and the Governor will earn His Majesty's highest commendation; the trusty confidant [Munīru'd-Daulah] of His Majesty's bosom is the grand link of the chain on which depends the good order of the sublime *Sarkār*, whose fortune is irrefragable.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 219, pp. 388, 389. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

July 8. **1039.** From the Vazīr. Renews his remonstrances about the detention of the *bajrās*, and requests that immediate orders may be sent to Mr. Rumbold and Raja Shitāb Rāy to release and give them a free passage.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 220, p. 389. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 77.*]

July 9. **1040.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has written thrice to the Governor since his (the writer's) arrival at Cuttack without receiving any answer. Professes a great desire of amity. Mentions his meeting with Gōpāl Pūrī Gusain and Behtal Paṇḍit who have reached Cuttack and will shortly proceed to Nagpur.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 221, p. 389. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

July 10. **1041.** From the Vazīr. Has written several particulars to Parsudh Rāy who will lay them before the Governor. Requests His Excellency to lend an attentive ear thereto, and return the writer a satisfactory answer that he may become master of the wishes of his heart. The Governor's taking an interest in this affair is necessary. For the rest the writer's impatience may be considered and the "doors of correspondence kept open."

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 222, p. 389. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 77, 78.*]

July 10. **1042.** From the King. The same as his last letter.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 223, p. 389. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

July 10. **1043.** From the *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Sends the revenue for the month of *Chait* and requests that proper receipts may be issued from the Presence. The revenue for *Asāṛ* is also in a fair way towards realization, and by the blessing of God will be punctually paid. While a party of men were bringing hither Rs. 500, being part of the revenue of Halsypur, they were attacked on the outskirts of the *zamīndārī* of Kishn Chand, murdered and thrown into an adjacent tank by thieves who plundered the money. Has sent people to examine the spot; and will transmit an account of the whole affair to the Governor when it is furnished. It is highly expedient that these

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villains should be apprehended and extirpated. As soon as he has settled this business, he will repair to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 224, pp. 389, 390. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 44, 45.*]

July 11. **1044.** The King's mandates laid before the Governor by Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Shujā'u'd-Daulah, having got His Majesty into his power, led an army against the English *sardārs* to Patna, where being unable to make further progress, he passed the rainy season in cantonments at Buxar. After the conclusion of the rains, he again took the field and by the interposition of the Almighty his projects were defeated in one battle and the English *sardārs* were victorious. At that time, His Majesty was prevailed upon by the representations of the late Mīr Ja'far, Mr. Vansittart, General Carnac and Major Munro to separate himself from Shujā'u'd-Daulah. His Majesty did so and was thus released from his hands. The above-named *sardārs* agreed likewise to present His Majesty with a *pēshkash* of 6 *lākhs* payable between Benares and Delhi. These points were prior to this signified to the Governor in His Majesty's *shuqqahs*. After the defeat of Shujā'u'd-Daulah, His Majesty remained some time at Benares, and the English *sardārs* were there introduced to him. It was then determined that the territories of Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the office of the *Vizārat* should both belong to the Shāhzādah, and the regulation of the Royal *Sarkār* was invested in Munīru'd-Daulah. His Majesty approved this arrangement as he was fully satisfied with the loyalty and fair intentions of the English *sardārs*. The whole country of Shujā'u'd-Daulah was then subjugated by the labours and signal efforts of the English *sardārs*. Afterwards a new plan was settled by Lord Clive, namely, that the *ṣūbah* of Oudh should be granted to Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the *ṣūbah* of Kora and Allahabad, the ancient appendages of the Throne, set apart as a Royal demesne. Munīru'd-Daulah was the originator of this plan. As His Majesty considered the representations of Lord Clive as he does those of the Governor, the seat of honour, as above every other concern, he gave his Royal assent to these alterations; and it was finally decided that Shujā'u'd-Daulah should be permitted to return to his own inheritance. When a meeting was held some time afterwards between Lord Clive, Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Munīru'd-Daulah at Chapra, Lord Clive addressed His Majesty through Munīru'd-Daulah from that place, interceding with him on Shujā'u'd-Daulah's behalf and asking him to confer upon the latter the *Vizārat*. In consequence of the preference which His Majesty has always shown to the counsels of that loyal servant [Lord Clive], he acquiesced in the proposal, notwithstanding the unpleasant discussions which attended the displacing of the Shāhzādah, on condition that Munīru'd-Daulah should officiate for Shujā'u'd-Daulah in the sublime *Sarkār*. But this friendship of Lord Clive and this condescension in His Majesty in removing his own son from a dignity settled upon him after many foils and difficulties made no impression [on Shujā'u'd-Daulah]. Once more did this *sardār* prove himself to be unworthy of good fortune. He attained to an

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important and high dignity without any pains or trouble, knew not the duties of it, and thought of nothing but how to obtain that honour from the English *sardārs*, which he had lost and for which he began war-like preparations. Now he is aiming at bringing His Majesty's fortunate and propitious person again into his power by a thousand wiles and stratagems. But His Majesty is too well-acquainted with the traitors produced in that family ever to be deceived again. Let the Vazīr set at work what engines he pleases. He has worked on the Governor, the seat of power, by his wicked machinations to take his part and make frequent representations in his favour. But the Governor, the strong pillar of the Moghal Throne, is not versed in the policies of the *umarā* of Hindustan, by which they have reduced this great Empire to such distress and weakness. The Governor has worded the representations according to the information given him by the Vazīr's *vakīl*. Has thought it necessary, out of his wisdom and foresight, to raise and train three battalions under Colonel Barker, for His Majesty regards the security of his throne as inseparable from the security and credit of the English *sardārs*. It is absolutely necessary that the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, should seriously weigh this matter and after consulting the Council inform His Majesty of his intentions. Will never be duped by the *umarā* of Hindustan, for in the lifetime of his deceased Majesty ʿĀlamgīr, he was witness to many events and revolutions, and saw the state of many countries. Warns the Governor, the strong arm of the Empire, again not to be misled by the wiles of any one. His Excellency should call in his better judgment to his assistance, seeing that the stability of the Moghal Throne depends on the welfare of the Governor, the seat of power, and the English *sardārs*; and the good name and reputation of the English *sardārs* are derived from the safety of His Majesty's fortunate and propitious House.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 225, pp. 390-393. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 82.*]

July 12. **1045.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of some baskets of glasses.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 78, p. 46.*]

July 12. **1046.** To Udēpūrī Gusain. Encloses a copy of Raja Jānūjī's letter as requested.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 79, p. 33.*]

July 12. **1047.** To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters.

[*Trans. I., 1766-71, no. 80, p. 37.*]

July 12. **1048.** To Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Encloses a letter for his master [Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān].

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 81, p., 36.*]

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July 12. **1049**. To Raja Tilōk Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of his *nazr* on the occasion of the *Puniā*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 82, p. 47.*]

July 12. **1050**. To Raja Tilōk Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of his *nazr* on the increase of his (the writer's) title.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 83, p. 47.*]

July 12. **1051**. To Umī Chand. Acknowledges the receipt of his *nazr* on the increase of his (the writer's) title.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 84, p. 33.*]

July 12. **1052**. To the Vazīr. Concerning Mānik Rām Bōs who had entered upon several matters of business, says that he has been sent merely to assist in removing the trouble which divers people have given His Excellency by trading in his territories.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 85, p. 50.*]

July 15. **1053**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 1,00,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 226, p. 393. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

July 15. **1054**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has procured four *mōrpankhīs* and a *bhauliah* for the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah agreeably to the Governor's directions.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 227, p. 393. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

July 15. **1055**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's gracious letter and duly comprehended the contents. Has sent proper instructions to the several mints to suppress the gold coinage; and a stop has already been put to it at Murshidabad. Asks the Governor, however, to consider that large sums have been coined and received by the *ṣarrāfs* and merchants at the rate of Rs. 14. The mohurs will so entirely fall out of repute by the new regulation that the *ṣarrāfs* and merchants must be obliged to pass them for 11 or 12 rupees at most and thus their trade will be ruined and they themselves reduced to beggary. This is one of the principal causes of bankruptcies among the *ṣarrāfs* and merchants. Is however ready to receive and obey the Governor's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 228, p. 393. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

July 15. **1056**. From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's two letters. Has been fully informed by Raja Parsudh Rāy that the Governor has decided to withdraw the English *gumāshtahs* from the writer's territories, to settle the affairs in His Majesty's Presence and bring all the wishes of the writer to a fortunate issue. Cannot sufficiently thank the Governor for all that he has done for the writer. May the Almighty long preserve such a pattern of beneficience. Refers him to the said Raja for other particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 229, p. 393. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

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July 16. **1057.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Expresses the confidence he has placed in the Raja's activity and diligence in the matter of the collections.

[*Trans. I., 1766-71, no. 86, p. 46.*]

July 16. **1058.** To the King. Apologises for the delay in remitting the monthly instalments of the Bengal tribute.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 87, p. 38.*]

July 20. **1059.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Intends going up country to discuss certain proposals with him and Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 88, p. 40.*]

July 24. **1060.** To Raja Narāyan. Promises to lay his case before the Board and see if an allowance can be settled on him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 89, p. 47.*]

July 24. **1061.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires that an inquiry may be made into the murder which has been committed in the Nadia District.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 90, p. 42.*]

July 28. **1062.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Mr. Sykes has told the writer that pressing orders have been issued to hasten the chunam business, and that if less than 3 *lākhs* of maunds are supplied, the writer will be considered negligent. Replies as follows. The writer settled the quantity to be provided at Sylhet at 3 *lākhs* of maunds, and put the execution of the business into the hands of the *'āmils*. It is evident to the Governor's illustrious mind that the writer is never guilty of remissness in the management of the Company's concerns. Whether chunam is to be provided or any other affair is to be settled, the writer is unceasingly laborious and attentive, and exceeds rather than falls short of the Governor's expectations. But in a business which must be transacted at a great distance and is in the hands of coolies and hired servants, if some accident, whether great or small, should arise from different causes, is the writer to be accountable? If he is, there is no room for further representations. The Governor is to command and the writer to obey. God is witness that he has never had personal gratification in view when he took upon himself this difficult task. His motive was purely of zeal for the Company and for their service. If the business of the chunam can be put upon a better and more solid footing than it is at present, it will reflect credit on the writer, who therefore is greatly interested in the happy conducting of the Company's affairs. Has represented this for the Governor's information.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 230, pp. 393, 394. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

July 28. **1063.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 231, p. 394. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

July 28. **1064.** From [Munnī] Bēgam. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 232, p. 394. Abs. R, 1767-71, p. 43.*]

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July 28. **1065.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that the affair of the robbery committed on Niāz Bēg, a commandant of sepoys, has been compromised. The *zamīndār* in whose district the robbery took place, has paid Niāz Bēg Rs. 1,000 as reparation for his loss. There was not sufficient evidence to prove the actual robbery.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 233, pp. 394, 395. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

July 29. **1066.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has received the Governor's letter enclosing a copy of Raja Jānūjī's letter to His Excellency. The tardiness of Gōpālpūrī Narāyan is owing to this cause. The writer addressed an order of money to Sambhājī Ganēsh for the travelling expenses of Gōpālpūrī, who was kept twenty-four days awaiting the fulfilment of promises. Sambhājī gave him nothing, and even opposed his proceeding onwards. He told Gōpālpūrī that he had written to the English *sardārs* and the Nawab, and that it would be very improper for him to set out before the answers to them arrived. But Gōpālpūrī refused to listen to him and set out on the 6th *Muharram*. Within three or four months answers to the dispatches and proposals will undoubtedly arrive and His Excellency will be particularly informed of everything. Complains that the Governor committed the conduct of the negotiations to Muhammad Rizā Khān and sent the writer to Murshidabad. The Khān has inserted several things in the articles in such a form that the Raja will certainly take exception thereto, and the settlement of this affair will again be relegated to the tedious channel of letters and emmissaries. The writer long ago pressed the Governor for permission to leave Calcutta that he might himself repair to the Raja and explain to him the true state of affairs and the excellent qualities of the English *sardārs* so as to conciliate the Raja and bring about a final adjustment of everything according to the Governor's desire. The writer's plan was not approved of by the Governor. There was no help for it. But by the blessing of God, this affair will at length assume a fortunate aspect. Is from his heart and soul attached to the Governor and prays for his prosperity. While he has a tongue to speak with or a hand to do things with, he will not relax his endeavours to perfect this affair. This frame of mind is particularly enjoined upon "us" by the Hindu religion which says that if "we" lose "our" lives, fortunes and families, "we" should still adhere to "our" words and at no time depart from "our" agreements. Requests to be favoured with a copy of the Governor's letter to the Raja.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 234, pp. 395, 396. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 83.*]

Aug. 1. **1067.** From the *Faujdār* of Hooghly. The *vakīl* of Gangā Dhar, a *chaudhrī* of the *parganah* Amirabad depending on Hooghly, represents that some people belonging to Gytupara and Darghaty depending on the *parganah* Tily within the boundaries of Burdwan, have thrown some dead bodies, wrapped round with mats, into the village of Panchtymul which appertains to Amirabad and is in the jurisdiction of Hooghly. Persons duly authorised have been sent from Hooghly to inquire into the circumstances of this affair; and a person who has arrived from Burdwan has also been commissioned with the same business. But he

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refuses to act in concert with others and is in all respects intent on injustice. Requests that Mr. Graham may be directed to insist on his hearing and determining this affair in conjunction with the other party.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 235*, *pp. 396*, *397*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 45*.]

Aug. 1. **1068.** From the Vazīr. Perceives that in these days certain intruders insinuate things concerning the writer to the Governor and the other English *sardārs*. Receives intelligence from divers quarters to the effect that the writer's levying a numerous force requires an explanation, and that the Governor and the English *sardārs* take it ill. The writer resents these rumours but has no means of redress. Although he knows that the treaty, which the English *sardārs* concluded with him on the Gospel, is in his possession, that he himself is bound by the sacred oath of the Qurān, and that it is therefore impossible that any difference should arise in the Governor's heart, yet, considering His Excellency as his real friend, he writes to His Excellency in a manner becoming his high descent and distinguished character, and leaves it to His Excellency to judge whether he has written agreeably to truth or not. In the first place, there is no clause in the treaty forbidding him to levy or maintain troops. The Governor is no stranger to this. In the second place, His Excellency must know that his house has been stripped of fifty years' prosperity by the wars. Asks the Governor to judge what a length of time such a house must require to recover its losses. As to the extraordinary reports which people raise about the writer's levies, the case is this. In all other states the different *sardārs* have it in their option to retain and dismiss troops, but the Governor will find that in the writer's house no one has that privilege but the writer himself. If at the end of every month a thousand troops are reduced by death, desertion and rejection to sixty or seventy, he sees nothing unusual in making up the deficiency. But in the eyes of people who look no further than appearances, he seems to apply himself constantly to the raising of troops. It is manifest to the great God above how firm he is in his friendship. By the blessing of the Almighty, truth will be found truth at last and deceipt, deceipt; and the faces of the calumniators will be darkened. For his own part, he is confident that the English *sardārs* are equally true to their words and engagements. Hopes earnestly that they will not believe the insinuations of calumniators. But if it should so happen, which God forbid, that the English *sardārs* entertain a wrong conception [about the writer] and if doubts of his sincerity arise in the Governor's mind from the suggestions of busy people, seeing that he regards the Governor as the friend of his soul and that Lord Clive when leaving India put him under His Excellency's care, he answers from the purity of his heart in this manner. Maintains this number of troops to defend himself from his enemy. The Governor knows full well who that person is, and Colonel Smith carried with him a perfect comprehension of that person. The fact is known to all the world. The treaty which has been entered into with the English Company is to this effect, that if any enemy invades

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the writer's territories, the English *sardārs* are to give the writer assistance, and that if the territories of the English *sardārs* happen to be invaded, the writer is to assist them. In this case it is necessary to reflect, supposing that he is without forces, and the English *sardārs* are attacked, from whence is he to bring assistance? If he fails in this, it will appear that he has violated his engagements. In case it is absolutely the pleasure of the English *sardārs* that he should retain no forces, he is ready to acquiesce in their demand and if the English *sardārs* agree to send their forces with him against his enemies, he has no need to keep troops of his own. If after hearing this explanation, the Governor is not satisfied and suspicion still lurks in the hearts of the English *sardārs*, it is indeed very surprising. The friendship which he vowed to the English *sardārs* was for his whole life and not for a few days. He intended that it should be perpetual and binding on his latest posterity, and that whilst the English *sardārs* preserved a footing in Hindustan, the grandeur of his house should remain. By the blessing of God, there will be no breach of faith on his part. Assures the Governor of this. As he owes this country to the favour of the English *sardārs*, so if the English *sardārs* and the gentlemen of the Council think fit to strip him of it and resolve that it shall not be his, one line from the Governor and another from the Council will be sufficient. Let him but receive such a message; the moment he receives it, he will deliver up his country to the English *sardārs*. Assures the Governor that in this there is no reservation. But if the words of calumniators have really no influence on the hearts of the gentlemen of the Council and the Governor, and if the latter considers him as a friend, he should send the writer a letter from the Council, and another from himself to set his heart at ease. Hopes that knowing the ardour of his impatience the Governor will speedily return such an answer as will give him perfect satisfaction.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 236, pp. 397-399. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Aug. 1. **1069**. From the Vazīr. Thanks the Governor for putting an end to the English trade in his territories. May the Almighty long preserve His Excellency. Has still greater expectations from the Governor's friendship. As he from time to time wants various kinds of cloths and necessaries, it is requested that the Governor may issue orders to all living in the English territories, that no interruption be offered to his boat which flies his colours, bears a *dastak* under his seal, and conveys necessaries for his use. In this the Governor's favour is highly necessary in order that the writer may not be deprived of the needful provisions for his family.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 237, pp. 399,400. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Aug. 1. **1070**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Sends Rs. 9,765 on account of the Hooghly revenue and requests that a receipt therefor may be sent.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 238, p. 400. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

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Aug. 1. **1071.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Prior to this the writer received a letter from the Governor concerning the demands on Rām Nāth. This affair has been hitherto delayed by the various pretences and false testimonies he produced. Has now been informed by Gōkul Ghōshāl that Rām Nāth's pretences are all groundless. Is therefore urging the demands on him with all strictness. As soon as the demands are satisfied the Governor shall be informed thereof.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 239, p. 400. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

Aug. 7. **1072.** From Ḥājī Ismā'īl Khān. Is diligently employed in allotting the salt districts. Has been prevented from waiting on Mr. Verelst by a severe attack of illness.

[*Trans.-R., 1767-68, no. 240, p. 400. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 46, 47.*]

Aug. 10. **1073.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 241, p. 400. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Aug. 10. **1074.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. His coming to Patna was purely for the sake of obtaining a meeting with the Governor. Such is his impatience to see His Excellency that he can find no rest, and that the affliction of absence is no longer bearable for him. Although the season is inconvenient and unfavourable for a journey, yet the tumult of desire rages in his breast and draws him towards His Excellency. Hopes that he will be allowed to come to Calcutta and enlighten his eyes with the radiance of His Excellency's auspicious countenance. *PS.*—Is, to the hour of writing, sitting in the corner of solitude, praying for the prosperity and durability of the Company, the Governor and the English *sardārs*. The writer's coming to Patna was solely with a view to obtaining an interview with His Excellency, and he does not desire to return to the enlightened Presence. His Excellency's august directions will guide him. His eyes are fixed on the direction from which His Excellency's letter will come; and his foot is in the stirrup.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 242, p. 401. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Aug. 12. **1075.** From the King. For seven months no payment of the Royal tribute has been made to the *sāhūkārs* notwithstanding the injunctions of the Governor, the seat of power, and the orders issued to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Jagat Sēṭh that the tribute should be remitted without any delay or pretext whatever. The expenses of the sublime *Sarkār* are not unknown to the Governor, the strong pillar of the Moghal Throne. Besides this deficiency of seven months, nearly 5 *lākhs* of rupees are in arrears to the *sāhūkārs* on account of the loans. Has now sent receipts for eighteen *lākhs* and some thousands of rupees through the loyal and trusty servant Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Desires that positive directions may be sent to Mr. Sykes and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to deliver the aforesaid sum to Diā Rām Paṇḍit that he may distribute it to the *sāhūkārs* and send the receipts to the Presence, that the *sāhūkārs* may not be obliged to drop further concerns with the sublime *Sarkār*, and that His Majesty may not be straitened in paying

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the current expenses of his household. If the Governor sees to the *sāhūkārs* being paid speedily, and takes care to remit the Royal tribute every month, he will afford great pleasure to His Majesty's propitious bosom and furnish a strong proof of the loyalty of himself, the seat of power.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 243, pp. 401, 402. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

Aug. 12. **1076**. To the King. In reply to His Majesty's letter mentioning the confusion in the affairs of the Royal household [caused by Munīr-u'd-Daulah's absence], says that the said minister, from his age and infirmities, is incapable of performing the duties of his situation.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 92,* p. 38.*]

Aug. 12. **1077**. To the Vazīr. Agrees with him that matters will not be duly adjusted until they [?] repair to the Presence, and that the King since Munīru'd-Daulah's departure has been more inclined to favour the writer's representations.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 93, p. 50.*]

Aug. 12. **1078**. To Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān. Expresses surprise at the fact that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has granted a *parvānah* for the release of Nōgen Nāth Nandī's salt before the dissolution of the Committee.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 94, p. 44.*]

Aug. 12. **1079**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Respecting the *parvānah* the Khān issued for the release of Nōgen Nāth Nandī's salt before the dissolution of the Committee.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 95, p. 42.*]

Aug. 12. **1080**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Refuses to pardon his *vakīl* and requests him to select another from his numerous adherents who will hold his master's honour in estimation.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 96, p. 35.*]

Aug. 14. **1081**. From the King. Has at this time heard the news that peace has been established between the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, and Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the seat of nobility, firm in allegiance and high in station. This is highly commendable and agreeable to good policy, for peace is truly called a blessing. Seeing that the fidelity and attachment of the Governor, His Majesty's special and approved servant, and of the English *sardārs* are imprinted in his sacred heart and are evident to the whole world, His Majesty writes with his pen, which showers pearls into the lap of fortune, that the Governor should peremptorily demand of the Niẓām a *pēshkash* for the enlightened Presence and ask him to remit it annually to the Royal Court as a proof of his allegiance.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 244, pp. 402, 403. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 49.*]

* Letter no. 91 is missing.

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Aug. 14. **1082.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Acquaints him with the measures that have been taken to prevent the French and the Dutch from buying slaves.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 97, p. 42.*]

Aug. 15. **1083.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. States that his reason for issuing a *parvānah* to Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān for the release of Nōgen Nāth Nandī's salt was the latter's representing that the spot on which his salt lay was liable to inundations, and desiring permission to remove it to a higher station near Hooghly. It was never intended that he should remove it further or sell it in the country, so that there can be no difference whether it lies at Hooghly or in the *kalārīs.*

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 245, p. 403. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

Aug. 15. **1084.** From the Vazīr. Is glad to receive the Governor's letter. Seeing that the affection of His Excellency towards the writer has been from the beginning impressed on his heart, he is always filled with joy and gratitude at the accounts which Raja Parsudh Rāy writes frequently. The Governor's friendship is greater than the writer can express and he prays to the Almighty to prolong His Excellency's happiness and guard his safety. As to the Governor's saying that Mānik Rām Bōs has been sent only to take notice of things and to see that no one takes unwarrantable steps; that it is not fit to entrust him with secrets and matters of public business; and that whatever His Excellency has to communicate, will be conveyed through Captain Harper and Raja Parsudh Rāy, replies that he understands the matter perfectly and will instantly act agreeably to the Governor's desire, and that nothing shall be said of Mānik Bōs again. Has lately sent Imāmu'd-Dīn to Allahabad to wait on His Majesty, and Captain Harper has gone with him. He was introduced [to His Majesty] by Colonel Barker and was honoured with a *khal'at* and the usual marks of distinction. The writer's people, who attended the Court, observed a slight coldness in His Majesty's behaviour towards them. At the time of audience His Majesty asked them if the writer had said everything. They replied "Nothing besides allegiance, service and attachment, as becomes a vassal of your Royal House." His Majesty again asked "Has he said nothing else?" The writer's people answered "What besides duty and obedience to your high will and pleasure can he have to represent unto your Throne? Only this, that if Munīru'd-Daulah had gone in person to the Nawab Vazīr, that harmony which is so much to be wished, might have been firmly established. But that did not take place." His Majesty sent a form to be subscribed to by the writer through Colonel Barker's hands, and a copy thereof is now sent to the Governor. The writer did not think the style altogether proper or suitable and therefore drew up an *'arzī* to His Majesty with a written form for the Royal signature. Encloses copies of this and also of another form which the writer drew up himself, and sent to His Majesty. The Governor will comprehend the particulars from the copies of all the three forms. Will likewise write to His Excellency the particulars of what passed from the beginning of the conference, for what business or act does the writer

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resolve on without communicating with His Excellency and consulting his person, whom he regards as his best friend and comforter? Has already written His Excellency a letter containing many particulars, and begs leave to assure His Excellency that he wrote it out of pure friendship, and that the freedom of his expressions proceeded from the warmth of his heart and the intensity of his affection. Hopes that His Excellency will not attribute it to any other cause or design. God is witness to his sincerity, and by the blessing of the most High, those evidences of truth and tokens of friendship will duly come to light as he wishes, and at that time it will appear to His Excellency that his friendship is entirely what the writer desires. Hopes to be constantly informed of the Governor's welfare as his repose depends thereon.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 246, pp. 403-405. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Aug. 15. **1085.** The form His Majesty sent to the Vazīr for his assent. "Whereas I, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Vazīr of the Empire and servant of the Throne of Refuge, hereby enter into this written agreement with His sacred Majesty that I will appoint Munīru'd-Daulah to the Naibship of the *Vizārat* in obedience to the commands of the resplendent Presence and the former compacts; that I will consider the English *sardārs* in the Presence as my friends; and that I will labour from heart and soul in conjunction with Munīru'd-Daulah for the prosperity of the Empire and the advantage of the Royal and propitious House of His Majesty, and will not vary the breadth of a hair from His Majesty's good will and pleasure. If in opposition to the Royal pleasure I do at any time violate the terms of friendship concluded with Munīru'd-Daulah and the *sardārs* of the Presence, I acknowledge myself guilty before God, the Prophet of God, the venerable Murtaẓā 'Alī and the "Five Holy Ones." I therefore give this by way of an obligation that it may be in future a record in the Presence."

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 246A, pp. 405, 406. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Aug. 15. **1086.** The form drawn up by the Vazīr himself. "I, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Vazīr of the Empire and servant of the Throne of Refuge, hereby agree that whereas the will and pleasure of His sacred Majesty is such that I should appoint Munīru'd-Daulah to the Naibship of the *Vizārat*, and seeing that the order of the high Presence is first to be obeyed, I have therefore given my consent, but upon this condition, that from the present time Munīru'd-Daulah shall act in nothing without my privacy and that of the English *sardārs*, who are the loyal well-wishers of His Majesty; and in that case I promise His Majesty and swear before God and the Prophet of God and the venerable Murtaẓā 'Alī that I will regard Munīru'd-Daulah as my friend, and appoint him to the Naibship of the *Vizārat* in conformity to the sublime mandate."

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 246B, p. 406. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Aug. 15. **1087.** The form which the Vazīr asked the King to sign. "Seeing that you, our loyal servant, are in every respect the vassal of our will and have acted in conformity to the mandate of our Presence, we therefore swear before God and the Prophet of God and signify by our handwriting, taking the Almighty to witness, that there will never be the smallest

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deviation from this. If Munīru'd-Daulah does anything in the execution of his office of *Nāib* without the privacy of the Vazīr of the Empire or takes one step without the advice of Shujā'u'd-Daulah, we, fortunate and propitious, will never after show him countenance nor give him authority or place in our house. Shujā'u'd-Daulah shall in that case perform the functions of Vazīr with his own hands and we will never admit Munīru'd-Daulah into our House. From this we will never depart."

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 246C, pp. 406, 407. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 28.*]

Aug. 15. **1088.** From the King. Insists earnestly on the Governor's allowing Munīru'd-Daulah to return to the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 247, p. 407. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Aug. 16. **1089.** To Vāriṣ 'Alī Khān. Informs him of the complaints which the merchants have made of the ill-treatment they have received from him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 98, p. 53.*]

Aug. 17. **1090.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses the accounts of His Majesty's tribute.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 99, p. 42.*]

Aug. 17. **1091.** To Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter together with the one from Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, and desires him to try his best to cement the happy union.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 100, p. 36.*]

Aug. 17. **1092.** To Udēpūrī Gusain. Encloses a copy of Raja Jānūjī's letter and expresses surprise at Gōpālpūrī's protracting his stay at Cuttack.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 101, p. 33.*]

Aug. 17. **1093.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and assures him of his [the writer's] regard and good wishes.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 102, p. 40.*]

Aug. 17. **1094.** To the King. Replies to the King's *shuqqah* on the subject of the tardiness in the payments of the Royal tribute.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 103, p. 38.*]

Aug. 17. **1095.** To the Sēṭhs. Intimates that Diā Rām Panḍit has been dispatched to Murshidabad for the purpose of settling the Royal accounts.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 104, p. 52.*]

Aug. 18. **1096.** From the King. Some time ago the Governor represented the affair of Munīru'd-Daulah agreeably to the writing and discourse of interested men who cover the foulest purposes with the most specious pretences, and wrote divers particulars to Munīru'd-Daulah himself. As soon as the Governor's *'arẓī* passed under His Majesty's cognizance, the aforesaid servant of the Royal will, the strong pillar of the Moghal Throne [Munīru'd-Daulah], desired leave of absence from the Presence;

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but His fortunate and propitious Majesty, having an eye to the happy administration of his august affairs, would not give his consent. At length after trying a thousand intrigues, he obtained leave on pretence of his son's marriage and set out for Patna. Since the marriage, His Majesty has honoured that faithful minister with repeated *shuqqahs* requiring his return to the Presence, but he pleads the Governor as an obstacle to his obedience. In this case the affairs of the sublime *Sarkār* will fall into disorder and the Royal interest will be prejudiced. Seeing that the Governor, the seat of nobility, worthy of the Royal favour, and the English *sardārs* are the sincere well-wishers and life-devoted servants of the Moghal Throne, and are solicitous for the prosperity of the sublime *Sarkār* and the splendour of His Majesty's fortunate House, His Majesty signifies to the Governor, the strength of the arm of Empire, that His Excellency should write plainly to Munīru'd-Daulah and demand of him why he hesitates coming into the Royal Presence and leaves His Majesty's heart thus anxious and disturbed. He should be told that he must set out for the Royal Presence without delay and make no excuses. Seeing that Munīru'd-Daulah is a true and upright person, a servant faithfully attached to His Majesty, and a friend and well-wisher of the English *sardārs*; that there is none like Munīru'd-Daulah in the Royal Court whom His Majesty might prefer; and that his acceding to the Royal service may be estimated among the gifts of fortune, the speedier that faithful minister returns to the Court, the more will be the satisfaction of His Majesty's sublime heart and the stronger the testimony of the Governor's allegiance and loyalty. Prior to this, His Majesty sent divers particulars regarding Shujā'u'd-Daulah by the hands of Diā Rām Paṇḍit; but as yet has not received the Governor's good counsel and advice for the safety of the high Royal interests. Is anxiously expecting His Excellency's reply to those particulars. Desires His Excellency to consult with the Committee on what His Majesty has written concerning Shujā'u'd-Daulah and communicate to His Majesty what His Excellency determines for the Royal glory and the good name of the English *sardārs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 248, pp. 407, 408. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Aug. 20. **1097.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter. Will circulate *parwānahs* to prohibit the exportation of slaves and put an end to that pernicious practice of the French, agreeably to the Governor's instructions on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 249, p. 408. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

Aug. 20. **1098.** From Mīr Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān. Acknowledges receipt of the Governor's letter. Has stationed proper *chaukīs* and keeps so vigilant an eye on the merchants as to make it impracticable for them to move their salt or elude his people before the expiration of the Committee.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 250, p. 409. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 65.*]

Aug. 22. **1099.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. The Governor was pleased to signify in a previous letter that Mons. Canonje should be allowed one

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month's respite to settle his old concerns on condition that he entered into no new engagements. Accordingly the writer addressed Raja Balvant Singh on the subject, and told him that Mons. Canonje was returning to Benares on the above terms and should not be interrupted in his business till the expiration of one month, and that if he stayed longer than a month or commenced new engagements, it was not to be permitted, but duly reported. Balvant Singh now writes that Mons. Canonje, after staying a few days in Benares, went to Mirzapur to wind up his affairs and from thence left for Faizabad himself and left his *gumāshtahs* behind. Seeing that these *gumāshtahs* are commencing new engagements and the limited term of one month has more than expired, the Governor is desired to write to Raja Balvant Singh on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 251, p. 409. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

Aug. 22. **1100.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that Javāhir Singh was assassinated while he was watching an elephant-fight.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 252, p. 409. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

Aug. 27. **1101.** From the King. The Governor must have already heard how Javāhir Singh has been given over to the torments of the damned. This event has given rise to internal dissensions in his country, and there is scarcely an individual in it whose head is not turned with ambitious schemes. In the territories of Aḥmad Khān [Bangash], one of the most ancient *umarā*, some thousands of Afghāns have been assembled by 'Abdu'llah Khān, the son of Raushan Khān, who was formerly a servant of Aḥmad Khān; and that upstart is now meditating disturbances with a view to making himself master of that country. Aḥmad Khān, considering His fortunate and propitious Majesty as his sovereign, has applied to him for assistance and has written to the Vazīr of the Empire also for the same purpose. If assistance is granted him from that quarter and no support given him from the enlightened Presence, the consequence will be that His Majesty's subjects will throw off all manner of dependence on him. Seeing that His fortunate and propitious Majesty regards the English *sardārs* as his fast friends and well-wishers, and refers everything to their advice and counsel, he therefore requires the Governor, the seat of nobility, to assist His Majesty with salutary advice in this matter. Has in the meantime ordered Najaf Khān to march with a strong and well-appointed force to the edge of Aḥmad Khān's territories and there fortify himself, and in case open hostilities commence and are drawn out, to form a junction with Aḥmad Khān and co-operate with him to the utmost. Has at this time received an *'arzī* from the *Amīr* of the *Umarā* Najību'd-Daulah in the following terms. "Until this hour I have manifested the firmest attachment and fidelity towards the young princes and Her Majesty the Bēgam. But now I am no longer able to continue that support to them which is necessary for their preservation. Let Your Majesty in your own Royal person advance to your capital and yourself defend your own honour. Your vassal ingenuously represents that he is not equal to the charge in his present situation." His Majesty's sacred heart is exceedingly

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disturbed to reflect that if he does not vindicate the honour of his own family and Empire, it will lessen his dignity in the eyes of such as follow appearances alone. It is necessary that the Governor should consider that Hindustan is the inheritance of His fortunate and propitious Majesty; that through the perfidiousness of the nobility and vassals of the illustrious Royal House, this anarchy has arisen, and every one proclaims himself a sovereign in his own place; and that they are at variance with one another, the strong prevailing over the weak. In these days such general embarrassment has taken place that if the English *sardārs* attend His Majesty's sacred stirrup with a small force, His Majesty may recover possession of his dominions with a very little trouble and exertion, and the good name and glory of the English *sardārs* will be celebrated throughout all ages of the world. Considers the splendour of his fortunate House as wholly depending on the prosperity of the English *sardārs*. To get so excellent an opportunity as this a second time would be difficult. It is requisite that the Governor, the seat of nobility, should forthwith dispatch Colonel Smith with an army to the enlightened Presence and issue orders to Colonel Barker to attend to the regulation of the affairs of the Empire according to the will of the Presence. Has signified all other particulars to Colonel Barker by word of mouth who will write the same in detail to the Governor, the seat of power. Hopes that His Excellency will duly ponder and deliberate on these weighty and interesting affairs, and send a satisfactory answer seeing that His Majesty remains in impatient expectation thereof.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 253, pp. 409-412. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Aug. 27. **1102**. From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has received the Governor's two letters, one desiring him to entertain no apprehensions from Colonel Peache's march through his country, and the other requesting him to afford all possible assistance to the crew of a stranded vessel. Replies that he has none but amicable views; that he had actually begun forming magazines of provisions for the troops; but that on account of the Colonel delaying his march, he has ceased those preparations. In regard to the vessel, he acquaints the Governor that she is safe and will probably arrive in good condition in Calcutta, the report of her loss being false.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 254, p. 412. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Aug. 27. **1103**. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter setting forth the unavoidable causes of the late backwardness in the Royal payments. What inconvenience is there that can affect the English *sardārs* and shake the firmness of their allegiance? By the blessing of God, the Governor's excellent services and the constancy of his attachment are engraved on the Royal heart. There has been no variation in the affection or principles of the Governor, the arm of the Empire, and the English *sardārs*, nor will there be any hereafter. On the other hand, His Majesty's illustrious favour and munificence also will be daily increased towards the Governor and the English *sardārs* of potent rank. His Majesty's sacred heart is entirely at rest and satisfied that

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the English *sardārs* will at no time violate their words or written obligations, and that both the arrears and present *qists* of the Royal tribute will be remitted monthly according to the Governor's representations. The injunctions which His Excellency has lately sent to the ministers at Murshidabad to discharge the arrears and sums now due, have been brought to the Royal cognizance by His Majesty's old and faithful servant Diā Rām Pandit; and His Majesty is convinced that the Governor, his loyal servant, is night and day employing his abilities in the illustrious Royal service. His Excellency, the pillar of the sublime Throne, is in all respects master of the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār*, and director of the councils of the Company, and is true to the interests of the exalted in rank, the King of England. And at this juncture, the preservation of His Majesty's august House depends solely on the safety and duration of the Company. God is witness that the trust and confidence which His Majesty reposes in the Governor and the English *sardārs*, he does not repose in Musalmans or any of the chiefs of Hindustan. "We have seen them all and we have experienced them all." Will admit none but the English *sardārs* to the administration of his household, nor will he place the concerns of the Empire in any hands but theirs. Has signified his will and pleasure thus plainly to the Governor, his loyal and faithful servant, that the latter may know how much His Majesty esteems and acknowledges his services and those of the English *sardārs*, and that to his last breath, he will have in view the steady and well-devoted labours of His Excellency and the English *sardārs*. Hopes that the Governor, on his part, will have in view the satisfaction, ease, and dictates of the Royal will. Will represent to the King of England the Governor's loyalty and attachment in the same manner as His Majesty wrote his praises formerly.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 255, pp. 412-414. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Aug. 31. **1104**. From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Governor's letter. Acquaints His Excellency that Mirzā 'Abdu'llah Bēg has been dispatched to supply the place of his late *vakīl*. Professes submission and respect.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 256, p. 414. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 43.*]

Aug. 31. **1105**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses a copy of a letter from Mādhū Rāo desiring him to secure a safe passage for his mother who is coming to pay her devotions at Gaya. Encloses also a *shuqqah* from His Majesty recommending her to the writer's particular attention on account of Mādhū Rāo's loyalty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 257, p. 414. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

Aug. 31. **1106**.* From Munīru'd-Daulah [? Raja Shitāb Rāy]. Has received the Governor's letter and been highly honoured thereby. Is night and day intent on the duties of a sincere well-wisher of the *Sarkār* and exerts himself without ceasing in collecting the revenues as they become due. Accordingly fifty *lākhs* have been collected up to the end of July, notwithstanding the cheapness of grain and the disturbances in Siris and other places. Has already transmitted the accounts thereof from the

* The ascription cannot be right. Probably Raja Shitāb Rāy is intended.

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beginning of August to the close of the present year, for the Governor's perusal. Will apply himself to the utmost of his abilities. Is in no respect deficient and considers it his greatest pride to manage well the affairs of his department.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 258, pp. 414,415. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Aug. 31. **1107***. From Munīru'd-Daulah [? Raja Shitāb Rāy]. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 259, p. 415. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Sept. 1. **1108**. From the Vazīr. Some time ago, the writer addressed the Governor on the subject of the 3 *lākhs* of rupees, which Lord Clive had fixed as the tribute to be paid by Raja Balvant Singh, and which the latter did pay for one year. Raja Parsudh Rāy likewise represented the particulars to the Governor. His Excellency wrote in reply that the writer should not take the money from Raja Balvant Singh. The writer therefore dropped the subject and discontinued to discuss the point with Raja Balvant Singh in deference to the Governor's pleasure. As there is in no respect any separation between the writer and the Governor, why should there be so much discussion about taking this mighty sum from Raja Balvant Singh? Either the writer should be permitted to enjoy what is his own or the Governor should take it. What can be more proper than this, seeing that their interests are the same? Moreover, why should Balvant Singh possess such a sum of money gratuitously? His country is well cultivated, produces a large revenue, and is well able to bear such a deduction. Requests the Governor to consider this matter seriously and write to Balvant Singh to pay the writer the 3 *lākhs*. Requests also that Balvant Singh's letter may be sent to the writer that he may act accordingly. It is necessary that the Governor should write in the plainest and most precise terms on the subject, lest there should afterwards arise some fresh doubt or ambiguity from Balvant Singh's representations. Requests once more that the Governor may write under his own seal a letter to Balvant Singh, and send it through the writer's hands.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 260, pp. 415, 416. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 78.*]

Sept. 1. **1109**. From the King. Entertains no manner of distrust of the loyalty and attachment of the Governor, the seat of nobility, and the English *sardārs*. His Excellency's good and excellent services are engraved on his heart. What His Excellency represents to his sacred cognizance is from his sincere affection and regard for the Royal interests. If in truth there had been any one in the enlightened Presence like Munīru'd-Daulah, and worthy of his place, His Majesty would have exalted that person and by no means have insisted on the Governor's sending Munīru'd-Daulah back to the Presence. Seeing that the aforesaid loyal servant has been long approved in the Royal service, is old, experienced, upright and trustworthy, and has always given satisfaction to His Majesty's sacred heart, His Majesty repeats his commands for sending Munīru'd-Daulah to the Royal Presence. Seeing that the Governor is worthy of the Royal favour and munificence, is

* See no. 1106 note.

His Majesty's sincere well-wisher and is attentively labouring to promote the prosperity of the august Royal House; and seeing that Munīru'd-Daulah is the vassal of the Royal will, an adherent of the Company, and a most steadfast friend of the English *sardārs*, His Majesty again orders that the Governor, the seat of nobility, should strengthen the heart of the aforesaid loyal servant by assurances from himself, and send him with all speed into the Royal Presence, for his return to the Court will be a source of infinite joy to His Majesty's sublime heart, and the strongest testimony the Governor can give of his loyalty and attention to the Royal interests. Will not, till his last breath, take away his protection from Munīru'd-Daulah who stands unequalled amongst his servants in allegiance and fidelity to his throne. The Governor represents that if His Majesty now recalls Munīru'd-Daulah to the administration of his important offices, he will by reason of his advanced age and infirmities grow every day less capable of sustaining them. Replies that it is plain that the Governor has not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of the talents and abilities of the aforesaid servant, of his tractability of temper, of his strength of judgment, and of his unwearied application which even at his declining age is superior to that of those who have all the advantages of youth. Munīru'd-Daulah is dearer to His Majesty than a brother or an only son. Conjures the Governor by the name of Jesus, the Spirit of God, to regard Munīru'd-Daulah as His Excellency's brother and inseparable friend, and to send him speedily back to the Royal Presence, an act from which His Majesty will derive inexpressible satisfaction and content, and for which he will ever remember the Governor in his prayers as the firmest pillar of the Moghal Throne.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 261, pp. 416, 417. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Sept. 3. **1110**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses his impatience to see the Governor and requests that in case His Excellency is prevented, by his attention to other affairs, from moving up country, the writer may be permitted to repair to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 262, p. 417. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Sept. 3. **1111**. From Bābū Rām, *Nāib* of the *Zamīndār* of Jessore. Great disturbances have been set on foot in the *parganah* by certain peons of the Calcutta *kachehrī*; and Muḥkam Singh, a *ḥavaldār*, with twelve sepoys, also has been guilty of acts of gross violence. Requests that a person may be ordered to examine, on the spot, into the truth of the facts and inflict due punishment on the guilty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 263, p. 418. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 43.*]

Sept. 4. **1112**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Complains of the rarity of the Governor's letters to him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 264, p. 418. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Sept. 5. **1113**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses accounts of 50 *lākhs*, being the Patna collections to the end of July.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 265, p. 418. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

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Sept. 5. **1114.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Offers compliments and desires to hear frequently from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 266, p. 418. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Sept. 5. **1115.** From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter enclosing a statement of the tribute account. Intimates that 2 *lākhs* of rupees have been paid with Diā Rām's knowledge, which he will account for on his arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 267, p. 418. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 53.*]

Sept. 7. **1116.** From the King. The Royal *farmān* has been issued agreeably to his representations. Repeats his former declarations and resolutions regarding Munīru'd-Daulah, and desires that a letter requiring his immediate return to the Presence, may be sent in order that it may be forwarded by His Majesty to Munīru'd-Daulah. Gives expression to some reflections on the present distracted state of Hindustan and says that now there is an excellent opportunity for re-establishing His Majesty on his paternal throne without opposition.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 268, pp. 418, 419. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Sept. 7. **1117.** From Ratan Singh. Intimates the sudden death of Javāhir Singh and his accession to the government. It is his firm intention to maintain and cultivate the harmony which subsisted between his brother and the English *sardārs.*

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 269, p. 419. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 73.*]

Sept. 7. **1118.** From Don Pedro De Silva. Intimates the death of Javāhir Singh and the accession of Ratan Singh. As the latter has to correspond with the Presence through the English *sardārs*, an *'arzī* has been sent by his express commands to Colonel Barker to be presented to His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 270, p. 419. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 44.*]

Sept. 7. **1119.** From the Vazīr. It is long since he was rejoiced with the Governor's last friendly letter. Is exceedingly impatient therefor. An intercourse of letters ought to be kept up without intermission, for it has been justly observed that "* writing is a kind of half personal society." For the rest, seeing that the Governor and the writer are inseparably joined, it is necessary for the writer to explain freely the circumstances of his situation. Troubles him therefore with a few lines. As Colonel Barker keeps the Governor informed of the transactions of the Presence fully and circumstantially, there is no need for the writer to enlarge upon them. Some time ago, His Majesty sent the writer a written obligation to ratify, but not approving the style or manner thereof, he wrote one in a different form himself, and transmitted it to His Majesty. As His Majesty is not inclined to settle the writer's affair and put him into the office of Vazīr according to the arrangement

* This is a literal translation of the following famous Arabic saying } المكتوب نصف الملاقات

made by Lord Clive and the English *sardārs*, His Majesty was not pleased with the form he had prepared, and postponed the affair indefinitely. Encloses copies of both the forms. The Governor, by the blessing of God, is discerning and intelligent. Asks in what sense he has written improperly and where his error is, that His Majesty should refuse his assent to that form. For his own part, he is conscious of the highest veneration for His Majesty, and regards his service as his pride. Indeed he may have used expressions of a very hard nature, but as His Majesty is totally averse to terminating this matter, and does not want to see him in possession of the powers and rights of his offices, he will never agree to it. The writer's principal object is the friendship of the Governor and the English *sardārs*. There is nothing in the world nearer his heart than that. May the Almighty grant that the present harmony may grow stronger with time and neither cease in the writer's life time nor in ages to come. By the blessing of God, his affairs will be settled at a fortunate juncture, for he has the fullest confidence in the friendship of the potent English *sardārs*. His impatience to see the Governor is unbounded and uncontrollable, and he wishes, from the depth of his heart, to set out after the conclusion of the rains when the season is settled, and gather the flowers of his ardent desire from the verdant garden of the Governor's society. Will then relate the particulars of his. . . . . .*

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 271, pp. 419,420. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Sept. 8. **1120.** To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Desires him to repair to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 105, p. 36.*]

Sept. 8. **1121.** To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Informs him of the murder of Mīr Muẓaffar's brother at Jessore.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 106, p. 36.*]

Sept. 10. **1122.** To the Vazīr. Intimates that he will be unable to meet the Vazīr on account of ill-health, but that Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith, and Mr. Russell will proceed to Allahabad to silence the rumours of the evil-minded people.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 107, p. 50.*]

Sept. 12. **1123.** To Raja Tilōk Chand. Desires him to discharge the bond for Rs. 7,000 due to Khwājah Petruse.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 108, p. 47.*]

Sept. 15. **1124.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires the Khān's assistance in collecting Khwājah Petruse's money which is due from many of the *zamīndārs*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 109, p. 47.*]

* This is an unfinished letter.

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Sept. 17. **1125.** From the Vazīr. Has been informed by Raja Parsudh Rāy that the Governor has not received the writer's reply to His Excellency's letter of the 6th *Rabī'* I. This has surprised the writer very much. Says that he wrote and dispatched the reply, but that probably it has miscarried on the road owing to the incessant rains. Encloses a copy of the same. The dictates of his heart are these. Will at no time deviate in any way from the Governor's pleasure. As "our" life, honour, and property are one, what room is there for separation? Is sensible of the fact that whatever the Governor will do with respect to the writer's affairs, will be for the best. Considers himself raised by His Excellency. Assures him that from the purity of his heart and sincere regard, the writer is one with him. The desire of his soul is that he may attain the accomplishment of his wishes by an interview with the Governor. He informed the Governor, some time ago, that he would set out on the 25th *Jumādā* I and make himself happy in His Excellency's ennobling society. Perhaps he may receive a reply to his letter on the road and be informed whether he is to meet His Excellency at Patna, Monghyr, Rajmahal or any other place that His Excellency may choose to appoint. Will come there with all expedition and stop wherever the Governor may desire. Will inform His Excellency fully by word of mouth of the secrets and desires of his heart at the meeting, and make His Excellency's mind easy. Will not depart a hair's breadth from what the Governor says or does. Whatever is His Excellency's desire, the same is the writer's. What need is there for him to interfere? The Governor will doubtless act for the best. What more should he say? May the interview between the Governor and the writer come off soon, that he may explain everything to His Excellency.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 272, pp. 421, 422. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Sept. 19. **1126.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has directed Raja Kishn Chand to dispatch 2 *lākhs* of rupees out of the revenues of his *zamīndārī* to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 110, p. 42.*]

Sept. 20. **1127.** * From Srīkant. Intimates that agreeably to the Governor's desire, he sent people to the other *zamīndārīs* to purchase wax, but that the *zamīndārs* said that it had all been bought by other gentlemen.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, p. 422.*]

Sept. 20. **1128.** † From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. The Governor's commands were issued that the salt *kalārīs* in the *parganah* of Mandalghat and others should be put up separately for sale. Represents that *kalārīs* have always been included in the rent lands. Has been informed by the heads of the *parganahs* that the salt *kalārīs* being saltpetre lands are sometimes fit for cultivating grain, and at other times the cornfields that are impregnated with salt are converted into *kalārīs*. This being

* This letter is shown as cancelled in the volume of translations.

† This letter is also shown as cancelled in the volume of translations.

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[*Trans. R., 1767-68, pp. 422, 423.*]

Sept. 22. **1129**. To Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān. Expresses surprise at a certain intelligence he has received. The particulars thereof will be communicated to the Khān by the *harkārah*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 111, p. 44.*]

Sept. 23. **1130**. From Mīr Mughal ʻAlī Khān. Intimates his arrival from the Deccan.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 273, p. 423. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 65.*]

Sept. 23. **1131**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has sent a *nazr* of two gold mohurs and five rupees on His Majesty's entering the 10th year of his reign, according to the established custom.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 274, p. 423. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 70.*]

Sept. 23. **1132**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Informs the Raja of the inattention of his *vakīl* ʻAbdu'llah Bēg. Has therefore dismissed him as he did the former *vakīl*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 112, p. 35.*]

Sept. 25. **1133**. From Rāo Anand Rūp. Has transmitted letters from his master Raja Jānūjī through Colonel Barker.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 275, p. 423. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 73.*]

Sept. 25. **1134**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Respecting the payment of 3 *lākhs* of rupees as a *nazrānah* to the Nawab Shujāʻu'd-Daulah according to the agreement made at Chapra.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 113, p. 35.*]

Sept. 28. **1135**. From Muḥammad ʻAlī Khān. The Governor had informed the writer that his people had exacted Rs. 150 from the Danish Company, but when he came here, on inquiring into the particulars of this affair, he found that it was entirely a mistake. The Danish Director, according to an ancient custom, when any of the King's people went there, made them the usual presents and likewise gave a trifle to the *ḍānḍīs*, which they returned, only keeping six rupees for cooly hire and sixteen for boat hire, in all twenty-two rupees. Hopes that the Governor will make proper inquiry into this affair. With regard to the giving up of 50 guns about which the Governor wrote to the Danish Director, the latter says that 30 guns are wanted for the defence of the Danish fort, and that the ship in which they were being brought was lost near Piptipatam. The things saved together

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with the guns will be brought in one of their ships. Has already written to the Governor about this. When the guns arrive, His Excellency may issue orders for them to be delivered up.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 276, pp. 423, 424. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Sept. 28. **1136.** From the King. Thanks be to God that His Majesty's sacred and propitious heart can laud and praise Him for the benefits conferred. Prays always for the health and welfare of the Governor, who is the strength of the arm of the Empire. The allegiance and good services of the English *sardārs* are deeply engraved on his sacred heart, inexhaustible as the drops of the ocean. Has been informed by Raja Diā Rām Pandit that he has received the balance of the payment due to the Royal *Sarkār*, and that the Governor has given his agents at Murshidabad strict orders relative to the present remittances. It is by these meritorious actions that the Governor, the pillar of the Moghal Empire, makes his good and excellent services every day more and more conspicuous. Has now given Colonel Smith the receipt for 8 *lākhs* of rupees. Desires the Governor to write to his agents at Murshidabad in the strictest manner to remit the Colonel the aforesaid sum by the first of *Jumādā* I, and not to do with this receipt as they did with the one for 6 *lākhs*, which was returned. The sooner the Colonel receives the money, the greater will be His Majesty's joy.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 277, pp. 424, 425. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Sept. 28. **1137.** To the Vazīr. Testifies to Raja Parsudh Rāy's good conduct during his residence at Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 114, p. 50.*]

Oct. 2. **1138.** From Muḥammad ʽAlī Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's orders, the writer sent a man to the French Governor to tell him that the bringing up of military stores was contrary to the established rule and the Royal *farmān* and that to follow these practices was not to the advantage of the French. The French Governor said that it was true that military stores had arrived [at Chandarnagar]; but that they belonged to the ships; that upon the arrival of the ships, the guns were unloaded, but were put on board again before the ships sailed; and that if the guns were carried elsewhere, the writer was at liberty to confiscate them.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 278, p. 425. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Oct. 3. **1139.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires that the Royal tribute should be transmitted monthly to the Presence through the hands of Jagat Sēṭh.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 115, p. 42.*]

Oct. 3. **1140.** To the Sēṭhs. Desires them to send the Royal tribute monthly to the Presence.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 116, p. 52.*]

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Oct. 20[?3]. **1141.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to provide six elephants for the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 117, p. 42.*]

Oct. 3. **1142.** To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Desires that the military stores, which were seized at Serampur, may be sent down to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 118, p. 36.*]

Oct. 4. **1143.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. On receiving intelligence that six guns were landed at the Danish Settlement, the writer immediately sent *harkārahs* there. On receipt of the Governor's letter he sent more *harkārahs*. The Danish Governor said that the guns had been in the fort for three years and served as ballast for the empty ships, and that if they were wanted for the use of the *Sarkār*, they were at the writer's service. Encloses a letter from the Danish Governor to the writer for the addressee's information.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 279, p. 425. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Oct. 4. **1144.** The Danish Governor to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Some time ago, when Himmat Khān came here to inquire about the arms, the Danish people were not remiss in relieving him of every doubt with regard thereto. While he remained here, the *harkārahs* in his presence brought ashore all the European ship stores that had newly arrived, such as cables, ropes, anchors etc. and deposited them in a warehouse. "Yesterday" on the representations of a *harkārah*, the aforesaid Himmat Khān arrived here again. He was informed of the ten guns that had been in the fort for three years and were kept there as ballast for the ships when empty. After hearing this, Himmat Khān left Ḥājī Fakhru'd-Dīn here to get more exact information about the guns and went away. The Ḥājī was shown the guns, and the *harkārahs* were allowed to examine the godowns. Not content with this, "to-day" they have again thought of something new and desire to see the *banksāl* warehouses. It is well. This is of no great consequence, but it is hoped that the *harkārahs* who informed the addressee that they saw the chests of arms landed, will be sent to show where they are. If they are found, the Company are in fault and have been guilty of an innovation. If not, the Khān is requested to take this affair into consideration and chastise the *harkārahs*, that in future no false reports are made to him. The matter is very serious, since his displeasure means great loss to the Danish Company.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 280, pp. 425, 426. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 43, 44.*]

Oct. 5. **1145.** From the King. Has sent the Governor repeated *shuqqahs* with regard to sending the trusty servant Munīru'd-Daulah to the sacred Presence. In one of them His Majesty mentioned that he was informed that until Munīru'd-Daulah had an interview with the Governor, he would not attend the propitious stirrup. Directs the Governor therefore, upon the receipt of this *shuqqah*, to summon Munīru'd-Daulah from Patna to Calcutta and, after detaining him for

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six or seven days and encouraging him, to send him back to the sublime Presence. The sooner he arrives, the geater will be His Majesty's satisfaction. Up till now His Majesty has neither received any reply to his several *shuqqahs*, nor has the Governor summoned Munīru'd-Daulah to Calcutta, or sent him back to the Presence. He remains in his own house, which occasions much anxiety to His Majesty's fortunate and propitious heart. Directs again that if the Governor, the pillar of the Empire, has the Royal advantage at heart, he should, without delay, on receipt of this *shuqqah*, write in the most positive manner to Munīru'd-Daulah not to tarry longer at Patna, but to set out with all expedition to the Presence. If the Governor fails as formerly to send him to the Presence, His fortunate and propitious Majesty will send his son, the light of his eyes, and dear to him as life, Mirzā Akbar Shah, to Patna to bring Munīru'd-Daulah to the Presence. Has written this for the Governor's information. God is witness that had there been any one equal in integrity and vigilance to Munīru'd-Daulah and without guile in the resplendent Presence, His ever fortunate and propitious Majesty would not have written so peremptorily. As it is difficult in these days to find any one superior to Munīru'd-Daulah in virtue, intelligence and diligence, and as he has for a long time been a good and excellent subject and a well-wisher to the Royal House, His fortunate and propitious Majesty, being highly pleased with his good offices, considers him dearer than a brother or an only son, and he conjures the Governor, the seat of dignity, to regard Munīru'd-Daulah as His Excellency's brother and inseparable friend. The age is wonderful. No one who is faithful to the King and the English *sardārs*, is desired by the world to remain in the Presence. It is manifest to the Governor that Munīru'd-Daulah neither entertains friendship for nor waits on any one but the King, the Governor, the pillar of the Throne, and the English *sardārs*. His Excellency, the seat of dignity, is well acquainted with his talents and abilities, and it is needless therefore to give His Excellency more directions about sending him to the sacred Presence. Repeats again that the sooner that trusty servant [Munīru'd-Daulah] attends His Majesty's propitious stirrup, the greater will be His Majesty's satisfaction with the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 281, pp. 427-429. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Oct. 12. **1146**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Assures the Raja of the continuance of his favour and protection.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 119, p. 46.*]

Oct. 13. **1147**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Just now Mr. Rumbold has received a letter from the Governor saying that 265 bales of silk had arrived in Calcutta and that there was only one *dastak* for 47 bales so that there remained 218 bales more than was specified in the accompanying *dastak*; and asking how it came about that the *'āmil* let them pass without demanding the duty. Is not so negligent as to let any goods pass without receiving the duties. *Chaukīs* are stationed for this purpose at Monghyr, Ja'far Khān's garden, Pultira and Chapra etc. and it is customary for the *dārōghahs* of the *chaukīs* after examining the goods in the boats, to

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let them pass if the goods agree with the *dastak*, and to detain them for the duties, if the goods are more than are specified in the *dastak*. But the affair of the 265 bales of silk is as follows. Of the said quantity, there were only 47 bales mentioned in the *dastak*. The *dārōghah* did not demand the duty, because 56 of the remaining bales contained different kinds of goods such as pillows, cloths etc. which have long been duty free. When the *dārōghah* received the duties for the remaining 169 bales, he gave the boat people a *ravānah*. The sum of Rs. 34,656 was received by the *chaukīs* at the custom house as duty on the extra quantity of the silk. Encloses two papers containing the particulars for the Governor's information. It is probable that the Captain, who is stationed on the Dewa, is acquainted with the nature of *dastaks* but not with that of the *ravānahs*, which are given after the duties are paid. The Captain has probably acquainted the Governor of the circumstance.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 282, pp. 429, 430. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 71.*]

Oct. 13. **1148**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Notwithstanding the cheapness of grain, the inundations in many parts of the *ṣūbah* and the heavy fall of hail during the *rabī'*, the collections have been little less than those of last year, which amounted to Rs. 56,19,550. The small proportion that remains will be collected by the end of the month *Bhādōn*. Will then transmit to the Governor an account of the particulars of the whole year's revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 283, p. 430. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 71.*]

Oct. 13. **1149.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has written to Raja Kishn Chand and his *'āmil* agreeably to the Governor's orders. Desires His Excellency to draw bills for two *lākhs* on the Raja on the 15th *Pūs* and in future to draw further bills on him.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 284, p. 430. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Oct. 13. **1150.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Intimates that replies to the letters of the Governor, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Saifu'd-Daulah have arrived and will be transmitted to Calcutta together with copies of Raja Jānūjī's letters to the writer. From these letters the Governor will learn all particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 285, pp. 430, 431. Abs. R., 176[illegible]-71, p. 8[illegible]*

Oct. 13. **1151.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has delivered [illegible] letters will forwa[illegible]
from Jānūji to him and Saifu'd-Daulah to Mr. Sykes, w[illegible]
them to the Governor.
[illegible] 1767-71, p. 54.]
[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 286, p. 431. Abs*[illegible] supply Raja Mādhū

Oct. 14. **1152**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Desires [illegible]r stay at Gaya for the per-
Rāo's mother with every necessary d[illegible]
formance of religious ceremonies. [illegible], no. 120, p. 46.]
[*Abs*[illegible]ūjī Bhōnsla. Has received the letters of

Oct. 15. **1153.** From [illegible]ān, Saifu'd-Daulah and the Governor. Has
Muḥammad [illegible]r amicable disposition and perused the treaty which is to
und[illegible]

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be attested, in the name of God, by the Company and the Governor for the total dispelling of all future doubts; and which will be inviolably observed by the Governor's successors. Has also learnt that it is His Excellency's desire that he should not enter into an alliance with Niẓām 'Alī Khān. All these matters became perfectly clear to the writer, have driven away the uneasiness that has reigned in his heart for these eight years, and pacified and composed his tortured mind. Has been informed by Udēpūrī [Gusain] that it is the Governor's intention, in case the writer consents to give up the *ṣūbah* in question [Orissa] and agrees to the treaty on foot, to send a trusty person for the effectual establishment of the treaty and to pay half of the three years' sums in ready money and the other half on the writer's withdrawing himself from the *ṣūbah*. Understands this matter perfectly. It is certain that things of the greatest value are not to be preferred to the friendship and unanimity with chiefs of true greatness and undaunted warriors, especially with the English who, from their equitable manners, invariable principles and generous actions, stand unequalled in the annals of time. As the name of the Almighty is called to witness this treaty, it would be offending against the maxims of friendship to make any repetitions with regard thereto. As this is the case, the writer has resolved not to take exception to it. What the Governor and Udēpūrī Gusain write, the writer relies and depends on. More than this, these equitable actions will be handed down to "our" children and grandchildren. In short, the writer's heart has attained its desired wish, and to reflect on his past losses is contrary to sound judgment. What the Governor writes, is truly worthy of potent chiefs. Has no power over his heart, and his soul eagerly longs for it. By the blessing of God, when "we" come to a final determination, the equity of "our" manners and bravery will be manifest. It is therefore needless to enter into a discussion. Those who have important affairs in view, do not look at trivial matters, such as the extent or opulence of a country. Where there is mutual confidence established, of what consequence is it to relinquish a province or anything else? But the wish of the writer's heart is that this important treaty may be so confirmed that no bad consequence may hereafter ensue. Has therefore written a long and particular account from the beginning to the present to Udēpūrī anent this negotiation and he will discuss the purport thereof in private with Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Expects from the Governor's sincere friendship that the matter will find its way to His Excellency's heart, and that he will send a trusty person of excellent knowledge and ability together with a statement of the sums, and the ratified treaty with all expedition, as the writer is impatiently awaiting their arrival.

[*Trans. R., 176*[illegible] *287, pp. 431-433. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 73.*]

Oct. 16. **1154.** From Gōp[illegible] Gusain. After having taken leave of the Governor, the writer arri[illegible] Nagpur in perfect health and was honoured by an introduction [illegible] Mahārājā [Jānūjī]. He at first in[illegible] company of his master, the qualities, and his valour in war and as[illegible]ed [illegible] the Governor's virtuous The writer informed the Mahārājā of those vi[illegible] conducted himself. [illegible] excellences

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that are combined in the Governor, and to which the writer has been an eye-witness, and then presented to him the bag of letters and the written agreement for his august inspection. After having understood the contents thereof, his mind was elated with joy and the anxiety of his heart was totally removed. He said "I am always desirous of friendship and union; but as this treaty has been on foot for eight years, I have sustained great losses. I placed entire confidence in the letters, the English sent me during the war with Mīr Qāsim 'Alī Khān, assuring me that the sums would be delivered on condition that I would not give that Nawab any assistance. Those assurances were repeated by Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān, who was sent by Lord Clive during his administration with presents and letters from His Lordship. His Lordship declared that he had no interested views for the *ṣūbah* of Orissa, and sent me repeated letters to this purpose, but nothing has appeared since but craft and guile. If this had not been the case, by our wise counsels and unanimity our names would have been celebrated throughout Hindustan as well as in the Deccan, and the valour of the English nation would have been familiar to every ear in the known world. Now that the English *sardārs* are desirous of friendship and union, I am perfectly agreeable to this; but the present treaty requires many stipulations in order that no future obstacles may arise and that it may be observed by our posterity. I will therefore write particularly to Udēpūrī Mahant [Gusain], and send him a separate memorial of demands." Has written to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān a lengthy letter from which the Governor will learn further particulars. Does not see the least obstacle to the establishment of amity on a solid foundation. Hopes that the Governor will return a proper answer and send Udēpūrī Gusain with a trusty person as the Mahārājā is impatient to conclude this affair.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 288, pp. 433, 434. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 46.*]

Oct. 17. **1155.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 1,25,000 on account of the Burdwan Revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 289, p. 434. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Oct. 20. **1156.** To Udēpūrī Gusain. Requests him to send the proposals of his master Raja Jānūjī Bhōnsla.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 121, p. 33.*]

Oct. 24. **1157.** From the King. Has received the Governor's *'arẓī* saying that his fealty and veneration for His Majesty's august throne is daily increasing; and that agreeably to his august mandates, His Excellency has given positive orders to his agents at Murshidabad to remit the payments to the Royal *Sarkār* through Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. His ever fortunate and propitious Majesty is highly pleased with the bounden fealty of the English *sardārs*. May the Almighty preserve the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, under his protection. His Excellency's giving positive orders concerning the remittances is highly commendable. Has not yet received a reply to the other matters mentioned in a former *shuqqah*. Desires the Gover-

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nor to write an explicit answer as His Majesty's sacred heart is anxiously waiting for it.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 290, pp. 434, 435. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 50.*]

Oct. 25. **1158.** From Raja Diā Rām Pandit. As the balance of the tribute has been remitted to the Royal *Sarkār,* he is desirous of returning to Calcutta. When the gentlemen of the deputation arrived at Murshidabad, he waited on them; and Colonel Smith positively desired him to accompany them. On his applying to Mr. Cartier, he told him to return to Calcutta. The writer replied that Colonel Smith desired him to accompany the deputation. Mr. Cartier said it was well. Is awaiting the Governor's orders on the subject.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 291, p. 435. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 73.*]

Oct. 25. **1159.** From the Vazīr. Has repeatedly written to the Governor that he intends to set out to visit His Excellency on the 5th of *Jumādā* I. Accordingly he prepared all things for his journey. Owing, however, to an astonishing circumstance and an unforeseen event he is unable to carry out his purpose which he regrets especially as he had most firmly resolved to wait upon the Governor. It is regrettable that a cause should arise compelling him to postpone his intention though he still retains it in his heart. Has just received an *'arzī* from Raja Parsudh Rāy, saying that the Governor intends deputing the writer's "brother" Colonel Smith, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Russell to Allahabad that they may adjust all the writer's affairs in the Royal Presence. In consequence of this *'arzī,* the writer has remained here and has thus been deprived of the pleasure of the Governor's company, though he is as desirous, as before, of visiting His Excellency. It is evident that the writer's affairs depend entirely on the Governor and will be happily concluded. Desires nothing but the increase of His Excellency's friendship. Being earnestly anxious for the Governor's society, he had hopes of enjoying it, but accidents have interrupted it without lessening the ardour of his wishes. May God of His grace soon grant him the fulfilment thereof. In regard to the Governor's desiring the writer to expel Mons. Canonje, a Frenchman, from his country, says that it is impossible for the Frenchman to remain here. Whoever is the enemy of the English, the writer is thirsty for his blood. Doubtless the Frenchman will find no place in the writer's dominions, and will be driven away by force. It is impossible that an enemy of the English can remain here one hour. Tells the Governor to let his noble heart rest fully contented. Has nothing to do with any one except with the good pleasure of the Governor and the English *sardārs.* The fact of Mons. Canonje's being here is this, that not being a military man, the writer thought there could be no reason for stopping him as a merchant, otherwise how could he have found means to remain? Now that the writer knows what the reason is, he will ever be careful of such people, and pay regard to what the Governor writes. As the writer needs several things which the merchants formerly brought, and have ceased to bring them now, it is requested that the Governor may send him a *dastak* both for land and water carriage for the passage of

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those things, that he may from time to time be supplied with them by this means.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 292*, *pp. 436*, *437*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 79*.]

Oct. 25. **1160**. To Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and desires him to repair to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I.*, *1766-71*, *no. 122*, *p. 47*.]

Oct. 26. **1161**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Is still at Patna and desires to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 293*, *p. 437*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 62*.]

Oct. 29. **1162**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Just now 79 boats carrying Madras salt belonging to the Dutch were stopped by the *dārōghah* stationed at Monghyr agreeably to the order that was formerly issued that no European should trade in that commodity. The *vakīl* of the Dutch factory came to the writer and said that as the above boats had paid the King's duties at the *Bakhsh-bandar* of Hooghly and got a *ravānah*, they might be released. The writer replied that Europeans were not allowed to trade in salt, and that it was strange that *ravānahs* were granted at the *Bakhsh-bandar*. Mr. Rumbold sends the Governor a copy of the said *ravānah*. Requests that orders may be sent to the writer on the subject. *PS.*—Although four battalions are stationed in the *ṣūbah* to chastise the rebellious *zamīndārs*, yet that force is insufficient for the business of the collections. Formerly it was customary to detach such additional companies from Bankipur as were wanted, but now an order has been issued that no troops shall march from thence. Requests that exclusive of the four battalions, more troops may be sent in order that things may be properly settled.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 294*, *pp. 437*, *438*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 71*.]

Oct. 29. **1163**. To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Tells him that the fact of Europeans trading in salt is contrary to the orders of the *Nizāmat*, and requires him to make strict inquiries into the affair.

[*Abs. I.*, *1766-71*, *no. 123*, *p. 36*.]

Oct. 29. **1164**. To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Acknowledges the receipt of his master's letters by the hands of Udēpūrī Gusain.

[*Abs. I.*, *1766-71*, *no. 126* [? *124*, *p. 52*.]

Oct. 30. **1165**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's orders, the writer has delivered six elephants to Parsudh Rāy, five for the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and one for himself.

[*Trans. R.*, *1767-68*, *no. 295*, *p. 438*. *Abs. R.*, *1767-71*, *p. 54*.]

Oct. 30. **1166**. From Sambhājī Ganēsh. It is long since he was favoured with the Governor's friendly letter. Has written to His Excellency several letters but received only one or two replies and those merely complimentary and on no matter of business. The fact that Udēpūrī Gusain, who is with the Governor as a *vakil*, has sent by the hands of

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Gōpālpūrī a treaty concerning the *chauth* to Raja Jānūjī, is perhaps the reason why the Governor did not return a plain answer to the writer's letters. As the writer was without remedy, he delayed writing to the Governor. It is now eight months since the writer arrived in this *ṣūbah* with 20,000 horse. Has the heartiest desire to unite more thoroughly than before in the bonds of friendship; and his gracious master is desirous that the money of the *chauth*, which is his undoubted right, should be paid without any trouble or disturbance; that the writer should be friendly to the English; and that "we" should consider "our" enemies as common, and unite so heartily that great exploits may in future be achieved from "our" mutual endeavours. With a view to this, he (Sambhājī) has written frequently himself and desired Mr. Alleyn to do the same. When from the Governor's dispatching Gōpālpūrī, the writer saw these things taking another channel, he forebore from writing [to the Governor]. Has now received a letter from his gracious master at Nagpur intimating Gōpālpūrī's arrival there. The Raja is most perfectly desirous that the former friendship should subsist, but as the gentlemen are appointed for three years or 1,000 days, in case a negotiation is carried on with them on account of some being displaced and others succeeding them, it will not appear what sort of an alliance subsists between the English and the Marhattas. To clear up these matters will require much time and the regular payment of the *chauth* be much interrupted, notwithstanding the great expenses which have been incurred on account of the maintenance of an army and the prospect of a greater expense in future. The Raja has therefore written to the Governor to procure an established treaty under the seal of the King for the *ṣūbah* of Orissa which the English are desirous of renting, and to satisfy him as to the *chauth*. Does not doubt that the Governor has been made acquainted with these particulars by the writer's gracious master. Hopes that His Excellency will pay the *chauth* in ready money and unite with the writer that no failure in "our" friendship may happen in future and great things may be accomplished by "our" joint efforts. In case this is not agreeable to the Governor and he does not care for the writer's friendship, he who has the power in his hands will act as he pleases.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 296, pp. 439, 440. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Nov. 1. **1167.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Desires the Raja to detain salt at Patna until further orders from Mr. Rumbold.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 125, p. 46.*]

Nov. 1. **1168.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Asadu'llah Khān has obtained the Governor's permission to proceed to Mecca.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 127, p. 42.*]

Nov. 2. **1169.** From the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Has received the Governor's letter saying that His Excellency has learned the particulars of the question of the French arms from the writer's letter to Mr. Maddison, and ordering the writer to seize the arms immediately. Replies as follows. On the 3rd *Jumādā* I, a *harkārah*,

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who was stationed near the French factory, brought the writer intelligence that the French had loaded copper, *tootnague* and six or seven lists of arms upon some *willocks* [*woolocks*] and other boats. The writer issued strict orders to the *chaukīs* at Khirpai Ghat to be upon their guard, when a little before six in the evening a serjeant belonging to the French Company, a Portuguese, and some sepoys with nine laden *willocks*, and two *pulwārs* came abreast of the port at Hooghly. The *'āmils* of Khirpai immediately set out on boats in order to seize them and surrounded them on all sides. But the serjeant and his people directly fell upon the *'āmils* and beat and wounded them terribly with sticks and bamboos, and knocked one or two men overboard. The serjeant [and his sepoys] then made off, but the *dārōghah* of Khirpai with *ponshways* [*paunchways*], 4 sepoys of the *Sarkār*, 8 matchlocks, and 4 *harkārahs* followed them and came up with them at Goptipara which is near Amour, and attempted once more to take them, but the serjeant and his sepoys wounded two of the sepoys of the *Sarkār*, bruised the *dārōghah* of Khirpai, and in spite of everything got off. On the receipt of this news, the writer immediately sent advice of it to Murshidabad and to Mr. Maddison. The *'āmils* of Khirpai took an empty boat with the *mānjhīs* and a servant of the French serjeant; and they are all here in confinement. Never to this day have the *'āmils* of the *Sarkār* received such abuse and ill-treatment from any merchants whatsoever. Hopes that the Governor will properly redress this wrong.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 297, pp. 441, 442. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 45.*]

Nov. 2. **1170.** From the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Has received the Governor's letter saying that the *'āmils* of the *Bakhsh-bandar* have given a *ravānah* for some Dutch salt and ordering the writer to examine the circumstances, and send down a copy of the *ravānah*. Replies as follows. The trade in foreign salt, brought here on ships, has always been carried on by merchants of all nations and they have not met with any interruption whatsoever. Even at the time the Committee had the contract, the merchants received *ravānahs* from the *Bakhsh-bandar* for salt imported from foreign ports. On the other hand to trade in salt made in the country is prohibited and what authority therefore have the *'āmils* to grant *ravānahs* to the merchants for this article?

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 298, p. 442. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 45.*]

Nov. 3. **1171**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Requests the Khān to examine the complaints of the sepoys of Bishanpur.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 128, p. 42.*]

Nov. 3. **1172.** To the Vazīr. Intimates that in consequence of his ill-health, Mr. Cartier has been deputed to go up country with Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell, and proceed with the Vazīr to the Presence for the settlement of affairs.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 129, pp. 50, 51.*]

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Nov. 3. **1173.** To the Vazīr. Expresses pleasure at the Vazīr having removed Mons. Canonje from his dominions agreeably to the writer's request.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 130, p. 51.*]

Nov. 3. **1174.** The Committee to the King. Having perceived that evil-minded people are labouring to instil doubts of their allegiance into His Majesty's mind, they have deputed Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell to proceed to the Throne and demonstrate the extent of their fealty.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 131, p. 38.*]

Nov. 3. **1175.** To the Vazīr. Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell have been deputed to proceed to His Majesty to demonstrate the stability of " our " treaty and friendship, and to stop the mouths of the evil-minded men.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 132, p. 51.*]

Nov. 4. **1176.** From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Offers compliments and requests the Governor's favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 299, p. 442. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 68.*]

Nov. 4. **1177.** From the Sēṭhs. They have received the Governor's letter desiring them to pay the Royal tribute to Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit who is proceeding to Murshidabad to transmit it to the Presence. They reply as follows. Diā Rām Paṇḍit has safely arrived. The Royal tribute due to the end of *Rabī'* II is Rs. 15,35,000, out of which 5 *lākhs* have already been paid [to the said Raja] by Muhammad Riẓā Khān, and the rest will be paid on the 21st *Jumādā* I.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 300, pp. 442, 443. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Nov. 4. **1178.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that His Excellency has been informed by Mr. Chamier at Benares that the sum of Rs. 50,000 is still due to Kashmīrī Mal Sāhū, and desiring the writer to discharge the debt immediately. Replies as follows. Before his departure from Calcutta, the writer paid Rs. 1,50,000 to Dēvī Sāhū, Kashmīrī Mal's *gumāshtah*, who resides at Murshidabad, and the remainder amounting to Rs. 50,000 he discharged on his return from Calcutta. Encloses Dēvī Sāhū's receipts written in the Persian and Nāgrī languages for the Governor's information. His Excellency will thus perceive that Dēvī Sāhū has misinformed Mr. Chamier.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 301, p. 443. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 4. **1179.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Complains of the great scarcity of grain occasioned by the want of rain.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 302, p. 443. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 71.*]

Nov. 4. **1180.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that His Excellency has been informed by the Danish gentlemen that Muḥammad Himmat, the writer's *nāib*, has been

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guilty of many misdemeanours and ordering the writer immediately to send him to Calcutta and to withdraw the people stationed at the Danish settlement. Replies as follows. Muḥammad Himmat is a servant of the *Bakhsh-bandar*, and no *nāib* of the writer's; had he been so, he would have had no authority to be guilty of any misbehaviour whatsoever. In consequence of the Governor's orders and the intelligence communicated by the *harkārahs* that the Danes were landing military stores from their ships, Muḥammad Himmat was sent there as a *chaukī*. As last year he was stationed on board their ships, and as he has for some years past been appointed to seize all prohibited articles, the Danes have learnt his name and lodged a complaint against him to the Governor. Asks if he was not sent to seize the arms under His Excellency's orders, and if either the writer or any of his servants can oppose any one without His Excellency's authority. Immediately on receipt of His Excellency's directions, the writer's servants were recalled from the Danish factory.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 303, pp. 443, 444. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 5. **1181.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to write to Raja Mahā Singh to endeavour to seize all the gun flints transported from Hooghly to the French factory at Dacca.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 133, p. 42.*]

Nov. 7. **1182.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of ice.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 304, p. 444. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 7. **1183.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter ordering him to pay the Royal tribute due to the Presence to Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit who has proceeded to Murshidabad. Has paid the Royal tribute due to the end of *Rabī' II* to the said Raja agreeably to the Governor's directions.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 305, p. 444. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 8. **1184.** To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad Alī Khān]. Desires him to appoint another person in the room of Himmat Khān and to order him immediately to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 134, p. 36.*]

Nov. 9. **1185.** [From the Vazīr]* . . . . .the writer's situation from beginning to end, from whence the Governor will readily conclude that the plain matter is this. Although the writer has the greatest reason to think his prospects good and his object near at hand, yet he cannot help suggesting that if the arrears of the Bengal tribute, whatever they are, are withheld till he arrives, and the payments postponed as long as he stays at a distance, it will have a good effect and bring his business to a happy conclusion. It will induce His Majesty to listen to the writer's representations which in reality are dictated by the most unfeigned loyalty to the Throne. Although the friendship of the Governor and the English *sardārs* is the writer's primary consideration, and he has no

* This is an incomplete letter. A page or two seem to be missing.

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views detached therefrom, yet he must give his opinion that if the arrears are withheld according to his proposal, his prospects will begin to brighten. Has written this for the Governor's information.

PS.—Repeats what he said before concerning the written forms which were on both sides prepared and rejected.*

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 305A, p. 445.*]

Nov. 9. **1186.** From the Rajas Rām Nāth and Baij Nāth. They set forth the distressed situation of their *zamīndārī* and earnestly solicit the Governor's favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 306, p. 447. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 73.*]

Nov. 10. **1187.** From Raja Parsudh Rāy. Intimates that he has dispatched a letter from his master the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah to the Governor, and gives an account of the progress the gentlemen of the deputation have made in their journey.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 307, p. 447. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 71.*]

Nov. 12. **1188.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to assist Khwājah Petruse in collecting his dues from the *zamīndārs* and *'āmils* in the dependencies of Murshidabad and particularly from the son of the deceased Mīr Ḥājī, an inhabitant of Azimabad. Replies that he has issued pressing orders to the *zamīndārs* and *'āmils* to settle accounts with the said Khwājah. Will hereafter inform the Governor what sums are collected.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 308, p. 447. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 12. **1189.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor's letter reprimanding him for not sending Muḥammad Himmat to Calcutta. Asks how it is possible for the writer to neglect the Governor's mandates. On the receipt of His Excellency's former *parvānah*, the writer immediately recalled Muḥammad Himmat from his station, appointed Rōgū Rām in his place, and ordered the former immediately to settle the accounts. In the space of eight or eleven days, having adjusted everything, he will set out for Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 309, p. 447. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Nov. 14. **1190.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Offers compliments and professes friendship.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 310, p. 448. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Nov. 15. **1191.** To the King. Requests him to permit Munīru'd-Daulah to come down to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 135, p. 38.*]

Nov. 8[?15]. **1192.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter and expresses desire to see him in Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 136, p. 40.*]

* A foot-note in the volume of translations says "Here ends the country correspondence sent to England *per* 'Valentine.'"

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Nov. 15. **1193.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Desires him to supply Munīru'd Daulah, upon his arrival at Patna, with everything requisite for his journey to Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 137, p. 46.*]

Nov. 15. **1194.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 138, p. 42.*]

Nov. 18. **1195.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that Colonel Smith is proceeding to Murshidabad with a receipt from the Presence for the sum of 8 *lākhs* of rupees on account of the Royal tribute, and desiring the writer to pay the said sum to the Colonel upon the delivery of the receipt. Replies that the money will be paid agreeably to the Governor's directions.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 311, p. 448. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 19. **1196.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires him to punish an *'āmil*, who has beaten some *harkārahs* sent with letters from the writer to Raja Kishn Chand.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 139, p. 43.*]

Nov. 20. **1197.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Sends Rs. 25,000 on account of the Hooghly revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 312, p. 448. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Nov. 21. **1198.** To Raja Hindū Pat. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 140, p. 46.*]

Nov. 23. **1199.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of pears.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 313, p. 448. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Nov. 26. **1200.** From Raja Hindū Pat. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter and refers him to Mr. John Chamier for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 314, p. 448. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Nov. 27. **1201.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Informs him of Mr. Maddison's appointment as Deputy Resident at the *Darbār*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 141, p. 52.*]

Nov. 27. **1202.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 142, p. 43.*]

Nov. 28. **1203.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter saying that a plainness and openness of heart, and an uprightness of conduct is, by the blessing of God, the characteristic of the English *sardārs*; that the unbecoming rumours propagated by the evil-minded and malevolent have occasioned the Governor a great deal of uneasiness; that the English *sardārs* are ever steady in their alliances and engagements; and that by the blessing of God, "our" friendship will daily increase and the faces of "our" enemies be ashamed. How is it possible for the

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writer to relate the instances of the friendship and regard of the Governor and the attention of the English *sardārs* to the preservation of their engagements? May Heaven ever preserve His Excellency! The sole dependence and reliance of the writer is centred in His Excellency. Is in every respect perfectly satisfied, and is fully convinced that "our" friendship and alliance will daily receive fresh lustre, and that "our" mutual endeavours will be exerted for the preservation thereof. What should the writer say? Is at all times and on all occasions the promoter of the Governor's friendship; and the satisfaction of His Excellency is ever in his thoughts and actions. Is from the bottom of his soul His Excellency's sincere friend and ally, and will never depart a hair's breadth from the will of His Excellency and the English *sardārs*. Is well convinced that the Governor will do what he judges proper for the writer's advantage, and that through his kindness, all his affairs will be finally adjusted. Is exceedingly rejoiced to learn that Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell are coming to have an interview with His Majesty, and that they will, in conjunction with the writer, proceed to the Presence and settle his affairs, which are in every instance those of the English *sardārs*. It is well known that the writer has not, either in word or action, acted contrary to the pleasure and satisfaction of the Governor and the English *sardārs*. In this world Heaven is propitious to everybody in some instances. The writer it has blessed with the friendship of the English *sardārs*, and has been all-bountiful in bestowing upon him a friendship and alliance equal to this. By the blessing of the Almighty "our" sincere friendship will endure to the last annals of posterity, and the alliance of Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the English *sardārs* will be an everlasting example to the world. The aforesaid gentlemen of the deputation will shortly arrive here, and the desire of the writer's heart will be accomplished in an interview. His desire to see His Excellency is beyond the bounds of expression, and he fully resolved to set out for that purpose, but owing to the Governor's letter intimating the dispatch of the gentlemen of the deputation, he desisted from proceeding to Bengal.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 315, pp. 448-450. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Dec. 1. **1204.** To Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Permits him to visit Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 143, p. 47.*]

Dec. 1. **1205.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that Raja Dhīraj Narāyan has the writer's permission to visit Calcutta.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 144, p. 43.*]

Dec. 3. **1206.** From the Vazīr. Has arrived at Benares and pitched his tents on the banks of the Barna. The gentlemen having all arrived, the writer made himself happy in their society. There has not yet been any conference on business. The lower class of people say many things and "cut and carve their own way." Since the writer entertains the most sincere attachment for the English *sardārs* and specially for the Governor, he is steady and invariable in the treaty that was first concluded between him and the English. Is likewise confident

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that the Governor and the English *sardārs* will be firm and constant therein, and till the last breath of the writer's life, be immovable like the wall of Alexander. The potent *sardārs*, Mr. John Cartier, Colonel Smith, Mr. Coxe and Mr. Russell, out of their true regard and desire to cement "our" friendship, will frequently send letters to the Governor with respect to everything here. It is proper that everything which is agreed on, be sworn to on the holy Quran by the writer and on the sacred Evangelists by these *sardārs*, that being steady therein, no misunderstandings may hereafter arise between "us." Desires the Governor to write to him and to every one of these *sardārs* to this purpose that a solid friendship being established, it may every day acquire fresh lustre and be evident to the whole world. To be steady in and to pay regard to treaties is a duty incumbent on all *sardārs* of true greatness. Has at this time no better friend than the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 316, p. 451. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Dec. 5. **1207.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter saying that Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell are, equally with the Governor, steady and inclined to promote friendship and the writer's interests; and desiring him to look upon them as such. Thanks be to the Almighty that agreeably to what the Governor has written, the writer has found them all alike friendly. Paying regard to this and relying thereon, the writer set out with a small escort, and after repeated marches, arrived at Benares where he made himself happy in the society of those *sardārs*. "We" are steady in friendship and unanimity as was at first settled in the treaty. Praise be to God that the faces of the malcontents and designing men will be brought to shame for the mischievous and unbecoming reports their malice had spread. The English *sardārs* will have undoubtedly written to the Governor respecting all particulars. By the blessing of God, since the day that the treaty was concluded between him and the English *sardārs*, neither party has violated it in the least. Through the mercy of the most High till the last breath of "our" life, "we" will not depart an hair's breadth from one article of it, and "our" mutual regard will acquire every day fresh lustre. *PS.*—Is unable to express himself regarding the representations which Parsudh Rāy has made to him of the Governor's love and regard. Will, by the blessing of God, pay the greatest attention to the cultivation of the Governor's friendship and the observance of the treaty till the last breath of his life, and the friendship existing between him and the English will daily receive new strength.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 317, pp. 452, 453. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 79.*]

Dec. 6. **1208.** From Ẕu'l-Fiqār ʽAlī Khān. Intimates that drafts for two *lākhs* of rupees payable to the Company were sent to him. Has out of this sum remitted Rs. 30,000. Requests the Governor to send a receipt therefor. Requests him also to order Kālī Parshād to return that the balance may be soon remitted. The collections suffer greatly in his absence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 318, p. 453. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 83.*]

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Dec. 8. **1209.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Offers compliments and sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 319, p. 453. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 54.*]

Dec. 8. **1210**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Respecting the murder of two inhabitants of the village called Jay Narāyan Chaudhrī [?] by two sepoys who are in confinement.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 145, p. 43.*]

Dec. 10. **1211.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that His Excellency has been informed that the French intend sending a considerable sum of money to Pondicherry, and desiring the writer expressly to station *chaukīs* from Chandarnagar to Ingellee [Hijili] to search all vessels under French colours and seize whatever bullion is found in any of them; and adding that if the *chaukīs* knowingly permit the vessels to pass, the writer will forfeit all future favour. Immediately on receipt of this letter, the writer sent *harkārahs* to Chandarnagar to get information about the money the French intended exporting, and desired them to send the writer repeated intelligence with regard thereto. As many of the subordinate servants of the *Niẓāmat* have gone to collect the revenues in the villages, the writer sent those who were not employed to Chandarnagar. Europeans were never compelled by the Government to have their ships searched. The French will therefore remonstrate against this. Has on this account acquainted Muḥammad Riẓā Khān with the affair, that he may write in a peremptory manner to the French Governor and send people from Murshidabad to assist the writer. Will not be remiss in anything. What power has any one to act contrary to the Governor's orders? The writer who is supported by His Excellency's benignity, is hopeful of his favour; and all affairs will be adjusted under his gracious auspices.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 320, pp. 453, 454. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Dec. 11. **1212.** From Raja Kishn Chand. Finds it utterly impossible to collect the revenues, as Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has increased the demands on him. Requests that the Khān may be directed not to demand more from him than was at first stipulated.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 321, p. 454. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 74.*]

Dec. 12. **1213.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that, agreeably to Raja Kishn Chand's request, His Excellency sent *harkārahs* to Krishnagar to convey the payments of the *qisṭ*, but that Ẕu'l-Fiqār Khān, the *'āmil*, interposing his authority, seized upon what money there was; and desiring the writer on this account to recall him. On receipt of the Governor's letter, the writer gave immediate orders for Ẕu'l-Fiqār Khān to be brought hither. On his arrival, he shall reap his just recompense. Will inform the Governor what punishment is awarded him. If His Excellency thinks proper, he will be sent to Calcutta that His Excellency may inflict on him what punishment he pleases. By the end of the month of *Aghan*, Rs. 2,62,000 will be due from the said *parganah*. Out of this he

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[Raja Kishn Chand] intends remitting two *lākhs* to Calcutta. Has sent him repeated orders regarding the balance. By remitting to the Governor the two *lākhs* the Raja wants to delay the payment of the balance so as to pass the months of *Aghan* and *Pūs* which is the time of the collections, in making objections and quarrelling. The Raja also wants to dismiss the *'āmil*. The month of *Aghan* having nearly elapsed, the writer does not know how much of the two *lākhs* he has remitted or what balance is still remaining. Is constantly attentive [to his duties] and assiduous in doing everything that concerns the advantage of the revenues or which will gain him His Excellency's esteem and approbation.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 322, pp. 454, 455.*
Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 54, 55.]

Dec. 13. **1214.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that Mr. Maddison has been appointed Deputy Resident at the *Darbār*. Assures His Excellency of his attachment to that gentleman and of his desire for his welfare.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 323, p. 455. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 13. **1215.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 324, p. 455. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Dec. 14. **1216.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has not yet received any reply to his several letters. Refers the Governor for particulars to Kirpā Rām, whom Mr. Alleyn has dispatched to Calcutta. Requests the continuance of the correspondence.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 325, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Dec. 15. **1217.** To the King. Dissuades His Majesty from granting the island of Negrais to the French, and asks him to dismiss them from his dominions as a fresh token of his regard for the English nation.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 146, p. 38.*]

Dec. 15. **1218.** To the *Shah-bandar* of Vassim [Bassein]. Expresses gratitude for his early intelligence of the application made by the French for the island of Negrais, and desires him to use his best endeavours to dissuade His Majesty from complying with a request so prejudicial to the English nation.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 147, p. 53.*]

Dec. 18. **1219.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Agreeably to the Governor's desire, the writer will accommodate Munīru'd-Daulah with every ceremony suitable to his rank, upon his arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 326, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 19. **1220.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that till the arrival of the Governor's letter, he was quite ignorant of the murder committed by the two sepoys on the road from Lakhipur; and that agreeably to His Excellency's orders, people have been sent to endeavour to procure the witnesses.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 327, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

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Dec. 19. **1221.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 3,25,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 328, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 67.*]

Dec. 19. **1222.** From Munnī Bēgam. Offers compliments and desires to hear from Mr. Verelst.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 329, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 64.*]

Dec. 19. **1223.** To the *Faujdār* of Hooghly [Muḥammad 'Alī Khān]. Desires him to use every effort to prevent the French from exporting silver to their Presidency at Pondicherry.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 148, p. 36.*]

Dec. 20. **1224.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 330, p. 456. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 20. **1225.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Informs him of Mr. Maddison's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 331, p. 457. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Dec. 21. **1226.** From Ẕu'l-Fiqār Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that some time ago His Excellency wrote to Raja Kishn Chand to remit the payments, but that His Excellency has been informed that the writer has seized the money and would not let it be sent; and directing him to restore it and in no way to hinder its being sent to Calcutta. Whoever has informed the Governor that the writer has seized the money, has told a lie and accused him unjustly. He was sent here by Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to remit two *lākhs* of rupees to the Company. Afterwards Muḥammad Riẓā Khān wrote to him desiring him to remit the money that was due till the end of the month of *Pūs* by his people, and after having obtained a receipt therefor, to send it to him. On this account the writer did not leave the money in the Raja's possession, but dispatched it together with an *'arẓī* by some sepoys stationed at Krishnagar. God willing, it will have arrived by this time. Will in like manner send soon the *qisṭ* for the month of *Aghan*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 332, p. 457. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 83, 84.*]

Dec. 21. **1227.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Agreeably to an order from the Government to search all boats with French colours, *chaukīs* have been stationed at Chatra, Timmaknah and other places. The people that were sent from the *Niẓāmat* to assist the writer, were likewise sent to the above *chaukīs*. To-day being Sunday, the 6th of *Sha'bān*, the writer's *harkārahs* brought him intelligence that at about 8 in the morning, as a boat with French colours was going down the river, the *chaukīs*, stationed at Chatra, stopped them to examine it, upon which the Frenchmen violently wounded three of the writer's people and made off with one of the wounded men and three of the *chaukī* boats to a French ship anchored at Serampur. They carried the man on board, and detained the boats alongside of the ships, as likewise the boat on which were the soldiers. Has undoubted intelligence that there is

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money on board this boat. Since it is the order of the *Niẓāmat* that proper measures be taken in case the French are refractory in giving information about the money, the writer has acquainted Muḥammad Riẓā Khān as well as the Governor of these particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 333, pp. 457, 458. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Dec. 22. **1228**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of oranges.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 149, p. 43.*]

Dec. 25. **1229**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a copy of the King's *farmān* regarding the exportations of coin out of the country, and begs that strict orders may be issued to all his agents to pay due attention thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 334, p. 458. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 25. **1230**. The King's *farmān*. As the good of mankind and the welfare of countries has always been the chief study of great kings, former emperors, out of their bounty, benevolence and love of their subjects, were graciously pleased to grant the privilege of trade to several European nations, that they might bring here their own commodities, and in benefiting the people of this country, benefit themselves in return by exporting the manufactures of this country, and thus promote the mutual advantage of both the peoples. At present His fortunate and propitious Majesty has been informed that the European nations bring in a small quantity of bullion into the country and export a great quantity of coin out of it. Since these practices are the occasion of great distress to His Majesty's subjects, and disadvantageous to the Empire, paying regard therefore to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its inhabitants, His Majesty has issued his Royal *farmān* to all European nations that whatever quantity of bullion and merchandise they bring here, they should take its equivalent in the commodities of this country in return, and not carry with them home more than the value of the bullion. They are also ordered to desist from exporting money without an order from the *Niẓāmat*. In case they act contrary thereto, they shall be caused to pay the *Sarkār* a penalty of double the quantity they export and forfeit the liberty of trade which former kings as well as the present were graciously pleased to grant them. It is likewise necessary that they should give in a list of the goods they export and import to the *Bakhsh-bandar* that it may pass His Majesty's august cognizance. Let therefore all the world, as it regards His Majesty's high displeasure, pay due obedience to this command. Dated 7th of *Rabī'* II, 9 *Julūs*.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 334A, pp. 458, 459. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 25. **1231**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Encloses a copy of the King's *farmān* regarding the exportation of coin out of the country, and begs that strict orders may be issued to all his agents to pay due attention thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 335, p. 459. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

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Dec. 26. **1232**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter and offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 336, p. 460. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 62.*]

Dec. 26. **1233**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that there is a balance of Rs. 48,000 due to the end of *Aghan* from the *zamīndārī* of Roshanabad; and that great losses have occurred in the collections. Desires to know if he should send a person to collect the revenues there or how he should proceed otherwise.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 337, p. 460. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 26. **1234**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the Governor and the Council. Everybody's mouth is full of praises of the Governor and the Council for their judicious and upright management of the affairs of the Empire, and their paying due regard to everything that concerns the welfare of its inhabitants. The wise regulations established in these *ṣūbahs* are the effect of their just counsels. Mr. Sykes who has resided for these three years past at Murshidabad on the part of the Company, has in every transaction conducted himself with an unblemished character and with the greatest equity and prudence, so that both rich and poor acknowledge their obligations to him; and none has ever disparaged him. No act of oppression has ever been committed and the Company's affairs have been transacted in a proper manner during his residence here. The writer likewise from his inclination and with the greatest pleasure has in everything acted in conjunction with him, and now is much distressed by his absence. Hopes that the Governor will appoint, as his successor, a gentleman who is possessed of Mr. Sykes's virtuous disposition, and who will make it his study to promote the Company's interests, and the welfare of mankind, that the writer's mind may be set at ease, the business of the country properly transacted, and the welfare of the Government and its subjects manifested. His earnest prayer is offered to the Almighty's throne for the prosperity of the Company's affairs that the inhabitants of this country may spend their days in ease and plenty.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 338, pp. 460, 461. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 26. **1235**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that he sends, agreeably to the accompanying list, a few trifles which the Governor would not accept at Murshidabad, and which he now again offers to His Excellency as a token of his remembrance.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 339, p. 461. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Dec. 26. **1236**. List of the things sent to the Governor by the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. A diamond. A gold *gulāb-pāsh* with the appurtenances thereto. A gold flower-pot with the appurtenances thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 339A, p. 461. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 80.*]

Dec. 26. **1237**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires to know what measures should be taken against the French for the insults offered by some

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of their soldiers to the *chaukīs*, who were sent by Muḥammad 'Alī Khān to search their boats.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 340, p. 461. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 26. **1238**. From the Sēṭhs. They inform the Governor of the attention and prudence with which Mr. Sykes conducted the Company's business during his residence at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 341, p. 462. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Dec. 26. **1239**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Rs. 82,000 advanced by the merchants of Calcutta for the provision of the ryots of Backergunge have been stolen from thence, and desires the Khān to cause a diligent search to be made for the offenders.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 150, p. 43.*]

Dec. 29. **1240**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has been informed by the *chaukīs* stationed at Chatra that two French ships having weighed anchor from Chandarnagar, were going down the river, and that when they arrived opposite to where the *chaukīs* were stationed, the *chaukīs* surrounded them with small boats in order to search them, upon which the crews of the French ships pelted them with sticks and stones, wounded one of the *ḍānḍīs*, bruised many others in a terrible manner, and continued to act in this way from Chatra till they arrived at Serampur, where they still remain. If the French behave in this outrageous manner, how is it possible for the *chaukīs* to search their ships except by proceeding to hostilities? Requests that orders may be issued relative to this.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 342, p. 462. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 63.*]

Dec. 30. **1241**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that people have been sent from Dacca to Backergunge to apprehend the robbers, and that some people have also been sent from Murshidabad for that purpose.

[*Trans. R., 1767-68, no. 343, p. 462. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 55.*]

Dec. 30. **1242**. * From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Immediately on receipt of the Governor's letter, he sent for the *Zamīndār* of Nadia. On his arrival at Murshidabad, the writer will urge him in the most positive terms to pay the money that he owes. Unless Kālī Parshād is sent to him, he will make use of many pretences as he has the whole management of the collections. Hopes that the Governor will send Kālī Parshād without delay that the proper measures may be taken.

[*Trans. R., 1769, p. 1.*]

Dec. 31. **1243**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Rs. 30,000 only have arrived in Calcutta instead of 2 *lākhs*, and desires him to punish the *Zamīndār* of Nadia if he is found to be in arrears.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 151, p. 43.*]

* This letter is scratched out in the MS.

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Jan. 1. 1244. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring the writer to send copies of whatever treaties were concluded between the deceased Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān and Raja Jānūjī with regard to the *chauth* of the *ṣūbah* of Cuttack, and also a copy of the treaty that was made between Raghūjī, Jānūjī's father and the aforesaid Nawab; and to inform the Governor of all circumstances the writer is acquainted with relative to that transaction. States that two treaties were concluded on the subject, one between 'Alīvardī Khān and Raghūjī, and the other between Ja'far 'Alī Khān and Jānūjī. Encloses three copies of treaties, one given by 'Alīvardī Khān to Raghūjī, another given by Raghūjī to 'Alīvardī Khān, and a third given by Jānūjī to Ja'far 'Alī Khān. By perusing these copies, the Governor will learn all particulars. Agreeably to His Excellency's desire he gives the following account of the *ṣūbah* of Cuttack. It is well-known that the *ṣūbah* was formerly not dependent on the Marhattas. And as will be evident from the * . . . . 'Alīvardī Khān and the Marhattas, he at last concluded a peace, through the means of Mīr Ḥabīb, with their chief Raghūjī, and a *chauth* of 12 *lākhs* of rupees was agreed upon for the *ṣūbahs* of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Through Raghūjī's intercession, Mīr Ḥabīb was appointed on the part of 'Alīvardī Khān, *Nāib* of Cuttack. About this time the rains set in, and Jānūjī being there with his father's army, made many pretences for staying on and desired to take up his quarters in the district of Balasore. When the rainy season was over, he declared he would proceed to Nagpur. In the meantime a misunderstanding arose between Mīr Ḥabīb and Jānūjī, the consequence of which was that Mīr Ḥabīb was killed and Jānūjī recalled. But the treaty that was concluded between 'Alīvardī Khān and Raghūjī held good. Muṣliḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān who had negotiated the affair of the *chauth*, and was a friend of Mīr Ḥabīb, was appointed *Nāib* to Muḥammad Khān Shahāmat Jang, *Ṣūbahdār* of Orissa. After the deaths of Shahāmat Jang and Mahābat Jang ['Alīvardī Khān] Sirāju'd-Daulah was made Nawab. As Muṣliḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān was a dependent of Shahāmat Jang's and Sirāju'd-Daulah had great antipathy towards him, Muṣliḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, through fear, left Cuttack and took refuge with Raghūjī at Nagpur, but was not countenanced by the Raja. Afterwards during Ja'far 'Alī Khān's administration Muṣliḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān returned from the Deccan to Benares and from thence proceeded to Murshidabad. His son who had been appointed *Nāib* of Cuttack, was there taken prisoner by the Marhattas, and the peace by this step † . . . . . remained no longer valid. Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq who is now at Bhagalpur on the part of the *Sarkār*, was always employed during 'Alīvardī Khān's time in negotiating this affair. Has written to him to send all the information in his power regarding it. If the Governor has occasion for further information on the subject, the writer will order Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq to proceed to Calcutta. *PS.*—The following are the particulars of the 4 *lākhs* of rupees which Muṣliḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān consented to pay besides the stipulated sum of 12 *lākhs*. Having

* Here the MS. is torn.
† Here also the MS. is torn.

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understood that the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān was displeased with him, he wanted to insinuate himself into the good graces of Raghūjī and consequently consented in a clandestine manner to pay him 4 *lākhs* of rupees. When the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān discovered this, he was greatly offended with him, and recalled him that he might pay the money himself and sent another person to Cuttack in his room. *PS.*—Cannot send the copies of the treaties between 'Alīvardī Khān and Raghūjī sealed under the seal of the *qāẓī* as the originals were lost in the troubles with Qāsim 'Alī Khān [Mīr Qāsim]. Has, however, sent the treaty between Jānūjī and Ja'far 'Alī Khān under the *qāẓī's* seal. The original thereof is with Raja Dūlab Rām.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 1, pp. 1-3. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 1. **1245.** The treaty under the seal of Raja Raghūjī delivered to the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān. After invoking and calling to witness Srī Sadā Sheo, Khandē Rāo, Jagan Nāth, the holy waters of the Ganges and *Bēlbhandār*, he says as follows:—I agree together with my sons Jānūjī and Manūjī to enter into a firm alliance with the Nawab Mahābat Jang and his successors Shahāmat Jang and Sirāju'd-Daulah, to be faithful thereto till the last breath of our lives, and to consider their friends and foes as ours. On condition of the peace I am to receive 12 *lākhs* of rupees yearly including everything, the payments to be made agreeably to the statement drawn up. Neither I nor any of my posterity, nor other potent *sardārs* in alliance with me, shall remain in these three *ṣūbahs* dependent on the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān or in any way molest the *zamīndārs* or have any concerns with them. Rām Raja who has settled the *chauth* of the aforementioned *ṣūbahs* on me, shall not send any other *sardārs* into those quarters. If, which God forbid, the Nawab should at any time be engaged in war and want assistance, I will either repair to him myself or send one of my children with whatever number of troops the Nawab should ask; and from the time of their arrival till the time he thinks proper to dismiss them, he will give them as much money as is necessary for their subsistence, and they are to demand no more. When they are dismissed, they shall without delay return home and not oppress the ryots of those *ṣūbahs* when going and coming.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 1A, pp. 3, 4. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 1. **1246.** The treaty under the seal of Raja Jānūjī delivered to the Nawab J'afar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that whatever treaties were agreed upon by his father Raghūjī and the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān, he shall solemnly observe and abide by.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 1B, p. 4. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 1. **1247.** The treaty under the seal of the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān delivered to Raghūjī. After invoking and calling to witness the Prophet of God, he says as follows:—I swear by the Quran that I, 'Alīvardī Khān, have agreed with the Mahārājā Chhattarpatī Rām Raja to pay the *chauth* for the *ṣūbahs* of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; and in conjunction with Shahāmat Jang, Ṣaulat Jang, and Sirāju'd-

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Daulah, I likewise swear by the holy Quran that we will enter into a firm alliance with Raghūjī and his posterity and consider his friends and foes as ours. And I agree from the 18th day of the month *Āsin* of the Bengali Era 1157, answering to the 9th day of the month *Zu'l-Qa'd* in the 4th year of the reign of Aḥmad Shah, to pay annually the sum of 12 *lākhs* of rupees on account of the *chauth* for the *ṣūbahs* of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, to be remitted in two *qists* every six months to Benares either through Jagat Sēṭh or the Mahārājā Sarūp Chand, as he [Raghūjī] shall judge proper; on this condition that neither Raghūjī nor his posterity, nor any Marhattas, nor any other chief in alliance with him shall remain in or enter these *ṣūbahs*. Nor shall they in any manner molest or have any concerns with the *zamīndārs* thereof. And if, which God forbid, I should be engaged in war, he shall assist me. If he comes himself, it will be better, if not, he shall send one of his children with whatever number of troops I shall want, and from the day of their arrival so long as I entertain them, I will give each sepoy a rupee a day for his maintenance. They are to be satisfied therewith and are not to demand any more. And when I dismiss them, they shall without delay return home and not molest the ryots of these provinces in coming and going.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 1C, pp. 4, 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 1. **1248.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Requests the Khān to send, for the writer's information, a copy of the treaty concluded between Raja Jānūjī and the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān concerning the cession of Cuttack.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 1, p. 61.*]

Jan. 2. **1249.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Introduces to the Governor Mahārājā Dhīraj Narāyan, the bearer of the letter.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 2, p. 5. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 2. **1250.** To Raja Dūlab Rām. Requests the Raja to send for the writer's information a copy of the treaty concluded between Raja Jānūjī and the Nawab 'Alīvardī Khān.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 2, p. 64.*]

Jan. 3. **1251.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The French pay no regard to the King's orders and are bent on quarrelling. The writer's people are at a loss how to act and are waiting for orders. The servants of the *Bakhsh-bandar* have received intelligence that the French Governor intends in a few days to assemble a body of sepoys in order to convey a quantity of bullion on to their ships. If this is the case, and the people of the *Niẓāmat* interpose, it is probable that the French will behave in the same outrageous manner as they have hitherto done. Requests to know what measures may be taken on this occasion.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 3, p. 6. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Jan. 3. **1252.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received a high *farmān* ordering that no money should be exported from this country. Agreeably thereto orders have been issued to the officers of the *Bakhsh-bandar*

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to search all French boats as well as all others in order to prevent money from being carried away on them. Mons. Chevalier's people pay no regard to the King's command and have grossly insulted and wounded many of the *chaukīs* who are stationed at Chatra on the part of the *Sarkār*. Has just been informed that Mons. Chevalier intends exporting a considerable sum of money. This being the case, if the French seem inclined to quarrel with the people belonging to the *Sarkār* when they are executing orders, the people of the *Sarkār* also will not be backward in resisting them.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 4, p. 6. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 4. **1253.** From the Sēṭhs. They offer compliments on the festival of Christmas and send a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 5, p. 7. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Jan. 5. **1254.** From Raja Dūlab Rām. To the same effect as the letter of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān received on the 1st January.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 6, p. 7. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Jan. 5. **1255.** From the King. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the gold mohurs of which the assay has been made in the Royal mint. Has written fully on the subject to Raja Diā Rām, to whom he refers the Governor for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 7, p. 7. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 89.*]

Jan. 5. **1256.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 8, p. 7. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Jan. 5. **1257.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Khwājah Melcomb has obtained permission to reside at Patna in order to collect some balances that are due to him.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 3, p. 61.*]

Jan. 7. **1258.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has already informed the Governor of the insolent behaviour of Mons. Chevalier, the French Governor. Has since received repeated letters from Muḥammad 'Alī Khān setting forth the rebellious behaviour of the French. Some time ago the writer sent a letter to Mons. Chevalier together with a copy of the Royal *farmān*. He did not think it proper to reply to that letter, but sent the writer a letter censuring Muḥammad 'Alī Khān's conduct. Encloses a copy of Mons. Chevalier's letter together with a copy of the writer's reply thereto for the Governor's information. The said gentleman pays no regard to the *farmān* and his people do not desist from their insolent behaviour. Whatever is written to him on the subject does not seem to have the least effect on him. In former times if the French behaved in an insolent manner to the nawabs, the officers of the Government immediately put a stop to their trade at Murshidabad, Dacca, and all other places where they had any commercial concerns. By this means the French soon repented of their insolent conduct and duly observed the nawabs' orders. If this method is followed now, they will discontinue their refractory behaviour. Were the writer certain that the Governor

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would approve of this measure, it would be immediately put into execution. Desires that when the French complain to the Governor, they may be told that that affair depends on the Government, and directed to apply to the writer for redress.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 9, pp. 7, 8. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 7. **1259.** Mons. Chevalier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān has stationed *chaukīs* near the French ships all the way from Chandarnagar down the river and wants to search all the French boats that pass and re-pass. He also sent a *vakīl* to inform the writer that the King had issued orders prohibiting the exportation of money from the country on board the French ships; and that in case the writer did send any, the *chaukīs* would detain the boats. The writer was struck with astonishment on receiving the information, as no such order had ever been issued before. Every individual and merchant is master of his own property, and has the power to send it wherever he thinks proper. Since the writer has been directed by the French Company to send money to all the places where they have any settlements, should there be occasion for it, the necessity has now arisen and he is obliged to export a small sum. It is not likely that he will consent to being hindered from doing this. As the addressee prevents the writer who exports only a small amount, why does he not execute the same orders in the case of those who export immense sums out of the country? Hopes that the addressee will write a *parvānah* to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān to remove the *chaukīs* which he has stationed at the different places, that they may not be the occasion of disputes. Is also unable to divine whether the above-mentioned Khān in thus daily interrupting the Company's business without reason, acts by the King's orders or his own authority. Hopes the addressee will give him positive orders to desist from these unjust and violent proceedings, that the Company's affairs may be transacted in a proper manner, and that the writer may not have occasion to send the addressee repeated complaints.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 9A, pp. 8, 9. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 7. **1260.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mons. Chevalier. Has received his letter complaining of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān searching and detaining the French boats. Replies as follows. Muḥammad 'Alī Khān's searching the boats is in consequence of what the writer communicated to him agreeably to the King's orders. The hindering of money from being sent out of the country, and of the bringing of military stores into it, is not a new ordinance, but one of long standing. As it is well known that the addressee has, contrary to this order, sent vast sums of money to Europe, and as the King's high *farmān* has been renewed and re-issued on this subject, the addressee is now desired in a positive manner to desist from doing this and to allow his ships to be searched. The writer has already sent the addressee a copy of the *farmān*. He also wrote to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān to give his *chaukīs* the most positive orders to search every ship and boat that sailed from this country, and to confiscate the money found in any vessel or boat, and not to permit a vessel to pass without examining her. Notwithstanding this, the addressee pays no

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regard to these orders, and his people behave in the most insolent manner. To live in the King's country, and not to obey his orders, but to act in direct opposition to them is rebellious and contrary to the addressee's interests and welfare. Makes known to him once more that agreeably to the King's orders, he shall not export money from the country nor bring military stores into it. Has addressed the *Faujdār* of Hooghly to the purpose, and he will search the boats. It is therefore incumbent on the addressee not to resist the searching of his ships and to give his people positive orders to desist from their insolent behaviour. Should he continue to act in an objectionable manner, the necessary measures will be taken, his trade in these *ṣūbahs* will be put a stop to, and his Company will be the losers thereby. It is necessary that he should not depart a hair's breadth from these orders.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 9B, pp. 9-11. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 7. **1261.** From the Sēṭhs. They beg leave to remind the Governor of the debt due to them from Raja Tilōk Chand, as they hear that Umī Chand is now coming to Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 10, p. 11. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Jan. 8. **1262.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. The writer in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Rumbold after making proper allowances for the waste and uncultivated lands, has settled the *band-o-bast* of the present year at Rs. 65,66,496-13-3. Of this Rs. 6,92,500 being the revenues of the *parganahs* of Bhojpur and Colgong, are collected at Murshidabad, and the remaining Rs. 58,73,996-13-3 are collected at Patna, agreeably to the account enclosed for the Governor's august inspection. This *band-o-bast* was settled before the dry weather came on. Has already informed the Governor how much this drought has prevailed throughout the whole province, and what loss it has occasioned to the revenues. The *'āmils* are daily complaining of the drought and make this an excuse for not remitting the *qists*. The writer, from the great desire he has for promoting the prosperity of the *Sarkār*, is night and day attentive to the collecting of the revenues, and whatever is collected, he is accountable therefor to the *Sarkār*. Neglects no opportunity of using every means that may tend to the advantage thereof. *PS.*—Mr. Rumbold who agreeably to the Governor's desire, will shortly proceed to Calcutta, will inform His Excellency of the great drought that prevails in the *ṣūbah*, the said gentleman being an eye-witness to it. Though this is the proper time for making the collections, until some resolution is come to with regard thereto, the *'āmils* will invent many excuses for not paying the revenues. Entreats the Governor to issue orders that he may act accordingly, and that the revenues may be collected without any objections from the renters.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 11, pp. 11, 12. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Jan. 8. **1263.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has written several letters to the Governor, and it is likely that His Excellency will also have received several letters from his master Raja Jānūjī; nevertheless His Excellency has not cared to send the writer a reply. This is contrary to the maxims

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of the sound friendship which subsists between the Raja and the English. From the time the writer first arrived in this *ṣūbah*, he has borrowed 25 *lākhs* of rupees from the merchants for the maintenance of his troops, and his expenses are daily increasing. Begs that the Governor may not delay in being accountable for the writer's financial charges, that the friendship between the Raja and the English may every day become more solid. Has acquainted Bahal Rāy with all particulars, and when the Governor is made acquainted of them fully by him, it is requested that His Excellency may send an answer. *PS.*—Requests that if Udēpūrī Gusain receives any letters from Raja Jānūjī, the writer may be informed of the particulars thereof.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 12, p. 12. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 105.*]

Jan. 9. **1264**. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Will set out for Calcutta soon after Mr. Becher's arrival.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 13, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 9. **1265**. To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Refers the K͟hān to Mr. Maddison for the writer's sentiments respecting the disputes which have arisen between the French and the servants of the *Niẓāmat*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 4, p. 61.*]

Jan. 10. **1266**. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Has fully learnt from the Governor's letter how to act towards the French. Will take the proper steps with regard thereto.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 14, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 12. **1267**. From the Sēṭhs. They offer compliments and send a *naẓr* of shawls.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 15, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Jan. 12. **1268**. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Offers compliments and sends a *naẓr* of ice*.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 16, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Jan. 13. **1269**. To Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Desires the K͟hān to make an inquiry respecting the balance due from the *Zamīndār* of Roshanabad.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 5, p. 61.*]

Jan. 15. **1270**. From the Sēṭhs. They intimate Mr. Becher's arrival at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 17, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Jan. 15. **1271**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Concerning a present which the Nawab has sent to Mr. Sykes for his services at Murshidabad.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 6, p. 67.*]

Jan. 16. **1272**. To Raja Dūlab Rām. Acknowledges the receipt of a present of shawls.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 7, p. 64.*]

*"Shawls" according to the volume of abstracts.

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Jan. 21. **1273**. To Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has received his *'arẓīs* regarding the disputes between the French and the *Niẓāmat*. Expresses his sentiments on the subject.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 8, p. 63.*]

Jan. 23. **1274**. From the Vazīr. Maḥmūd Bēg, a servant of his, proceeds to Calcutta with his *dastak* to purchase several articles which the writer requires, and to bring them up here with all expedition. Requests the Governor to grant him a *dastak* that he may meet with no interruption on the road, and that no duties may be demanded of him at the different *chaukīs*.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 18, p. 13. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 105.*]

Jan. 23. **1275**. From the King. Has received the Governor's letter saying that by reason of his indisposition, he is unable to proceed to His Majesty's heavenly shrine, the choir of angels, to pay homage and show reverence to His Majesty; and that agreeably to the directions of the Presence, he has invited Munīru'd-Daulah to Calcutta that he may explain fully to the Governor the mandates of the Presence. Replies as follows. Munīru'd-Daulah took leave of His Majesty to proceed to Calcutta on the 2nd June, and set out for Patna where he received a letter from the Governor, the seat of dignity, saying that His Excellency intended coming up soon himself, and that when His Excellency had fixed a place where to meet Munīru'd-Daulah, he would send for the latter. As the Governor, the dignity of nobility, did not come as he intended, His Majesty wrote in a positive manner to Munīru'd-Daulah to attend the propitious Royal stirrup. Since during his absence the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār* fell into great disorder and His Majesty's august house sustained great losses, His Majesty has ordered him to regulate with all haste the affairs of the Royal house. When they are brought to their proper state, he will be dismissed from the Presence and sent to the Governor. His fortunate and propitious Majesty considers the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, as his sincere well-wisher, and is highly pleased with the excellent services and life-prodigal loyalty of the English *sardārs*. May Jesus, the Spirit of God, likewise be pleased with them! The Governor, some time ago, settled that the remittances to the Royal *Sarkār* should be made monthly through Jagat Sēṭh, and His fortunate and propitious Majesty gladly approved of this. Desires the Governor to write to his agents at Murshidabad to make the payments monthly to the Sēṭhs, that the money may be remitted to the Royal *Sarkār*. The more positive the orders issued by the Governor on the subject, the greater will be His Majesty's satisfaction with him, the pillar of his throne. When the news of the Governor's indisposition arrived, His Majesty's sacred heart was greatly affected. May the great God restore him soon to health, seeing His Majesty's sacred heart, inexhaustible as the drops of the ocean, is very anxious therefor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 19, pp. 14, 15. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

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Jan. 24. 1276. From Raja Dūlab Rām. Intimates that Mr. Becher has arrived at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 20, p. 15. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Jan. 24. 1277. From Raja Dūlab Rām. Has sent 4 *lākhs* of rupees agreeably to Mr. Becher's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 21, p. 15. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Jan. 25. 1278. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends 2 *lākhs* of rupees on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 22, p. 15. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Jan. 25. 1279. From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 23, p. 15. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

Jan. 25. 1280. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. The *pargana*h of Anwarpur has been rented by a padre. Many people who go there on market days to sell salt, refuse to pay the duties to the *Bakhsh-bandar*. When the officers demand the duties, the padre intervenes and raises disputes. Requests the Governor to issue a *parvānah* ordering the padre not to encourage disputes between his people and the officers of the *Bakhsh-bandar*.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 24, p. 16. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 97.*]

Jan. 26. 1281. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that Mr. Becher has been appointed Resident at the *Darbār*.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 9, p. 61.*]

Jan. 26. 1282. To Raja Dūlab Rām. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 10, p. 64.*]

Jan. 26. 1283. To the Sēṭhs. To the same effect.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 11, p. 67.*]

Jan. 28. 1284. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of fruit.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 25, p. 16. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Jan. [?] 1284A. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Raja Nōb Kishn. Has already communicated to him the news regarding the west. More news has been received from that quarter to-day. Encloses the same and hopes for letters. Dated Jan. 25.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 30, p. 23.*]

Feb. 1. 1285. From the King. The Bengal remittances hitherto have [not ?] been regularly made to the Royal *Sarkār*. Desires the Governor to issue strict injunctions to his agents at Murshidabad to pay the money monthly to Jagat Sēṭh that he may remit it to the resplendent Presence. The sending of the money may not be delayed as the Bengal payments constitute the principal part of His Majesty's revenue. If the remittances are made monthly, it will afford great satisfaction to

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His Majesty's sacred breast and be a proof of the fidelity of the Governor, His Majesty's sincere well-wisher.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 26, p. 16. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 89.*]

Feb. 1. 1286. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires earnestly to hear from the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 27, p. 16. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Feb. 1. 1287. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Requests the Khān to visit Calcutta after Mr. Becher's arrival at the *Darbār.*

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 12, p. 61.*]

Feb. 2. 1288. From Chētan Singh, *Zamīndār* of Bishenpur. Is in conjunction with the *'āmil* of the *Sarkār* attentively engaged in making and remitting the collections. As this is the time for the *band-o-bast,* the *qists* are very large. What with taking the necessary measures with regard thereto and the malpractices of the people in this quarter, he has no rest either night or day. To add to all this some disbanded sepoys of his are giving him great trouble. As the Governor knows, they went to him and complained though unjustly of some arrears due to them by the writer. Upon His Excellency's writing a letter to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, the latter immediately sent them here with *harkārahs* and a *parvānah.* Having arrived during the collections, they commenced disputes which caused great loss of revenue. Although the writer made many concessions to them, and promised that after he had finished the collections, he would think of settling with them, yet they were not satisfied and grossly insulted him. As his undergoing this disgrace is of great detriment to the affairs of the *Sarkār,* it is hoped that the Governor will write to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to remove his people from this place, that the writer may make the collections in quiet. If the Governor does not, it is impossible for the writer on account of the oppressions that are being committed by those people, to transact the business of the *Sarkār.* The writer thought it his duty to inform the Governor of this, that he may know His Excellency's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 28, p. 17. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 86.*]

Feb. 2. 1289. From Daulat Singh, *'Āmil* of Chētan Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 29, p. 17. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 86.*]

Feb. 3. 1290. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers compliments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 13, p. 63.*]

Feb. 7. 1291. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Promises him favour and countenance and says that there is no truth in the report of Dhīraj Narāyan's being appointed *Dīvān* of the *ṣūbah* of Behar.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 14, p. 65.*]

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Feb. 7. **1292**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Desires him to collect the sums belonging to Mr. Golding which have been plundered.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 15, p. 65.*]

Feb. 8. **1293**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. Has remitted Rs. 80,000 to Calcutta on account of the [Hooghly] revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 30, p. 18. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 97.*]

Feb. 20. **1294**. From Raja Parsudh Rāy. The Governor must have learnt from the correspondence and representations of Mr. Cartier, Colonel Smith and Mr. Russell of the friendly disposition of the writer's gracious master, of his coming to meet them at Benares and accompanying them to Allahabad, and of his readiness in complying with their desire and pleasure. As regards the affair of the sepoys, it is satisfactory to learn that the Governor thinks it to be an invention of designing people and entertains not the least suspicion about it. What the gentlemen on their arrival represented to the writer's gracious master regarding that affair, he executed with the greatest cheerfulness. At the time when Lord Clive departed for Europe, the Governor wrote to the Vazīr that he would come up to settle affairs and to confirm the treaty concluded between His Excellency and Lord Clive, but on account of indisposition the Governor's design was not accomplished, and though mutually desired, an interview was not effected. In order therefore to negotiate these affairs, the said gentlemen were deputed hither; and the Vazīr considering them in the same light as the Governor himself, paid the greatest attention to them. By the blessing of the most High, nothing has been manifeated but the most brotherly love on both sides. Yet in the trifling affair of Bundelkhand and the *nazrānahs* from Balvant Singh which the writer has been negotiating for these two years past, nothing has been done or settled. It is well known to the Governor that Lord Clive conferred on the Vazīr the aforesaid *nazrānahs*, and although the Governor assured him of his support in the matter, yet nothing has been done. Balvant Singh, who is only a lessor and a man of low extraction, after receiving *khal'ats* from the English gentlemen, left Benares without taking leave of the Vazīr. What a bad impression this must make in the eyes of the world! As the Vazīr has expended immense sums on and taken great trouble concerning the country of Bundelkhand which was formerly under his jurisdiction, his failure to secure the restoration of the territory to him will prove the cause of an apparent disgrace to him. For this reason his heart is filled with that pique which subsists between brothers. As the written words of the English are never to be effaced, and as the friendship subsistng between them and the Vazīr is as evident as the sun, the shame of the affair is reflected on the writer, who has acted as a *vakīl* for three years on the part of his master, and has reaped no manner of advantages therefrom. As the friendship on both sides is immovable like the wall of Alexander, there will be no deviation therefrom. Nay the bonds of brotherhood and love will every day increase. The tongue of his master is at all times loud in the praises of the Governor. But among friends little quarrels will

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sometimes happen. His master never desired him to acquaint the Governor with this. His writing this letter proceeds solely from the regard he pays to the mutual friendship between the Governor and the Vazīr. Should it become known to him, he will not even look at the writer. It is certain that the settling of this matter is not to the Governor an affair of very great consequence, but it can be accomplished with a very small exertion of the Governor's favour. As he is faithful to his gracious master, it is hoped that the Governor will consider him equally a well-wisher of himself.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 31, pp. 18-20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Feb. 27. **1295**. To the Vazīr. Rejoices that the friendship subsisting between him and the English has not been weakened by the calumnious reports of the evil-minded. Refers to Munīru'd-Daulah's having shown proper deference to His Excellency.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 16, p. 67.*]

Feb. 27. **1296**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Expresses satisfaction at the reconciliation which has taken place between him and the Vazīr.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 17, p. 63.*]

Mar. 7. **1297**. To the King. Diā Rām Paṇḍit has been ordered to Murshidabad to receive the arrears of the Royal tribute. Rejoices in the idea of Munīru'd-Daulah's intended visit.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 18, pp. 59, 60.*]

Mar. 9. **1298**. From the Vazīr. Intimates that the King came to visit him at Faizabad. Desires to keep up a more regular correspondence with the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 32, p. 20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

Mar. 9. **1299**. From Raja Parsudh Rāy. The same as his last letter.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 33, p. 20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Mar. 9. **1300**. From the King. Informs the Governor of his visit to the Vazīr, and says that after his return to Allahabad, Munīru'd-Daulah will be permitted to proceed to Calcutta agreeably to the Governor's desire.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 34, p. 20. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 89, 90.*]

Mar. 10. **1301**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Refuses to accept his presents or letters, and severely reproves him for having employed improper *vakīls* to transact his business.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 19, pp. 57, 58.*]

Mar. 16. **1302**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that he has arrived at Hooghly and will, after dispatching there the necessary business which will take about two or three days, proceed to Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 35, p. 20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

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Mar. 18. **1303**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has settled the plan for the salt districts agreeably to the Governor's proposals with which he was made acquainted during his stay at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 36, p. 20. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Mar. 18. **1304**. To Raja Kishn Chand. Desires that he and the *'āmils* of his *zamindārī* should remain at Nadia with the accounts till the writer's arrival at that place.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 20, p. 65.*]

Mar. 18.* **1305**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Learns from a letter written by Raja Jānūjī to Colonel Barker that the troops of Mādhū Rāo have invaded Nagpur and captured many villages belonging to the Raja. The latter has applied to the English chiefs and the Nawab Vazīr for assistance, and to the King for a *sanad*. In these circumstances it would be far from prudent to enter into negotiations with the Raja. The best thing would be to wait and see what appears from behind the "veil of invisibility". Returns therefore the seal of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah sent by the Khān.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 5, p. 4. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 21, pp. 61, 62.*]

Mar. 20. **1306**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has arrived at Murshidabad.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 37, p. 21. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

Mar. 20. **1307**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. As it has been settled by the recent regulations that the duties on salt produced in the lands of the Government should be paid at the *Bakhsh-bandar* and that the salt produced in the lands dependent on the collector, should be transported under protection of the collector's *dastak*, it is requested that he may be supplied with an impression of the seal and signature of the collector's office that it may guide him in the execution of the regulations.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 38, p. 21. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 97.*]

Mar. 20. **1308**. †Raja Jānūjī to the King. Has already informed His Majesty, both by written representations and verbal messages, of the particulars of his firm adherence and attachment to His Majesty's sacred throne, as likewise of the evil views of Mādhū Rāo. At this time instigated by his inveterate enmity and long subsisting jealousy, he has invaded the patrimonial territories of His Majesty's bounden servant and vassal, and in contravention of the most sacred engagements which were the cause of the writer's ill-judged security, has circumvented him by wiles and stratagems, and laid his possessions waste. Although the writer has been able to oppose these invaders under His Majesty's auspices [alone], yet there seems the most urgent necessity for a general union and confederacy for their total extermination.

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* Mar. 16 according to the volume of copies.

† A note in the MS. says that this *'arẓī* was enclosed in Colonel Smith's letter.

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Refers His Majesty for particulars to Anand Rāj, the writer's *vakīl*.*

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 39, pp. 21, 22. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 108.*]

Mar. 27. **1309**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a present of 10 melons.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 1, p. 1. Trans. R., 1769, no. 40, p. 23. Abs. R. 1767-71, p. 99.*]

Mar. 31. **1310**. From Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Has received bills from Mr. Becher to the amount of 3 *lākhs* on account of the Royal tribute. The bills together with an *'arẓī* from Mr. Becher have been forwarded to the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 41, p. 23. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 86.*]

Mar. 31. **1311**. From Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Has arrived at Murshidabad. It took him eight days to reach here as in these days there is not much water in the river. Will attend on 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahādur Bahrām Jang and do whatever he says. Notwithstanding that the Governor wrote an urgent letter to the said gentleman and spoke to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān also about the remittances, nothing has been done in the matter. As soon as the bill is paid, the Governor will be informed thereof. Encloses letters from the King and Munīru'd-Daulah and requests that answers thereto may be sent to the writer.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 2, pp. 1, 2. Trans. R., 1769, no. 42, p. 23. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Mar. 31. **1312**. From the King. In these auspicious and happy days His Majesty repaired to Faizabad where His Majesty's brother, dear to him as life, the Vazīru'l-Mamālik Shujā'u'd-Daulah performed the duties of loyalty and obedience most heartily. His fortunate Majesty was highly pleased and satisfied thereat. On Friday the 16th of *Shavvāl*, His Majesty returned to Allahabad. Desires the Governor to send constant accounts of his situation. *PS.*—The month of May [? March] is drawing to a close, but the Royal tribute is still in arrears. Consequently His Majesty is in great financial difficulty. It has been brought to His Majesty's notice that the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire, has sent repeated and positive orders to his agents at Murshidabad to hasten the remittance of the tribute. It is surprising that those orders have not yet been carried out. If the arrears are discharged immediately, and the sums remitted regularly every month, his daily necessities will be relieved.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 3, pp. 2, 3. Trans. R., 1769, no. 43, pp. 23, 24 Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

Mar. 31. **1313**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has already written to the Governor. His fortunate and propitious Majesty started on Sunday the 4th of *Shavvāl*, on a hunting excursion to Faizabad, where he arrived on the 13th. His Majesty was greatly pleased at the reception accorded

* A note in the MS. says :—"Here ends the country correspondence sent to Europe per '*Shrewsbury*'."

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to him by the Vaziru'l-Mamālik Shujā'u'd-Daulah. His Majesty stayed at Faizabad for three days. He left on the morning of Friday the 16th and at noon reached Āmaniganj which is 10 *kōs* from Allahabad. God willing, he will soon arrive at Allahabad. God is witness that though the writer is in the Presence, his heart is with the Governor. Hopes that His Excellency will not forget him and will frequently favour him with letters.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 4, pp. 3, 4. Trans. R., 1769, no. 44, p. 24. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Apr. 1. **1314.** From Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. It is now two years since the writer's *jāgīr* in the province of Behar which he had long possessed by virtue of the Royal grant, was re-annexed by the Government. The annual income of the *jāgīr* does not exceed Rs. 8,000, but though the object is trifling as to value, it is important to the writer as giving him distinction amongst his friends and in the eyes of the world. It is well known that *lākhs* of rupees are annually paid from the province of Behar to multitudes who still hold their lands unmolested, though they have little connection with the Government, and cannot plead old services and a number of years faithfully spent in the interests of the Company, as the writer and his family can plead. Requests therefore that letters may be written to the Chief of Patna and Raja Shitāb Rāy for the restoration to him of his *jāgīr*. Mirzā Zuhūru'llah Bēg who waits upon the Governor, will inform him of all the particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 45, pp. 24, 25. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

Apr. 1. **1315.** From Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn that the Governor has come to Murshidabad to take part in the auspicious *Puniā*. Is so desirous of seeing His Excellency that if he had wings, he would have come flying to see him. Is keeping very bad health and is unable to move at present. Notwithstanding this, he always thinks of the Governor and will come to see him if possible. The little *jāgīr* that remained in his possession for a long time, has been taken away from him. Has written to the Governor several letters praying for its restoration. Has now been informed by Mirzā Zuhūru'llah Bēg Khān that the Nawab Mahāmu'd-Daulah Mr. Cartier Rustam Jang Bahādur also has kindly written to the Governor on the subject. Hopes that His Excellency will order the restoration of the *jāgīr* to the writer. It is not a matter of great importance, yet the Governor can oblige him in this without much trouble. States also that he has not yet received his pension for some time payable to him from the land belonging to Mahan Shah. The *'amlah* of this person makes false excuses for withholding the pension from him, for which reason he is in difficulties. Requests that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān may be directed to get him the pension that his troubles may be removed.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 5, pp. 5, 6.*]

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Apr. 1.* **1316.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. In these days owing to the deficiency of gold and silver, public business is being greatly interrupted and people are suffering many hardships. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, the writer in consultation with the members of the Council and experts of this place, has devised a set of regulations. Encloses a copy of them, and desires the Nawab to weigh them in the scales of wisdom, in conjunction with the officers of the *Nizāmat* and other people possessing intelligence and knowledge, and to inform the Governor if they meet with His Excellency's approval. Desires him also to issue *parvānahs* announcing the establishment of the regulations and enjoining people not to act in opposition to them.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 1, p. 1. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 22, p. 67.*]

Apr. 1. **1317.** Regulations proposed by the Governor for the reform of the gold currency. (1) A gold mohur should weigh 17 *sikkah* annas according to the old Shahjahanabad standard and be recognised as current both by the Company and the *Nizāmat*. (2) The value of a gold mohur should be 16 *sikkah* rupees. Smaller gold coins representing $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a gold mohur should also be issued and called *adhēlī*, *sūkī*, *doānī* and *yakānī* respectively. The value of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a gold mohur should be 1 *sikkah* rupee. (3) Every piece of gold weighing 100 gold mohurs should be coined into 25 gold mohurs, 36 *adhēlīs*, 72 *sūkīs*, 144 *doānīs*, and 336 *yakānīs*. In this manner a piece of gold weighing 100 gold mohurs will yield 613 coins. (4) In order to avoid fraud, it has been decided that the Company in its capacity as *Dīvān* of the *ṣūbah* should appoint at the mints of Murshidabad, Azimabad [Patna], and Jahangirnagar [Dacca] its own officers who will work with the *chauksīs* of the *Nizāmat*. The gold that is not assayed by the officers of both the Company and the *Nizāmat* will not be made into coins. (5) A small fee to meet the cost of coinage should he fixed. Besides this fee, nothing should be charged on behalf of either the Company or the *Nizāmat* or the Governor or the officers of the mint. (6) If any one brings to the mint gold to have it coined or assayed, the *dārōghah* or the *chauksī* should not demur thereto. The *chauksī* after assaying the gold should put it into a bag, seal the latter and give the owner of the gold a certificate containing the particulars of its value.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 1A, pp. 1, 2. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 22, p. 67.*]

Apr. 1. **1318.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 23, p. 62.*]

Apr. 1. **1319.** To the Vazīr. States that some timber is required for the Company's buildings that are being constructed at Azimabad. As timber is produced at Kharakpur which is the Vazīr's territory, a *gumāshtah* has been sent there to procure it. Saifu'l-Mulk Iqtidāru'd-Daulah Mr. Thomas Rumbold Bahādur Dilāvar Jang, Chief of Patna, is a wise and experienced man and knows the duties of friendship. Assures His

* Mar. 29 according to the volume of ocpies.

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Excellency that the *gumāshtah* will not oppress or deprive any one of his dues. Requests His Excellency to issue a *parvānah* to his officers at Kharakpur to assist the *gumāshtah* in procuring timber.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 2, pp. 2, 3.*]

Apr. 1. **1320.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Khān is well aware that all Europeans have been prohibited by the Committee from trading in salt, as orders to this effect were issued through him. Has now been informed that he has granted a *dastak* for salt to Major Polier and Mr. Chakar [?] and that the salt [purchased by them] has arrived at Monghyr. Since the Khān was aware of the said orders, his granting the *dastak* has greatly surprised the writer. Desires the Khān to recall the *dastak* if he has really issued it, and not to grant *dastaks* for salt again to any European.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 3, pp. 3, 4.*]

Apr. 1. **1321.** To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Mr. Rumbold says that he is greatly pleased with the Raja for the devotion with which he discharges the Company's business. Has, at the said gentleman's suggestion, sent the Raja a *khal'at* on the occasion of the *Puniā*. Desires that he will wear it and exert himself to carry on the business entrusted to him. This will greatly please the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 4, p. 4.*]

Apr. 3. **1322.** From Raja Kishn Chand. Is preparing the accounts of his districts for the Governor's inspection agreeably to His Excellency's directions. Requests favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 46, p. 25. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Apr. 3. **1323.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Sends 2 maunds of ice.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 1, p. 1.*]

Apr. 6. **1324.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to Mr. Cartier. Sends some Kabul pomegranates.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 2, p. 1.*]

Apr. 7. **1325.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter together with a copy of the proposal for establishing a gold coinage. Has, agreeably to the Governor's directions, weighed the several particulars thereof, and consulted with men of knowledge and experience. The proposal is the most proper and advisable, and is calculated to lead to the convenience and happiness of the people. Will issue orders to the mint officers at Murshidabad, Dacca and Patna to carry out the proposal, urging them to see that the currency is rendered general, and that not the smallest deviation takes place from the original plan.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 6, pp. 6, 7. Trans. R., 1769, no. 47, p. 25. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

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Apr. 7. **1326.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 7, pp. 7, 8. Trans. R., 1769, no. 48, p. 25. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

Apr. 7. **1327.** From Raja Kishn Chand. When the writer heard of the Governor's coming to Murshidabad, he went down as far as Chakdaha to meet His Excellency. He desired to go still further, but Mr. Maddison who left for Krishnagar "today" by water, told him to follow him thither with the papers of accounts ready, in order that the Governor might inspect them on his arrival. Has consequently left for Krishnagar greatly disappointed at not being able to meet the Governor.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 8, p. 8. Trans. R., 1769, no. 49, p. 25. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 101, 102.*]

Apr. 7. **1328.** The Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah to Mr. Cartier. Has received the lynx which the addressee sent him through Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. As the writer is very fond of such animals, the receipt of the lynx has given him great pleasure.

[*Cop. R., 1769A., no. 3, p. 1.*]

Apr. 7. **1329.** To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. This day which is Friday the 28th *Zul-Qa'd*, he has arrived at Jakoli. As he is a little indisposed, he travels slowly. God willing, he will soon arrive [at Murshidabad] and have the pleasure of seeing him.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 6, p. 5. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 24, p. 67.*]

Apr. 7. **1330.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 6A, p. 5. Abs. I, 1766-71, no. 25, p. 62.*]

Apr. 11. **1331.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter together with 2 maunds of ice. May his house remain replete with riches!

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 1, p. 1.*]

Apr. 11. **1332.** Mr. Cartier to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received his letter together with some Kabul pomegranates. Says that the fruit is very delicious.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 2, p. 1.*]

Apr. 13. **1333.** Jasārat Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has received his letter saying that Chandī Charan, *pēshkār* of Mr. Harris, has robbed the latter of some of his property, and desiring the writer to make every endeavour to recover it, as if it were the addressee's property. Truly Chandī Charan has behaved in a most reprehensible manner. When Mr. Harris came to Jahangirnagar, he handed over to the writer a list of the articles which the said servant had pawned to some people here. The writer sent for the list prepared by those people, and found that the two lists tallied. Has issued strict orders forbidding those people to tamper with the

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goods, and has appointed *piādahs* to guard the same. Will act according to the instructions of the addressee. Regards the property as the addressee's and will try harder to recover it than he would if it were his own. Is sure that Mr. Harris will inform Mr. Cartier that what the writer has said is true.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 4, p. 4.*]

Apr. 16. **1334.** From the King. Has received the Governor's letter saying that Raja Diā Rām Pandit has gone to Murshidabad to receive the Royal tribute, that His Excellency himself is also proceeding thither, and that on his arrival he will do his best to make a final adjustment of the accounts. This is a fresh proof of the loyalty of the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire. God is witness that His Majesty is greatly pleased with that "most highly distinguished servant" of his. May God, the creator of everything, grant him happiness under the shadow of His grace. Hopes that the balances of the tribute will be speedily remitted, and desires that the Governor may send frequent *'arzīs* to His Majesty, seeing that his heart, as vast as the ocean, derives the greatest pleasure from them.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 9, pp. 9, 10. Trans. R., 1769, no. 50, p. 26. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

Apr. 16. **1335**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter expressing pleasure at the reconciliation that has taken place between the Vazīr and the writer, and saying that the writer is fully aware of the Governor's sentiments. It is true that the writer is thoroughly acquainted with the secrets of the Governor, the mine of kindness, and is sensible of his life-prodigal loyalty to the King and great friendship for the Nawab Vazīr. The writer was never offended with the Vazīr in his heart, but acted in obedience to the commands of the King, the shadow of God. Foolish and interested mischief-makers had caused the Vazīr to be angry with the writer. But their machinations have now been exposed and the Vazīr is now greatly pleased with the writer. It is now thirteen years since he entered His Majesty's service and during all this long period, he has placed His Majesty's pleasure and satisfaction above all other considerations whether temporal or spiritual. Consequently His Majesty is greatly pleased with the writer. Will by the blessing of God win the good opinion of His Majesty and the Vazīr more and more agreeably to the Governor's desire. Through His Excellency's intervention a complete reconciliation has taken place between the King and the Vazīr, so that they are two bodies with one soul, and will remain intimately connected like "milk and sugar" as long as they live. His Majesty now relies entirely on the Vazīr, and his bounteousness towards the latter will daily increase. Asks the Governor to be perfectly easy with regard to the affairs here, and to consider the writer as his *nāib* and *vakīl* in the Presence. Thinks that his happiness consists in obeying the dictates of the Governor's will in every matter. Will never deviate from those dictates. While he has breath, he will continue to be a loyal servant of the King, a well-wisher of the Company and a sincere friend of the Vazīr, the Governor, and the

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other great English chiefs. Truly the Governor has shown the Vazīr such friendship, as can never be shown by any body else in these times. *Hemistich*:—"This work can be accomplished only by you, and great men act like this". The Vazīr is greatly indebted to the Governor for the friendship shown to him by His Excellency. He considers his safety and strength to consist in the safety and strength of the Governor and the other great English chiefs, and is in all respects obedient to the Governor's will. The King also is greatly pleased with the Governor, and regards him as a real well-wisher and the strength of the arm of the Empire. His Majesty speaks day and night at the paradisiacat assemblies of the *umarā*, of the wisdom and greatness of the Governor, who without doubt is the wise of the age and has no equal in the world. The writer's desire to see the Governor is indescribable. His heart longs for the Governor and his eye seeks for him. May God soon end the night of separation and bring on the morning of union. *Couplet*:—" I have long wished to see you. Would that I could see you for an hour." May the sun of his prosperity be always bright and resplendent. *PS.*—The Governor has never afforded him the pleasure of asking him to send the articles that are produced in this part of the country. Requests that the writer may be informed of whatever articles the Governor wants. Will be glad to send them seeing that this will result in the Governor's showing him more consideration and kindness.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 10, pp. 10-13. Trans. R., 1769, no. 51, pp. 26, 27. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Apr. 16. **1336**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to obtain for Muḥammad Riẓā Khān a *nālkī* and a *māhīmarātib* from the King. Replies that "yesterday" he laid the Governor's letter before His Majesty and obtained from him permission to prepare the said articles. In a few days these will be ready, and after being shown to His Majesty will be sent to Bengal by the hands of some personal attendant of His Majesty. Hopes that the Governor will entrust him with other commissions, and always remember him.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 11, pp. 13, 14. Trans. R., 1769, no. 52, p. 27. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Apr. 16. **1337**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has received his letter saying that Chandī Charan, *sarkār* of Mr. Harris, being unable to pay a large sum of money which he owed to the *Nizāmat*, has misappropriated a large amount of property belonging to the said gentleman, and after pawning it to his creditors with a view to silencing them, has absconded; and that since strict orders have been issued prohibiting the *'āmils* from granting *ijārahs* of the *Nizāmat* revenue to the servants of the Company particularly in Jahangirnagar, it is strange that such a thing has happened there; and desiring that in future if any of the *'āmils* infringes these orders, he may be dismissed, that since the said gentleman has often suffered heavy loss through Himmat Singh, the writer may give the said gentleman

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every assistance and write to Jasārat Khān and Himmat Singh directing them to see that the said gentleman's property is not appropriated or sold, until the matter has been thoroughly inquired into; and adding that a copy of this letter has been sent to the Governor, who will address the writer on the subject. In reply to the writer's letter, Himmat Singh has forwarded an explanation of the affair. It appears therefrom that it is Kālī Charan who was given the *'uhdah* of two small *parganahs*. Kālī Charan is still at Jahangirnagar and responsible to the Government for the revenues thereof. Chandī Charan did not hold the *'uhdah* and *ijārah* of any *parganah*. He had only given the *pāt* of the revenue of the *parganah* Bhalwa to Raja Himmat Singh, just as *ṣarrāfs* and *mahājans* give a *pāt* to *'uhdahdārs* on receipt of money from the latter, and pay back the money gradually by instalments. The Raja did not press him so hard as to cause him to abscond. Asks Mr. Cartier to judge whether the Raja can justly be held responsible for Chandī Charan's misappropriating and pawning Mr. Harris's property. There is no ground for saying that the Raja's ill-treatment of Mr. Harris has often caused him loss. What power has he to ill-treat Mr. Harris? The Raja is no more than a servant. Has however sent strict orders to him not to allow any one to appropriate or sell Mr. Harris's property. Has also written two letters to Jasārat Khān on the subject. Regards Mr. Cartier's orders as those of the Governor. If in Mr. Cartier's opinion, Chandī Charan's flight, and Mr. Harris's loss are due to the severity of the pressure brought by the Raja on Chandī Charan, the Raja will be held responsible for the property, which he will be compelled to restore. Encloses duplicates of the letters the writer has sent to Jasārat Khān and Himmat Singh.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 5, pp. 5-9.*]

Apr. 16. **1338**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. * . . . complains that his brother has been assassinated in Jessore. Desires the Khān to inquire into the matter and to deal with it justly and impartially, so that the complainant may be satisfied. Desires also to be informed of whatever decision the Khān gives in the case.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 3, p. 1.*]

Apr. 18.† **1339**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. As Mr. Rumbold is at this time returning to Azimabad, the writer thinks it proper to communicate some of his sentiments to the Raja for his information and guidance. The Raja has written that owing to drought the ryots are in great distress. The said gentleman also has spoken to the writer to the same effect. This is a fact and is known to every body. With a view to affording relief to the ryots and encouraging cultivation, it has been decided to remit more than 6 *lākhs* of the revenues of that *ṣūbah* for the present year. But it would be necessary to ascertain at first the extent of the distress, in order that on a subsequent examination of the matter, there may be no room left for criticism. Desires him also

* Here there is a blank in the MS.

† Apr. 8 according to the volume of copies.

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to see that the relief is granted to the ryots of the affected districts only. Mr. Rumbold will make a tour of the different districts in order to see with his own eyes the condition of the ryots and the state of the crops. Thus truth and falsehood will both be unveiled and the aforesaid scheme for encouraging cultivation and affording relief to the poor will be most satisfactorily carried into effect. While the said gentleman is absent on a tour in the province, the Raja should remain at Azimabad and attend to the business of the *Kachehrī*. Is sure that for his own good and reputation, he will exert himself as usual in the performance of this duty.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 7, pp. 5, 6. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 26, p. 65.*]

Apr. 19. **1340.** *To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. By the grace of God, he is a little better, and can now see the officials of the *khāliṣah sarīfah.*

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 8, p. 6.*]

Apr. 20. **1341**. From the Sēṭhs. They have received a Royal *shuqqah* in the Governor's name, acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 2,50,000 and saying that in future the Royal tribute may be remitted to His Majesty through their house. They enclose the *shuqqah* in this letter. The receipt for Rs. 2,50,000 and the Royal *shuqqahs* for 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān have been made over to these officers, who say that they have remitted bills for 3 *lākhs* more to His Majesty, and will shortly remit bills for a further sum of 2 *lākhs* of rupees. As soon as the writers receive the money, they will forward it to His Majesty, and follow the same procedure in future. As it is through the Governor that the King is so favourably disposed towards them, and as they have no protector and friend except His Excellency, they offer him thanks and pray for the increase of his greatness. It is requested that the Governor may write a suitable reply to the Royal *shuqqah* and send it to His Majesty through them.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 12, pp. 15, 16. Trans. R., 1769, no. 53, pp. 27, 28.*]

Apr. 20. **1342**. From the King. Has at this time received Rs. 2,50,000 from the house of Jagat Sēṭh Khush-ḥāl Chand and Raja Udey Chand. Desires the Governor to direct the officials at Murshidabad to pay the instalments regularly every month to the Sēṭhs so that His Majesty may receive the money monthly. His Majesty's desire to see the Governor is indescribable. May he always remain happy under the shadow of the Royal kindness. *PS.*—Desires that on receipt of this letter, the Governor may pay Rs. 2,50,000 to the Sēṭhs agreeably to the receipt enclosed, and write to the officials at Murshidabad to pay the money regularly every month to the Sēṭhs as was the custom previously. This will greatly please His Majesty's sacred heart and be a proof of the loyalty of the Governor, the strength of the arm of the Empire.

[*N.B. The postcript was in the King's own handwriting.*]
[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 13, pp. 16, 17. Trans. R., 1769, no. 53A, pp. 27, 28.*]

* The letter was written from Madahpur.

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Apr. 20. **1343**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received Rs. 80,0C0 on account of the revenues of the *parganah* Jalamuta through Zainu'l-Ābidīn Khān.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 4, p. 3.*]

Apr. 23. **1344**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. The writer also has not been able to communicate with His Excellency owing to his [the writer's] journeying to Balaghat, participation in the Mysore war for the sake of the English, and several other occurrences. However the friendship existing between the English and himself does not depend on the observance of formalities. The Governor must have heard of the return of the writer and the English troops from Mysore, of the depredations which Ḥaidar *Nāik* made in the Carnatic and Payanghat for four months, of the endeavours of the writer's friends [the English] to effect an accommodation with Ḥaidar, of the final establishment of peace, and of the loss of reputation sustained by the English in the opinion of the public. Cannot describe his sufferings. His only consolation is that the English Company and the English people are his friends. His thanks are particularly due to the Governor, the seat of nobility, for the considerable supplies of men and money which he has, at different times and with a liberal hand, contributed to his cause. But for this valuable assistance rendered by the Governor, the affairs of this place would have gone to ruin.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 14, pp. 17, 18. Trans. R., 1769 no. 54, p. 28. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 9*]

Apr. 25. **1345**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Sends 2 maunds of ice.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 6, p. 9.*]

Apr. 25. **1346**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Thanks him for the particulars in regard to the death of Ratan Singh which was caused by a *gusain*. In the news that he received " yesterday " there was no mention of Ratan Singh's successor, but in "to-day's" news everything is given. Desires to know whether Kēsrī Singh is Ratan Singh's begotten or adopted son, and asks the Khān to make inquiries and inform the Governor on this point.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 9, p. 6.*]

Apr. 26. **1347**. Raja Himmat Singh to Mr. Cartier. Has received his letter desiring him to trace Mr. Harris's property which has been pawned by Chandī Charan, that gentleman's *gumāshtah*, to some people there, and to see that it is not sold or appropriated by any one. The addressee knows that the affairs of the city appertain to Jasārat Khān, who is exerting himself in the matter. The writer also has issued strict orders to the people to whom the property has been pawned, that if they sell even a particle of it, they will receive condign punishment. Will spare no pains to carry out whatever instructions Mr. Harris sends to him, and do his best to trace the portion of the property still missing.

[*Cop. R., 1769-A, no. 7, pp. 9-12.*]

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Apr. 27. **1348.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter together with 2 maunds of ice. Offers him thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 5, p. 3.*]

Apr. 28. **1349.** The King to Mr. Cartier. Has received his letter and understood the contents. The thought of his attachment and loyalty is engraven on His Majesty's sacred heart. Hopes that he will show even more attachment and loyalty in future and arrange matters in such a way that the instalments of the Royal tribute may be remitted to His Majesty regularly month by month.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 8, p. 12.*]

Apr. 28. **1350.** Munīru'd-Daulah to Mr. Cartier. Offers florid compliments and hopes for letters. *PS.*—Sends a few *tōlās* of attar of the best quality through Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit, and says that he would look upon the addressee's condescending to smell it as the writer's smelling it himself. Desires the addressee to entrust him with commissions. Will be glad to carry them out, seeing that this will enhance the addressee's friendship and regard for the writer.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 9, pp. 13-16.*]

Apr. 28. **1351.** *To the King. Some time ago the writer and the other loyal English chiefs addressed several *'arẓīs* to the resplendent Presence concerning the many inconveniences which the people of this province are suffering on account of the deficiency of money. In consequence of this His Majesty out of kindness to and regard for the people of God, issued a *farmān* which it is necessary to obey, saying that Europeans might trade in this country as usual, but that they should not take more money out of the country than they bring in. As it will take time for the high *farmān* to be executed, and the many inconveniences which the people of these parts are undergoing, demand an immediate remedy, the writer thinks that the best thing would be to re-introduce the old Delhi gold currency. Encloses a schedule and a specimen gold mohur for His Majesty's inspection. As the durability of one's rule depends upon the welfare of the people, it is hoped that His Majesty will be pleased to introduce the proposed currency in the territoy immediately under him, in order that the currency becoming uniform and the trouble regarding the rate of exchange removed, the Empire may flourish and prosper. It is brought to the notice of His Majesty's enlightened mind that one of the great qualities of Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Akbar Bādshah, which the wise men of the period have greatly praised, was that he personally attended to the regulation of the currency of the Empire and did not allow any one to alter or debase it. All those guilty of the offence were severely punished. Consequently the Empire flourished and the merchants managed their business in peace and with their hearts perfectly satisfied. The news of the confusion which prevails in the Allahabad mint at the present time and which has stopped the business of the bankers and is injuring both high and low, has greatly surprised and distressed this sincere well-wisher of the Royal House of Tīmūr. Submits that if His Majesty regulates the

* Written from Nishat Bagh [a garden house in Murshidabad].

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currency and so relieves the general distress, it will greatly enhance His Majesty's reputation and make him more famous than his predecessors. It is true that many interested persons will try to obstruct and defeat this end, but His Majesty is, by the blessing of God, the wise of the age and master of his own affairs. It is hoped that he will not be deceived by the insinuations of these people, but will execute the scheme with such determination as will prevent their nefarious design from succeeding. Two things are necessary for the successful execution of His Majesty's orders on the subject. First, the Royal mint should be under the direct management of the crown and should not be farmed out as was formerly the case. Secondly, every one who counterfeits coins, should be punished with death. It is well known what trouble the people of these provinces underwent at the time of the currency of the gold mohur, more than one-third of which was alloy. His Majesty must be aware of this. Hopes that what the writer has represented from motives of sincerity, will find a place in His Majesty's sacred heart, seeing the welfare of the people of God and the prosperity of the Empire depend thereon.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 10, pp. 6-9. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 27, p. 60.*]

Apr. 28. **1352**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. Has addressed to the resplendent Presence an *'arẓī* proposing the establishment of a currency according to the old Delhi standard. As the addressee is zealously engaged in serving both His Majesty and the Company, it is hoped that he will faithfully carry out the measures proposed in the said *'arẓī*. If he performs this task satisfactorily, he will not only be instrumental in securing the prosperity of the Royal *Sarkār* and the welfare of the people of God, but will also win the good opinion of the writer and the other English *sardārs*. Refers him to Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit for particulars. Hopes for letters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 12, pp. 10, 11. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 28, p. 63.*]

Apr. 28. **1353**. To the Vazīr. As the writer, on account of the friendship which subsists between him and the Vazīr, considers it his duty to communicate to His Excellency unreservedly his sentiments on whatever may tend to the increase of His Excellency's honour and welfare, he makes the following statement. In these days the *Vazīrī* rupee, on account of the daily-growing wickedness of the selfish, contains more alloy than any other rupee current in this country. And as it is daily being more and more debased, the bankers refuse to accept it and it is of no use to its possessor. In the past many great chiefs achieved fame by personally supervising the currency of their countries, and strictly prohibiting the counterfeiting of money. The Vazīr who is an adept in the art of Government, can very well understand that if the rupee is withdrawn, how much the people will benefit and his country prosper. It is needless for the writer to mention that a currency cannot be successfully regulated unless rules and regulations are established for the punishment of those who commit the heinous crime of counterfeiting coins. In every country where the currency is properly regulated, the rulers have thought it desirable to inflict capital punishment on

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any one who is found guilty of counterfeiting coins, a crime which causes so great an inconvenience to the public. At present as there is a great deficiency of money in these parts, the writer, with a view to ameliorating the distressed situation of the people, has after long deliberation and consultation with experts devised a scheme regarding the gold currency. This scheme has greatly pleased and satisfied the people. Encloses a paper containing particulars thereof. Encloses also a specimen of the gold mohur which is being coined here, for His Excellency's inspection. Has nothing further to say in this connection, seeing that His Excellency will not hesitate to co-operate with the writer in whatever may tend to the well-being of the people. Requests that he may be considered a sincere friend and be favoured with letters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 11, pp. 9, 10. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 29, p. 68.*]

Apr. 28. **1354.** To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. States that owing to the multiplicity of affairs requiring his attention, delay has occurred in his replying to the Khān's letter, but that the friendship existing between them rests on such strong foundations, that a little delay in writing to the Khān cannot give rise to any doubts as to the existence of that friendship. Hopes that the tree of their friendship will flourish more and more in the garden of intimacy and love.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 13, p. 11. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 30, p. 59.*]

Apr. 28. **1355.** To Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received the Khān's letter enclosing the paper bearing the writer's seal and signature. Is grieved to learn that, owing to unforeseen events the Khān has failed in the mission entrusted to him. Is sure that the failure cannot be due to any fault of his. The success or failure of everything depends on when one does it. Hopes that as the successful termination of this business will secure for him the respect and friendship of the English, he will do his best in the matter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 14, pp. 11, 12.*]

Apr. 28. **1356.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has after a long time received the Nawab's letter saying that the help which he has received in troops and money from Bengal has saved the situation and removed all his troubles. Seeing that the Nawab has been an eye-witness to the attitude and policy of the English *sardārs* in every revolution of time, it is needless to say anything about the feelings of priceless love which they entertain towards their friends and comrades. Assures him that if at this time negotiations for peace had not been opened, the efforts which the writer has been making on his behalf since the beginning of the war, would have been continued till the end of the world. Although the English have not been successful in recovering all his lost territory, yet the writer is sure that owing to their great ability and the strength of the friendship existing between the Nawab and the English, the enemy, however defiant and mighty they may be, will receive the punishment due to their evil deeds.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 15, pp. 12, 13. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 31, p. 64.*]

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May 1. **1357**. From Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq Khān. Congratulates the Governor on his arrival at Murshidabad, and sends a *nazr* of 1 gold mohur and 4 rupees.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 55, p. 28. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 108.*]

May 5. **1358***. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Last year when Mr. Middleton was at Murshidabad, he spoke to Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Mr. Sykes and the Khān about the sum of Rs. 40,000 which was due to him from various persons in the districts of Backergunge, Chandardip and Hokla in Jahangirnagar. The writer also spoke both to Mr. Sykes and to the Khān about the matter. Mr. Middleton is now going to Jahangirnagar. As it will go hard with him if he fails to realize his money, the Khān is desired to write two letters, one to Jasārat Khān and the other to Himmat Khān, to assist Mr. Middleton in the matter. The letters may be sent to the writer who will forward them to Dacca.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 16, p. 13.*]

May 7. **1359**. To Jasārat Khān and Himmat Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 17, p. 13.*]

May 9. **1360**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Sends a trained nightingale through Sōhan *Chōbdār* and Shaikh Dūndī, a nightingale-trainer.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 10, pp. 16, 17.*]

May 10. **1361**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Sends 2 maunds of ice.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 11, p. 17.*]

May 10. **1362**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter intimating the dispatch of a trained nightingale through Sōhan *Chōbdār* and Shaikh Dūndī, nightingale-trainers. Has received the nightingale and offers thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 6, pp. 3-5.*]

May 10. **1363**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of two maunds of ice sent by the Khān.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 7, p. 5.*]

May 11. **1364**. From the King. It is four years since His Majesty established his Royal residence at Allahabad, relying on the King of England, whose rank is potent and whose army is as numerous as the stars, and on the attachment and life-prodigal loyalty of the English *sardārs*. During this period, the writer sent two letters to his brother, dear as life, the King of England. One was sent with some presents through Lord Clive, and the other through the Governor, the strong arm of

* This letter was written from Rampur Boalia.

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the Empire; but up to this time the writer has not received any reply. It is true that every affair depends for its success on a particular time. But various circumstances indicate that a longer delay would be impolitic and hesitation unworthy. His Majesty's revenue does not exceed 50 *lākhs*, while his expenses are more than 70 *lākhs*. If His Majesty prolongs his stay at Allahabad, it may throw the affairs of the Empire into confusion, and embolden the foolish to rebel. As at this time Ratan Singh has been killed, and the Royal dominion is free from enemies, His Majesty has determined to proceed to Akbarabad, taking with him Shujā'u'd-Daulah and the English *sardārs* as his escort. Lord Clive agreed in the Royal Presence that whenever His Majesty resolved on an expedition to Akbarabad or his capital Shahjahanabad, His Lordship would appoint two battalions and eight pieces of artillery to guard His Majesty's person. His Lordship would have appointed more troops for the purpose, but was not authorised to do so. Now that His Majesty is firmly resolved to proceed towards Akbarabad, he signifies to the Governor, the seat of nobility, to appoint a trusty *sardār* with two battalions and eight pieces of artillery to attend the Royal stirrup and serve His sacred Majesty with energy and devotion day and night. Great are the claims of the English *sardārs* on His Majesty's gratitude, and His Majesty is highly pleased with them. God willing, the Empire will be strengthened and established in such a manner as will redound to the reputation of the English *sardārs*. Will leave Allahabad on the 15th of *Muḥarram*. This is written for the Governor's information.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 15, pp. 18-20. Trans. R., 1769, no. 56, pp. 29, 30. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

May 11. **1365**. From the Vazīr. As at this time Ratan Singh Jāṭ has been assassinated, Shah Abdālī has returned to his own country, and the political atmosphere has cleared, His Majesty summoned the writer from Faizabad and said as follows:—" A vast tract of the country is lying absolutely unoccupied. There is no one there to obstruct or oppose us. The Alūs Afghans, the Rohillas and the Marhattas are all ready to serve and obey us. You should therefore attend our stirrup." Is convinced that His Majesty is firmly resolved to proceed towards Akbarabad to reconquer his hereditary possessions, and wishes to take the writer with him. Seeing that there is no separation between the Governor and the writer, he has informed His Excellency of this resolution of His Majesty's. [Will have to abide by His Majesty's wishes in the matter,] since it is highly improper for a servant to disobey his master. Formerly when His Majesty conceived a design of proceeding to Shahjahanabad, Lord Clive represented to him that without orders from England, he could not assist His Majesty with a large force, but would not object to a detachment of one or two battalions serving as His Majesty's escort. Is therefore desirous that, as His Majesty has spent four years with the English *sardārs* and received so much satisfaction from their good services, one or two battalions may be appointed to attend His Majesty in the same manner as Captain Harper

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attends the writer. Entertains the most sanguine hopes that success will attend the undertaking, and conduce to the glory and reputation of the Governor and the writer. Seeing that the interests of the English and the writer are common and indivisible and their honours mutual, the writer will act in concert with the English forces accompanying the King. Asks the Governor to rest satisfied with regard to this matter. Writes these particulars from the most certian knowledge which he has obtained of His Majesty's intentions. Assures the Governor that these are His Majesty's real sentiments. His "brother" Iftikhāru'd-Daulah Colonel Smith Bahādur Ṣaulat Jang who is also privy to them, must have communicated them to the Governor. Requests an appropriate reply to this letter.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 16, pp. 20-22. Trans. R., 1769, no. 57, pp. 30-32. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

May 11. **1366**. Preliminary articles of an agreement presented by the Vazīr to the King. The possessions which the writer already enjoys by the blessing of God and through His Majesty's munificence, are enough, and he does not desire more. Now that His Majesty has resolved to reduce the Empire to obedience and has summoned the writer to attend the sublime stirrup, he regards obedience to His Majesty's commands not only as a source of happiness, but also as a necessity. Moreover it is calculated to enhance his reputation. In any case he is ready, but requests that His Majesty may be pleased to sign the following articles that his heart may be satisfied. (1) Hopes that the insinuations of interested people regarding the writer will not be listened to. If any one speaks against the writer, the latter may be informed of the fact. By the blessing of God, His Majesty will at once learn whether the report is true or false. Hopes further that as former kings bestowed honours and dignities upon their vazīrs, the writer may also be exalted in the same manner. This will result in the efficient administration of the Royal affairs. *The King's subscription* :—Will not listen to interested people. The addressee will enjoy all the honours appertaining to the *Vizārat*. Nay, he will receive more honours than his predecessors. (2) * Hopes that whatever he represents as conducive to the welfare of the sublime *Sarkār,* will be approved. *The King's subscription* :—It will certainly be approved, if it is to the advantage of the sublime *Sarkār*. (3) Hopes that whatever he represents as tending to the welfare of the English Company, will be approved. *The King's subscription* :—Will certainly agree to whatever may promote the welfare of the Company. (4) Hopes that His Majesty will regard the writer's enemies as his enemies and the writer's friends as his friends. *The King's subscription* :—The enemies of Shujā'u'd-Daulah Bahādur are His Majesty's enemies, and the friends of the Vazīru'l-Mamālik Bahādur are His Majesty's friends. (5) Hopes that His Majesty will grant him the customary as well as the extraordinary *jāgīrs* together with all the advantages appertaining to the *Vizārat,* and that a *sanad* will be issued for the purpose. *The*

*This article is given as no. 4 in the volume of translations.

King's subscription :—Agrees to this. Let a *sanad* be written. (6) The writer is now residing in his own province, the gift of the Royal munificence, and enjoys a revenue proportionate to his expenses. But during his attendance on the sublime stirrup his expenses will be doubled, for he must keep a force in his province in addition to the one he will have in the Presence. Hopes that His Majesty will grant him such an income as will meet these additional expenses. *The King's subscription* :—Will assign to the Vazīr a moiety of all the territory that will be conquered, for his expenses, excepting the *khāliṣah sharīfah* and what will be required for His Majesty's personal expenses. (7) Hopes that when an expedition is sent against the Jāṭs, His Majesty will listen to the writer's representations in regard to the operations of the war. *The King's subscription* :—All operations will be conducted according to the Vazīr's representations. Nothing will be done contrary thereto. (8) Hopes that he may be permitted to hold the *Vizārat* as long as His Majesty's reign lasts. *The King's subscription* :—Will let his brother Shujā'u'd-Daulah hold the *Vizārat* as long as his reign lasts, nor will His Majesty ever deprive him of that office, but will bestow upon him new honours. (9) Hopes that the employments about the Prince will be invested in his sons. *The King's subscription* :—It will be so.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 18, pp. 23-25. Trans. R., 1769, no. 57A, pp. 32-35. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

May 11. **1367**. The King's compact of union with the Vazīr. *Superscription* :—*"Fulfil your promise and I will fulfil mine." Seeing that the Vazīr is ready in the duties of obedience and loyalty, His Majesty swears by God, and the Prophet of God, in the presence of Iftikhāru'd-Daulah Colonel Smith Bahādur Ṣaulat Jang and agrees that he will at all times and on all occasions defend and support the honour and reputation, the life and fortune of Shujā'u'd-Daulah as well as his possessions both old and new; and he calls Allah to witness that he will act in all affairs according to the Vazīr's representations and not listen to the insinuations of interested people. Nor will His Majesty undertake any public affair without consulting the Vazīr. Has written these lines in the presence of Colonel Smith to satisfy the Vazīr.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 18A, p. 24. Trans. R., 1769, no. 57B, p. 35.*]

May 11. **1368**. Compact under the Vazīr's seal sent by him to the Governor. As His Majesty has determined at this favourable time to enter upon the regulation of the affairs of the Empire, he has summoned the writer into his presence to assist him in this task. His Majesty is extremely anxious that an English army should attend his fortunate stirrup. God is his witness that the writer also desires the same. The services which the English have rendered to the resplendent Presence are manifest to the whole of India. Thanks to the friendship that has been established between the English and the writer, he will regard their honour and welfare as his own, and by the blessing of God there will not arise the smallest difference between him and the English

* This is a verse from the Quran. The Arabic text is :— اوفو بعهدي اوف بعهدکم

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sardārs. Calls on the most High God, and the holy *Imāms* to witness that whatever ascendency he may gain over the King's heart, shall always be employed in promoting the welfare and reputation of the English *sardārs*.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 17, p. 22. Trans. R., 1769, no. 57 C, p. 36. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

May 11. **1369.** Compact under the Vazīr's seal sent by him to the King. *Superscription* :—"If you fulfil your promise, I will fulfil mine." Shujā'u'd-Daulah, the servant of the Threshold, the sanctuary of the world, agrees before God, and the Prophet of God, and in the presence of Colonel Smith Bahādur Ṣaulat Jang, that for two years he will attend the victorious stirrup of His Majesty Shah 'Ālam Bādshah Ghāzī and apply himself with all diligence and earnestness to the strengthening of the Empire, the establishment of the laws and the Royal authority and the promotion of the prosperity of the auspicious Household. And as the English *sardārs* in conformity with the agreement concluded between them and the writer, are ready to defend his territories, he will steadily adhere to the work and will not apply for leave of departure during the above time. God is his witness that he will on no account depart from the mandates of the Presence, nor undertake any business without the Royal approbation, nor listen to the insinuations of interested people, nor deviate in any way from this agreement. And if His Majesty either before or after the expiration of two years of his own accord grants him leave to depart from the Presence, he will return to his own province. Has written these few lines in the presence of Colonel Smith to satisfy His Majesty, and has sent this paper as an obligation to the Presence. If His Majesty will graciously act according to the articles to which His Majesty has been pleased to subscribe, the writer also will not deviate a hair's breadth from this agreement.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 19, pp. 25, 26. Trans. R., 1769, no. 57 D, pp. 37, 38. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

May 12. **1370.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. When Mr. Lambert was in Calcutta, he requested the writer to get him a *sanad* for 50 *bīghās* of land in the *parganah* of Anwarpur. The land in question surrounds a tank close to the said gentleman's garden. As it has been ascertained that the said land is waste and uncultivated, and does not yield any revenue, it is requested that Raja Kishn Chand may be directed to issue a *sanad* agreeably to the said gentleman's desire.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 8, p. 5.*]

May 12. **1371.** Mr. Cartier to Raja Kishn Chand. Has been informed by Mr. Enoch [?] that a *gumāshtah* of Mr. Peter Reid's has sued Baij Nāth, a *gumāshtah* of Mr. Enoch's at Pobthal in the Raja's *zamīndārī*, and got him sent to jail, where he has been for a month. As a large sum of money belonging to Mr. Enoch is in Baij Nāth's charge, Mr. Enoch is in danger of suffering heavy loss. Desires the Raja to release Baij Nāth and to send a full account of the case to the writer. If on

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inquiry it is proved that Baij Nāth really owes money to Mr. Reid's *gumāshtah*, the latter may be told not to create a disturbance in the *mufaṣṣal*, but to come to Calcutta and get the case settled by a law court here.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 9, pp. 5-8.*]

May 14. **1372.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates Mr. Rumbold's arrival at Patna. Sends a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the receipt of the *Puniā khal'at* and professes constant fidelity to the Company. Is diligently engaged in the discharge of his duties.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 58, p. 38. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

May 16. **1373.** The Seṭhs to Mr. Cartier. To the same effect as their letter of the 20th April to Mr. Verelst.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 12, pp. 17 and 22.*]

May 16. **1374.** The King to Mr. Cartier. To the same effect as His Majesty's letter of the 20th April to Mr. Verelst, adding that the addressee has not written to His Majesty since his departure from the Presence and desires him to do so now, as His Majesty is anxious to hear of his welfare.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 13, pp. 22, 19 and 24.*]

May 16. **1375.** The King to Mr. Cartier. To the same effect as His Majesty's letter of the 11th May to Mr. Verelst.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 14, pp. 24-28.*]

[*May 16.*] **1376.** Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit to Mr. Cartier. Having left the addressee, he has come here to Mr. Becher Bahādur Bahrām Jang to realise the arrears of the Royal tribute. Accordingly all the arrears have now been paid up. Some time ago the writer forwarded to the addressee a Royal *shuqqah*, but has not yet received a reply. Encloses another *shuqqah* and requests that a reply to both the *shuqqahs* may be sent to him, that he may forward it to His Majesty.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 15, p. 28.*]

May 20. **1377.** Mr. Cartier to Raja Himmat Singh. At this time Chandī Charan, a *mutaṣaddī* of Mr. Jarret's, has been sent from Calcutta to Jahangirnagar to transact the business of the *Sarkār*. Has written this for the Raja's information.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 10, p. 8.*]

May 20.* **1378.** To the Vazīr. The gentlemen of the Council who went on a visit to the Vazīr, agreed to make over the arms lying at Azimabad and belonging to His Excellency, to whomsoever he deputed for the purpose. The writer also urged Mr. Rumbold Bahādur Dilāvar Jang who left a short time ago for Azimabad, to deliver the arms immediately on his arrival there to His Excellency's *vakīl*. Has now been

* May 23 according to the volume of copies.

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infomed by the said gentleman that in consequence of a great fire breaking out in Azimabad, the arms have either been burnt or damaged and are now wholly useless. As this is a pure accident, there is no help for it. Since there is no separation between the Vazīr and the English, the writer is ready to pay the price of the arms or to recompense him in any other way he chooses.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 20, pp. 14, 15. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 32, p. 68.*]

May 20.* **1379**. To the Vazīr. Sometime ago the writer requested the King through Raja Diā Rām Pandit to confer a title on the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah Mīr Najābat 'Alī Khān Bahādur Shahāmat Jang. As friendship and unity has subsisted between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal since Mīr Ja'far's time, a fact of too common knowledge to be unknown to the Vazīr, His Excellency is requested to ask His Majesty to confer a title on the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah agreeably to the latter's desire.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 18, p. 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 33, p. 68.*]

May 22. **1380**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers compliments. *PS.*—Supposes that the Governor has received advice from His Majesty, Colonel Smith and the Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah regarding the expedition to Akbarabad.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 20, pp. 27, 28. Trans. R., 1769, no. 59, p. 38. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 96.*]

May 22. **1381**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received the Governor's letter intimating that owing to the prevalence of drought in the province of Behar, 6 *lākhs* of rupees have been remitted on the present *band-o-bast* and that Mr. Rumbold has been directed to make a tour of the affected area in order to ascertain what districts need relief; and desiring the writer to remain at Patna during Mr. Rumbold's absence, and attend to the affairs of the *kachehrī*. Replies as follows. What the Governor has determined for the ease of the ryots and the increase of cultivation is most reasonable and humane. But when Mr. Thomas Rumbold Saifu'l-Mulk Bahādur Dilāvar Jang spoke to the Governor about the proposed reduction of the revenue, his information was based upon conjecture. After making inquiries, the writer will transmit to the Governor full details of the reduction together with the names of the different *parganahs* and *'āmils*. The reduction in each district will depend on the actual losses sustained there, and no favour shall be shown to any person without sufficient reason. When Mr. Rumbold goes on tour, the writer will, agreeably to the Governor's orders, remain at Azimabad and apply himself to the business of the *kachehrī*. It is fully known to the Governor's mind, bright as the sun, how hard the writer works day and night in the service of the *Sarkār*. In future he will work still harder. Will not be deficient either in the management of the business of the *ṣūbah* or in the realization of the

* May 23 according to the volume of copies.

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Company's money, since he regards his fortune and happiness as depending on them.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 21, pp. 28-30. Trans. R., 1769, no. 60, pp. 38, 39. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

May 22.* **1382.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the letter to the Vazīr dated the 20th May given on the preceding page.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 22, p. 16. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 34, p. 63.*]

May 22.* **1383.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Understands from the letters of His Majesty and the Vazīr that His Majesty has firmly resolved to march towards the Capital, hoping that perhaps, in consequence of the domestic factions among the rebels, His Majesty may be enabled to consolidate the Empire with ease. As a loyal servant and a well-wisher of the august House of Tīmūr, he writes plainly that the knowledge of such a hasty resolution has come as a great surprise to him. Of the articles of the treaty concluded between His Majesty and the Vazīr, one is to the effect that, with the exception of the *khāliṣah sharīfah*, half the country that may be conquered by the servants of the Empire, His Majesty shall bestow upon the Vazīr. But it seems to the writer that however fast money may pour in to the Royal treasury, it will not be sufficient for the successful termination of this expedition. Moreover as the rainy season is near at hand, the expenses of the troops will be doubled and the inclemency of the weather will prevent the success of the expedition. In fact it will be so much labour lost. The addressee is, by the blessing of God, wise and experienced, and as his loyalty and foresight are indisputable, it is hoped that he will give His Majesty such advice as will best tend to the improvement of the affairs of the auspicious House, and to the welfare of His Majesty.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 21, pp. 15, 16. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 34A, p. 64.*]

May 22. **1384.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed by one Munnā that Sahsarām, brother of Rām Ballabh, has killed Ghulām Muḥammad, brother of the complainant at Jessore. As the latter is within the jurisdiction of Muḥammad 'Alī Khān [*Faujdār* of Hooghly] both the complainant and the accused have been sent to him that he may try the case.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 11, p. 8.*]

May 22. **1385.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that Rām Ballabh has also been sent to him in charge of a *sōnṭābardār* and a *harkārah*.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 12, p. 8.*]

May 22. **1386.** Complaint submitted by Munnā to Mr. Cartier. Sūr Narāyan and Kishn Charan Bōs, servants of Mr. Barwell, sent some material for the manufacture of salt from the factory of Chobnagar on

* May 23 according to the volume of copies.

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boats. They paid Rs. 50 as duties to Rām Ballabh, *Dallāl* of the Company, and lease-holder of the *ghāṭ* of Malmalia in the four-anna *zamīndārī*, and obtained from him a *parvānah* in the name of Muktā Rām, requiring him not to detain the boats at the *ghāṭ*. When the boats reached Malmalia, Sahsarām, brother of Rām Ballabh, disregarding the *parvānah*, seized the boats and ordered a large number of people to capture the men in charge. All the *mānjhīs* fled and escaped, but four *piādahs* were captured and imprisoned. In the meantime one Hīngā Bēg succeeded in getting back to the factory and informed Sūr Narāyan of what had happened. Sūr Narāyan wrote to Sahsarām telling him that his brother had received the duties and asking him why he had imprisoned his men. But Sahsarām did not reply to the letter. At last one Baqāu'llah, *Mīrdah* of the factory of Chobnagar, went to Sahsarām to demand of him an explanation, still it was not forthcoming. During the wrangling that ensued, Sahsarām lost his temper and struck Ghulām Muḥammad, a *piādah* who had accompanied the *Mīrdah*, with a stick. Ghulām Muḥammad fell to the ground and died in three or four *gharīs*. At one *pās* at night Sahsarām took the corpse to the outskirts of the twelve-anna *zamīndārī*, to throw it away, but the people there prevented this. At last he tied earthen pots to the neck and waist of the corpse and threw it into the river. The people of Sūr Narāyan, however, succeeded in finding it. Sūr Narāyan has preferred a complaint to 'Abdu'l-Ḥakīm, the *'āmil* of that place, but the *'āmil* seems to favour Rām Ballabh. Prays that justice may be done in the case.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 13, p. 9.*]

May 24 **1387.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Sends a present of 2 maunds of ice.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 16, p. 29.*]

May 25. **1388.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Since his arrival in this province he has been constantly writing to the Governor; and Gōpālpūrī Gusain also, who was sent to Nagpur at the Governor's request, must have communicated to His Excellency the state of the negotiations there. Lately the Pēshwā, unlike his forefathers, perfidiously breaking the treaty, marched up to Nagpur with his whole army. The Raja [Jānūji], who out of the sincerity of his heart was firm to his engagements and entertained no suspicion of others, having consulted his friends and relatives and collected a large army, invaded the country and went as far as Aurangabad. The Governor must have heard of this matter from other sources. The enemy on account of the quickness of the Raja's marches and the dexterity of his movements are unable to oppose him, and negotiations for peace have been set on foot to relieve the country of the calamities of so destructive a war. The Raja has directed the writer to try the friendship of the English gentlemen at this critical juncture, and after concerting a plan of action with them, to come to his assistance with a large force. Has therefore advanced to the edge of his districts which border on Bengal and is desirous of sending Rāo Gōbind Rāo to Calcutta in order to negotiate with the Governor and consult him on the subject. Requests a favourable

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reply that he may send the aforesaid person to Calcutta. After the negotiations are ended, such measures will be taken as the occasion requires.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 22, pp. 30, 31. Trans. R., 1769, no. 61, pp. 39, 40. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 105.*]

May 25.* **1389**. To the Vazīr. The dependents of the late Khādim Ḥusain Khān who was living with the Nawab Aḥmad Khān Bangash at Farrukhabad, have been wanting for the last two years to come to these parts. They had reached Lucknow when the people who escorted them, in a most treacherous and faithless manner, turned against them and plundered most of their money and property. The dependents of the said Khān are consequently in great distress, and are firmly resolved to come to these parts. Requests that a *dastak* may be granted to Khādim Riẓā Khān, a relative of the said Khān, to enable him to come to Bengal without being molested or detained by the *chaukīs*.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 19, p. 14. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 35, p. 68.*]

May 26. **1390**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter regarding the 50 *bīghās* of land to be granted to Mr. Lambert. Encloses a *sanad* for the purpose and a *parvānah* directing Raja Kishn Chand to make over the land to the said gentleman. Has also written a separate *parvānah* to the Raja on the subject. Desires that Mr. Lambert may be directed to send the *sanad* and the *parvānah* and enter into possession of the land.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 17, p. 29.*]

May 26. **1391**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has been informed by Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang that the addressee is suffering from a cold. Hopes that he has recovered by this time. Is anxious to hear from him.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 18, pp. 29-32.*]

May 26. **1392**. Mr. Cartier to Raja Kishn Chand. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has granted a *sanad* for 50 *bīghās* in the *parganah* of Anwarpur to Mr. Lambert and written a *parvānah* on the subject to the Raja. Encloses the *sanad* and the *parvānah* for his information. Desires that the *'amlah* of the said *parganah* may be directed to hand over the estate to the agent of the said gentleman.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 14, pp. 9-12.*]

May 27.† **1393**. To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn that Raja Jānūjī has, through his valour and wisdom, extricated himself from the difficulties and overcome the unmanly machinations of the enemy. Now that prosperity has attended the affairs of the Raja, it is hoped that the latter will inform the writer of the termination of the war, and how it has resulted in the increase of his name and fame

* May 23 according to the volume of copies.
† May 26 according to the volume of copies.

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and the welfare of his subjects. The addressee is aware that it is absolutely useless to undertake warlike operations on this side in this hot weather, which is soon to be followed by the rains. Moreover negotiations for peace are now being carried on. Under the circumstances, the best thing for the addressee would be to remain in readiness in his province and to send to the Raja whatever money is collected there. The addressee can send Gōbind Rāo or any other person who owes allegiance to the Raja. Will be glad to receive such persons if for no other reason than that the foundations of the friendship existing between the Raja and the English may be strengthened.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 23, p. 16. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 36, p. 69.*]

May 27. **1394.** To the King. Has received through Raja Diā Rām Pandit several *shuqqahs* from His Majesty, but has delayed replying to them owing to pressure of business. Has at this time received through Muḥammadī Khān another *shuqqah*, auspicious as the golden-feathered *humā*, bestowing upon Muḥammad Riẓā Khān the distinctions of a *nālkī* and a *māhī-marātib*. On learning the news the Khān reached the summit of greatness, and with his face turned towards the Royal threshold, prostrated himself on the ground and prayed to God for the eternal duration of the Empire.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 24, p. 17.*]

May 29. **1395.** Raja Balvant Singh to Mr. Cartier. Although he has written several letters to the addressee, the latter has not sent a single letter in reply. Owing to the sincerity of his attachment for the addressee and the latter's favourable disposition towards him, he is perfectly satisfied and does not need the services of a *vakīl* at Calcutta. Has been informed that Mirzā 'Abdu'llah Bēg [his *vakīl*] has been dismissed by Mr. Verelst, and that the articles which the *vakīl* presented on the writer's behalf have been rejected. This is very humiliating to the writer. His possessions and honour depend on the kindness of the English. Hopes that he will prevail upon the Governor to accept the presents. Is anxious to know whether he should let his *vakīl* remain at Calcutta or recall him and send another *vakīl* instead. Whatever orders are issued on the subject, will be implicitly obeyed.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 19, pp. 32, 33.*]

May 29. **1396.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter inquiring after his health. Replies that he has been suffering for a month and a half from inflammation of the left eye due to a cold, but is a little better now. Hopes that he will recover soon.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 15, p. 12.*]

May 29. **1397.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of 2 maunds of ice sent by the Khān.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 16, p. 12.*]

May 30. **1398.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Intimates that he has been honoured with a *nālkī* and the insignia of the *māhī-marātib*.

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On the 15th of *Muharram*, at an auspicious hour the writer will proceed to Lalbagh to receive the honours. It is owing to the kindness and favour of the Company and the English gentlemen that he has received these honours. Offers thanks.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 20, p. 33.*]

May 31. **1399**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has already informed the Governor that Rs. 31,54,991-15-0 were collected to the end of *Zu'l-Q'ad*. The amount collected in the month of *Zu'l-Hijjah* is Rs. 4,45,056-1-0. The total receipts for Behar to the end of *Zu'l-Hijjah*, therefore, amount to Rs. 36,00,048. Encloses an account of the same.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 23, pp. 31, 32, Trans. R., 1769, no. 62, p. 40. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

May 31. **1399A**. Account of the Behar revenue submitted by Raja Shitāb Rāy. Profit on the *taqāvī* from the *parganah* of Tikari :—Rs. 312-8-0, from the *parganah* of Tirhut :—Rs. 925-0-8, from the *parganah* of Sanaut :—Rs. 5,125-0-0. Total profit on the *taqāvī* :—Rs. 6,362-8-0. Profit on the rate of exchange :—Rs. 45,307-4-6. Fees paid by suitors :—Rs. 9,350. *'Adālat* :—Rs. 21-14-6. *Nazrānah* of the *Khazānchīgarī* :—Rs. 5,299-12-9. Total revenue from miscellaneous sources :—Rs. 66,341-7-9. Total revenue from the land :—Rs. 33,34,370-9-3. Total revenue for the present year :—Rs. 34,01,013-1-0. Amount of the arrears realized :—Rs. 1,99,036-0-0. Grand total :— Rs. 3,60,049-1-0.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 24, pp. 32, 33.*]

June 1.* **1400**. To the King. Has received His Majesty's letter intimating his firm resolve to proceed towards Akbarabad [Agra], and desiring that an English army may accompany him, agreeably to the treaty concluded between him and Lord Clive. Asks His Majesty not to entertain any misgivings in this matter, and assures him that the English *sardārs* will not deviate by a hair's breadth from what they have agreed to. Should His Majesty therefore definitely decide to proceed to Akbarabad, two battalions of troops will be appointed to accompany his victorious stirrup. Assures him also that the English *sardārs* with their entire army and resources will show the same devotion and make the same exertions in this expedition as they have so far done in the defence of the Royal dominions and in defeating the wicked designs of the enemies of the House of Tīmūr. But as the journey is long, and as disturbances and upheavals are daily taking place in Hindustan, it is hoped that His Majesty will consult his ministers before he undertakes the expedition lest his auspicious person come to harm from the buffets of adverse times. May God grant him victory at every time and in every place.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 28, pp. 19, 20. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 37, p. 60.*]

* June 21 according to the volume of copies.

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June 1.* **1401**. To the Vazīr. Has received his letter and understood the contents. Two battalions have been appointed to accompany the victorious stirrup of His Majesty in obedience to the Royal commands and the former agreement from which the English *sardārs* can in no way deviate. By the blessing of God, the fact that the English *sardārs* exert themselves more and more to strengthen the Empire and to increase the prosperity of the auspicious Household, will get known throughout Hindustan. They have not been deficient in the performance of this task in the past nor will they be so in the future. In these trying and eventful days, it is fortunate that His Majesty has for his adviser a wise, far-seeing and perfect statesman like the addressee, who is, as it were, the strength of the arm of the Empire, and the pillar of state. May God grant him victories at all times and in all places.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70 no. 29, pp. 20, 21. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 38, p. 68.*]

June 3. **1402**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. His Majesty has received the Governor's *'arzī* together with the samples of the gold and silver coins. Encloses His Majesty's reply. Agreeably to the Governor's advice, the management of the mint has been taken from the old lessee and entrusted to Ḥisāmu'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān. His Majesty himself enjoined the latter to strike *sikkahs* and establish a gold coinage after the samples sent by the Governor, and told the Khān that he would be severely punished if even the smallest variation occurred. This desirable reform of the currency depended entirely on the arrival of the Governor's letter. His heart may rest satisfied that his instructions will be carried out exactly. *PS.*—Blessed be God that the firmest amity now subsists between the King and the Vazīr, and the machinations of interested men have been confounded. The Vazīr is full of gratitude for the Governor's favours and enjoys the control of both the Royal House and his own high office. His Majesty is perfectly satisfied with his conduct and reposes entire confidence in his loyalty. As the writer's life is nearing its last stage and the infirmities natural to an old man have deprived him of the ability to undergo the fatigues of business and to struggle against the cares of life, he is desirous of taking final leave of His Majesty and retiring to the holy tombs where he will spend the rest of his life in penance and tranquillity.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 63, pp. 40, 41. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 96.*]

June 3. **1403**. From the King. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor's letter. Praises the excellence of the regulations regarding the currency and intimates his resolve to enforce them strictly.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 64, p. 41. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

June 3. **1404**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has already informed the Governor of the ruined state of his country, of his large debts, and of the English being obliged to make peace with [Ḥaidar 'Alī]. His only consolation is that he possesses the friendship of the English

* June 21 according to the volume of copies.

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Company and the English nation. Hopes that his sufferings will be alleviated through the Governor's kindness. Refers him for particulars to Captain Brooke. *PS.*—Captain Brooke is a gentleman of great merit. At Deopatan he rendered signal services with a small body of men. He is worthy of the Governor's esteem, and the writer will be glad and grateful if any favour is shown to him by His Excellency.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 25, pp. 33, 34. Trans R., 1769, no. 65, pp. 41, 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 97.*]

June 6. **1405.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed that Dēbī Singh, a former inhabitant of Jahangirnagar, who had been living in Calcutta for some months, has fled from here and has carried away with him Dayā Chand, son of the late Mānik Chand, a former *Dīvān* of Jahangirnagar. Desires him to order the officials at Murshidabad to search for Dēbī Singh and, if found, to send him without delay to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 17, pp. 12, 13.*]

June 6. **1406.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 17, pp. 12, 13.*]

June 7. **1407.** Mr. Cartier to the *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Intimates that Colonel Campbell is going to Farashdanga [Chandarnagar] agreeably to the orders of the Council. Desires that immediately on receipt of this letter, the addressee should go to see the Colonel and appoint an experienced and well-mannered person to attend him day and night, to carry out his orders without deviating therefrom by a hair's breadth, and to supply him without delay with as many thousands of coolies as he may require.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 18, p. 13.*]

June 7. **1408.** Mr. Cartier to Raghmānjī Jāchak. Has been informed by Mr. Catsforde[?], Chief of Ganjam, and Mr. Alleyn who is at Cuttack, that a ship named "Faranchip" ["Friendship"?] and captained by Mr. Smith, has, owing to a storm, stranded at Harajpur, which is 6 *kōs* towards Kujang. As the ship is laden with the Company's goods, the addressee is desired to order his *'āmils* to take care of the goods and afford the Captain and the crew every assistance.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 19, pp. 13-16.*]

June 7. **1409.** Mr. Cartier to Sambhājī Ganēsh. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 19, pp. 13-16.*]

June 9. **1410.** Abdu'r-Raḥīm, *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly, to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter desiring him to arrest Dēbī Singh and send him to Calcutta. Replies that strict orders have been issued

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to the *'amlah* of the *Kōtwālī* and to the land and river *chaukīs* on the subject to that effect.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 21, pp. 33-36.*]

June 9. **1411.** Abdu'r-Raḥīm to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter desiring him to send an intelligent person to Colonel Campbell who is going to Farashdanga, to carry out his orders. Replies as follows: Muḥammad Alī Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly, is not here, and the *zamīndārs* of the *maḥāls* have gone to Murshidabad to observe the *Puniā*. Only a few *mutaṣaddīs* are left here. Whatever coolies he can collect with their help, together with an intelligent person, will be sent to the Colonel as desired.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 22, pp. 36, 37.*]

June 9. **1412.** Mr. Cartier to Abdu'r-Raḥīm, *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has received his letter saying that Muḥammad Alī Khān, with the *zamīndārs* and *mutaṣaddīs*, has gone to Murshidabad to attend the *Puniā*; and that the few *muḥarrirs* that are here, will try their best to procure coolies for Colonel Campbell. It is strange that the addressee has said nothing about his going to see the Colonel. If the *Faujdār* has gone to Murshidabad to attend the *Puniā*, he has left the addressee at Hooghly as his *Nāib*; and the *zamīndārs* who have accompanied the *Faujdār*, have also left *nāibs* in their respective *maḥāls* and *parganahs*. In any case the *mufaṣṣal* is not without officials, and the addressee's excuse is improper and unreasonable, and cannot be accepted by the writer and the other members of the Council. Warns him that the result of this affair will in no way be favourable to him. Desires that immediately on receiving this letter, he should present himself before Colonel Campbell, and appoint an experienced man to attend him. He should also issue strict orders to the *nāibs* of the *parganahs* and *maḥāls* to send all the men available in the *mufaṣṣal* to the Colonel, and to persuade the coolies whom the French have collected, to leave their service and come over to this side. This will redound to his credit.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 20, pp. 16, 17.*]

June 10. **1413.** Raja Kishn Chand to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter desiring him to release Mr. Enoch's *gumāshtah*, named Baij Nāth, who is in confinement at Pobthal, and to send him to Calcutta. Replies as follows: The village of Pobthal is not in the writer's *zamīndārī*, and he was absolutely ignorant of the matter. In compliance with Mr. Cartier's orders, he has now inquired into the matter and been informed that a certain English *gumāshtah*, who has a saltpetre factory at Pobthal, sold to Baij Nāth on credit some saltpetre for which Baij Nāth did not pay in time. Consequently he has been sent to prison. Has no concern with this affair. Moreover Mr. Cartier knows very well how little the *gumāshtahs* of the *Sarkār* listen to the writer in the matter of *dādnī*. It would be better

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if Mr. Cartier wrote direct to the complainant to withdraw the suit he has instituted against Baij Nāth.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 23, pp. 37-40.*]

June 10. **1414.** Raja Kishn Chand to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter together with a *sanad* from the Governor granting Mr. Lambert 50 *bīghās* of land in the *parganah* of Anwarpur. Replies that agreeably thereto, he has written to the *Nāib* of the *parganah* directing him to hand over possession of the land to the said gentleman.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 24, p. 40.*]

June 10. **1415.** Abdu'r-Raḥīm to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter regarding Colonel Campbell. In compliance with Mr. Cartier's first letter, the writer went to see the Colonel at Farashdanga and left there an intelligent person to attend the Colonel day and night and carry out his orders. Is also endeavouring to procure coolies and has issued strict orders to the *'amlah* and *fi'lah* of the *zamīndārī* on the subject. Has also appointed *harkārahs* to induce the coolies at Farashdanga to leave the French and come over to the Colonel.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 25, pp. 40, 41.*]

June 11. **1416.** Umī Chand to Mr. Cartier. Sends Rs. 1,75,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 26, p. 41.*]

June 11. **1417.** Raja Tilōk Chand to Mr. Cartier. Sends Rs. 1,75,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues. Sends also a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs and 5 rupees.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 27, pp. 41-44.*]

June 11. **1418.** Raja Tilōk Chand to Mr. Cartier. Intimates that the auspicious *Puniā* was observed at Burdwan on the 20th of *Jēṭh* in presence of Mr. Alexandar and Mr. John Graham Babar Jang. Has sent a *nazr* in honour of the occasion.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 28, p. 44.*]

June 11. **1419.** Umī Chand to Mr. Cartier. To the same effect as the foregoing. Sends a *nazr* of 1 gold mohur and 7 rupees.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no 29, pp. 44, 45.*]

June 12. **1420.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates the dispatch of ten melons.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 36, pp. 42, 43.*]

June 12. **1421.** Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has sent a present of 2 maunds of ice.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 30, p. 45.*]

June 12. **1422.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to Mr. Cartier. Sends a present of ten melons and hopes for letters.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 31, p. 45.*]

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June 12. **1423**. Mr. Cartier to Abdu'r-Raḥīm, *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has been informed by Colonel Campbell who has returned to Calcutta, that the addressee did not supply him with more than eighty coolies in spite of the strict orders that the writer had sent him. His negligence and incompetence in this matter are apparent, since, had he exerted himself, he could have procured thousands of coolies by this time. Writes once more that, if immediately on receipt of this letter, he does not supply the Colonel or the Commander of the troops with several thousands of coolies, he will receive condign punishment.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 21, p. 17.*]

June 13. **1424**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates the dispatch of ten melons.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 37, p. 43.*]

June 13. **1425** Mr. Cartier to Raja Kishn Chand. Has been informed that Dēbī Parshād Chakrāvartī, a *gumāshtah* of Mr. North's at Adang Haldah Maheshpur, in the Raja's *zamīndārī*, has robbed Rām Deo *Ṭarafdār*, a *gumāshtah* of another European, of cash and property. Desires that immediately on receipt of this letter, the Raja should arrest Dēbī Parshād Chakrāvartī and send him to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 22, p. 17.*]

June 13. **1426**. Mr. Cartier to the *'amlah* and *fi'lah* of the *zamīndārī* of Mahesh, Konnagar, Ballabhpur, Chatra, Isapur and Khaduria. Whereas two tamarind plants are required [by the writer], * * * * is going to these villages to cut the same. Let no one molest or obstruct him in this work.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 23, p. 20.*]

June 13. **1427**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of 2 maunds of ice sent by the Khān and offers thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 24, p. 20.*]

June 13. **1428**. Mr. Cartier to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of ten melons sent by the Raja and offers thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 25, p. 20.*]

June 14. **1429**. Munīru'd-Daulah to Mr. Cartier. Has not heard from Mr. Cartier for a long time. Sends 40 *tolās* of attar and hopes that he will be entrusted with other commissions.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 32, pp. 45-48.*]

June 14. **1430**. Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit to Mr. Cartier. Has received from Munīru'd-Daulah a letter together with a few *tolās* of attar for transmission to Mr. Cartier. Forwards the same through one Fatḥ Muḥammad, and requests that replies to the King's *shuqqahs* and Munīru'd-Daulah's letters, as also a receipt for the attar may be sent to the writer. An order for 360 pieces of broadcloth has at this time

* The name of the person is omitted in the MS.

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been received from the King. Has informed the Nawab Qamaru'd-Daulah [Mr. Verelst] of this. Requests that the required quantity of broadcloth may be delivered to Bhagvān Dās, the writer's servant.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 33, pp. 48, 49.*]

June 14. **1431**. 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter saying that although he could collect thousands of coolies for Colonel Campbell, yet he has not procured more than eighty. Replies as follows. Sayyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, the writer's master, has been removed from the Faujdārship of Hooghly and Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān appointed in his place. Consequently the '*amlah* of the *zamīndārī* and other people do not obey the writer. In spite of this, he has succeeded in procuring about 100 coolies who with their spades have been sent to the Colonel. Is still heartily engaged in the business and supplies him with about twenty or thirty coolies every day. Requests that orders may be issued to the '*amlah* of the *zamīndārī* to obey the writer. Has been informed that Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān will arrive at Hooghly in three or four days.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 34, p. 49.*]

June 15. **1432**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. When the Khān was at Calcutta, the writer told him that he would send him a howdah as a present, and the Khān consented to accept the same. Sends now a howdah through a *sōnṭābardār* and hopes that it will reach the Khān safely.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 26, p. 20.*]

June 17. **1433**. Mr. Cartier to Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Some time ago the writer sent orders to the '*āmils* to supply coolies, but without effect. Desires the Khān therefore to supply as many coolies as possible. This will redound to his credit.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 27, p. 20.*]

June 18. **1434**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter saying that Dēbī Singh, late of Jahangirnagar, and Dayā Chand, son of Mānik Chand, deceased, have absconded, and desiring the Khān to arrest and send them to Calcutta. Has sent urgent orders to Jasārat Khān, Raja Mahā Singh, Raja Shitāb Rāy and other '*āmils* on the subject. As soon as the culprits are arrested, they will be sent to Calcutta. Has been informed that when the writer was at Calcutta, they were staying there. Desires that search may be made for them at Calcutta.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 35, p. 52.*]

June 19. **1435**. Raja Shitāb Rāy to Mr. Cartier. Sends a present of ten melons.

[*Cop. R., 1769 A, no. 36, p. 52.*]

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June 19*. **1436**. To Āqā Raẓīu'd-Dīn Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. It is strange that the Khān has sent so few labourers in spite of the Governor's writing to him several times to send as many as possible. Desires him to do so now without the least delay and to explain why he has been remiss in this matter. If he fails to carry out the writer's orders now, his incompetence will be reported to the officers of the *Nizāmat*. Has been informed that he has forcibly carried away 200 labourers who were employed in the Company's brick factory. Desires also that they may be sent back. *PS.*—As the sending of labourers is very important, the Khān should exert himself personally in the matter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 30, p. 21. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 41, p. 58.*]

June 20†. **1437**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has arrived at Calcutta and, in consultation with the members of the Council, ordered the introduction of the gold currency according to the Muḥammad Shāhī standard, which was formerly in vogue in Bengal and had the approval of the public. The scheme which the writer devised for the transaction of the Company's business in consultation with the Khān and Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang Bahādur, has been approved by the members of the Council. Accordingly the system of *dādnī* will continue as before, and the *gumāshtahs* who are the cause of oppression, will be dismissed. As the proper transaction of the Company's business depends on honest and truthful persons, it is desired that whenever Mr. Aldersey inquires of the Khān about the conduct of any person, the said gentleman may be informed of the fact. The people who under the name and protection of the Company oppressed the ryots and created disturbances in the *mufaṣṣal*, have now been dismissed. It is hoped this will lead to the prosperity and the increase of the population of the *mufaṣṣal*. Hopes that the Khān will use every endeavour to realise the arrears of the revenue, and will issue the strictest orders on the subject to the *'amlah* of the *Nizāmat*.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 27, pp. 18, 19. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 39, p. 62.*]

June 21. **1438**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Intimates that he arrived at Calcutta on the 10th *Ṣafar*.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 25, p. 18.*]

June 21. **1439**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 25, p. 18.*]

June 21. **1440**. To Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. To the same effect.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 25, p. 18.*]

June 24. **1441**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 1,27,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues. Is engaged in collecting the next instalment, which he hopes to remit in time.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 38, pp. 43, 44. Trans. R., 1769, no. 66, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

* June 24 according to the volume of copies.

† June 21 according to the volume of copies.

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June 24. **1442.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 39, p. 44.*]

June 24. **1443.** To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khan, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Reproves him for his negligence in collecting the coolies; and represents the importance of completing some entrenchments.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 42, p. 58.*]

*June 26.** **1444.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates the dispatch of ten melons.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 26, p. 34. Trans. R., 1769, no. 67, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 99.*]

June 26. **1445.** Raja Tilōk Chand to Mr. Cartier. Gaurī Malik, the writer's *vakīl*, has been sent back to Calcutta. He will, as usual, attend on Mr. Cartier and inform him of the state of affairs here. Hopes for favour and attention.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 37, p. 53.*]

June 27. **1446.** Raja Kishn Chand to Mr. Cartier. Has received Mr. Cartier's letter desiring him to arrest and send to Calcutta Dēbī Parshād Chakrāvartī who has robbed Rām Deo *Ṭarafdār* of cash and property and taken refuge at Adang [?] Haldah Maheshpur. Replies that Dēbī Parshād has been arrested and handed over to Mr. Cartier's *harkārah*.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 38, p. 53.*]

June 29. **1447.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the new gold currency, and intimating that the regulations for carrying on the Company's investments have been settled by the gentlemen of the Council after the plans devised at the city [Murshidabad]. Expresses the highest approbation of the aforesaid plans and says that great advantage will accrue to the Government, the country, and individuals therefrom.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 68, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 3.*]

June 29. **1448.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him in consultation with Mr. Becher, to adopt a proper plan for effecting a general circulation of the gold currency. Replies that he has issued proclamations throughout the provinces encouraging the ryots to pay the revenues in that currency.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 69, p. 42. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 93.*]

June 29. **1449.** From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Congratulates the Governor on his arrival at Calcutta. *PS.*—Has received new honours from the King, and has in consequence sent a *nazr* of 301 gold mohurs to His Majesty by the hands of Raja Diā Rām Panḍit.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 70, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

* June 22 according to the volume of copies.

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June 29. **1450**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Congratulates the Governor on his arrival at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 71, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

June 29.* **1451**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has already informed him of the state of affairs here. Gauri Malik, the writer's *vakīl* who came to Burdwan from Calcutta, has been sent back. He will often see the Governor and inform him of Burdwan affairs. Hopes for favour and attention.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 28, p. 35. Trans. R., 1769, no. 72, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

June 29.* **1452**. From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 29, p. 36. Trans. R., 1769, no. 73, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

June 29.* **1453**. From Raja Kishn Chand. Is busily engaged in discharging the balances due from him according to the settlement made by the Governor. Requests that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān may be directed to receive the balances according to that settlement, and not to make additional demands to satisfy which his son Sheo Chand is now being harassed. With regard to the settlement of the present year, the writer may be summoned to Calcutta. Will cheerfully accept any proposal which the Governor may consider advisable.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 27, p. 35. Trans. R., 1769, no. 74, p. 43. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

June 29.† **1454**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding the negligence of the *'āmils* of Hooghly in procuring coolies. Since the day of his appointment to the Faujdārship of Hooghly he has been exerting himself in the matter at Murshidabad. Has also issued strict orders on the subject to the *'amlah* of the *zamīndārī* and to the *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly. The coolies that have been collected in the *maḥāl* have arrived at Farashdanga. Has started for Hooghly accompanied by the coolies he himself has collected. Has been detained at Murshidabad till now in connection with this business. Will not be found wanting therein.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 30, pp. 36, 37. Trans. R., 1769, no. 75, pp. 43, 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

June 29.‡ **1455**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. In order that the adoption of the new gold currency may become general in all the provinces, it is desired that the Khān in consultation with Mr. Becher, should draw up a notice and have it proclaimed. This will induce the ryots to pay up the dues of the *Sarkār*.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 26, p. 18. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 40, p. 62.*]

* June 22 according to the volume of copies.
† June 30 according to the volume of copies.
‡ June 21 according to the volume of copies.

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*July 1.** **1456**. From Razīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to supply coolies. When the writer was at Murshidabad, he received a letter from the Governor on the subject and replied thereto. As the supply of coolies is insufficient in the Hooghly district, he purposely prolonged his stay at Murshidabad in order to procure them in the latter district. Having collected about 700 coolies there, he set out for Hooghly on the 19th instant. "Today" which is the 22nd of the month, he has arrived at Sahdgarh and is busy collecting more coolies. Will arrive at Hooghly in a day or two, and repair immediately after to the presence of the Captain. Will not be found wanting in the business, since he considers his well-being and happiness to depend on the amount of success with which he manages it. After supplying coolies, he will attend on the Governor and explain to him all particulars. With regard to the 200 coolies who, according to the Governor's letter, were working in the Company's brick factory on "this" side of the river, and were brought by force from that place to Hooghly, says that he knows nothing about this matter. Has written to the *'amlah* at Hooghly ordering them to allow the coolies to depart. After his arrival at Hooghly, he will inquire into the matter himself, and send the coolies back to the brick factory.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 31, pp. 37, 38. Trans. R., 1769, no. 76, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

July 1. **1457**. From Razīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has arrived at Hooghly and released the workmen who had been impressed. Intends to wait upon the Governor in Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 77, p. 44. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

July 1. **1458**. From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter saying that the arms and stores belonging to the writer at Patna have been burnt in a fire, and offering to pay their price or to compensate him for the loss in any other way that may be agreeable to him. Replies that as the interests of himself and the Company are identical, the Governor may send him 500 arms in all, 350 being the number that belonged to him, and 150 as compensation for the stores lost in the fire. Desires also that whatever lead may have been left, may likewise be sent to him.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 32, pp. 38, 39. Trans. R., 1769, no. 78, pp. 44,45. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

July 1†. **1459**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has been informed that the Dutch have been robbed by some dacoits. As it is doubtful whether the dacoity took place in Hooghly or Burdwan, it seems advisable that half the money robbed should be taken from the *'āmils* of Hooghly and half from those of Burdwan. Desires the Khān to summon the Dutch *vakīl* to Murshidabad and give him a *parvānah* in the names of the *'āmils* of

* June 30 according to the volume of copies.

† July 3 according to the volume of copies.

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Hooghly ordering them to pay him Rs. 2,726, being half the amount robbed.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 31, p. 22. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 43, p. 62.*]

July 2. **1460**. From the King. Desires that the ministers at Murshidabad may be directed to pay Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit 2 *lākhs* of rupees on account of Najaf K͟hān's annuity, and Rs. 98,995 on account of the *dastgardān* due to the *sāhūkārs*. The Raja will transmit the money to the K͟hān and the *sāhūkārs*. The more expeditiously these sums are paid, the more will His Majesty be pleased and satisfied.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 33, p. 39. Trans. R., 1769, no. 79, p. 45. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

July 4. **1461**. From Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Encloses a letter from Munīru'd-Daulah to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 80, p. 45. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

July 4. **1462**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to procure a title for the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, and saying that the Governor has already applied to the King on the subject through Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Replies as follows. As soon as the Raja's letter arrived, the writer had an audience of the King on the subject, and His Majesty was pleased to confer on the Nawab the title of K͟hān-i-A'ẓam. Accordingly a letter containing the information has been sent to the Nawab through Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. A title-deed will also be prepared and sent through the Raja to the Governor, in order that His Excellency may deliver it with his own hands to the Nawab. Whenever he receives any orders from the Governor, he carries them out immediately, and does not delay the execution thereof for a moment, since he considers himself as His Excellency's *nāib* and *vakīl* in the Royal Presence. *PS.*—Understands what the Governor writes concerning the King's expedition to the Capital. His Excellency's observations thereon are all just and judicious. To undertake such a great expedition with so much haste is contrary to the principles of wise and great *sardārs*. The writer did not take part in the deliberation concerning the expedition. Whatever the King and the Vazīr said, the writer agreed to without interposition. They are the masters. In his former letter to the Governor, the writer represented that as he had grown too old and weak to carry on his duties, he had determined to quit the Royal service, and under the auspices of the Company and the kindness of the Governor, to spend the few days that were left him, in meditating upon God, and praying for the prosperity of His Majesty and the Governor. Accordingly on the last day of the month of *Muḥarram*, His Majesty, after conferring upon him his own Royal dress and some jewels, gave him leave to depart. Iftik͟hāru'd-Daulah Colonel Smith who was present at the time, has probably informed the Governor of this. The writer left Allahabad the next day and arrived on the 4th of *Ṣafar* at Benares, where he intends to stay for four or five days.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 35, pp. 40-42. Trans. R., 1769, no. 81, pp. 45, 46 Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 96.*]

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July 4. **1463**. From Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit. Encloses a letter from Munīru'd-Daulah.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 82, p. 46. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

July 4. **1464**. From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has arrived at Patna. Desires earnestly to visit the Governor in Calcutta, and is fully resolved to go on a pilgrimage to the holy tombs.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 83, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

July 4. **1465**. From Mirzā Kāẓim Khān. Is glad to hear of the Governor's arrival at Murshidabad. Says that on account of a severe indisposition, he had to leave Calcutta and come to Hooghly to undergo treatment. Is better now. Requests permission to visit the Governor.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 34, pp. 39, 40. Trans. R., 1769, no. 84, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 97.*]

July 4. **1466**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Mr. Cartier. Acknowledges the receipt of a howdah sent to him by Mr. Cartier and offers thanks.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 39, p. 56.*]

July 4. **1467**. Mr. Cartier to the King. Has received His Majesty's letter intimating his firm resolve to proceed to the Capital. As among the well-wishers of the House of Tīmūr, there is no one more desirous than the writer of seeing the Empire strong or more assiduous in pleasing His Majesty's sacred heart, he cannot describe the anxiety he feels about His Majesty's future. This expedition, however, is worthy of kings and is calculated to strengthen the hearts of his subjects. As to the two battalions of troops which His Majesty requires to serve as his escort, and which the English promised to send to him, says that the English *sardārs* have never in the past been guilty of violating treaties whether openly or secretly, and in the present case also they are ready and willing to fulfil their promise. Consequently two battalions of troops have been ordered to accompany His Majesty to the Capital and serve him with life-prodigal loyalty. It is hoped that His Majesty will be prudent enough to take measures for the security of his safety and dignity, before he undertakes such a long journey and goes out into the treacherous world. Prays that the breeze of victory may always keep the flag of his fortune flying, and the enemies of the eternal Empire be so thoroughly defeated and humiliated that the whole of the country of Hindustan may become the envy of Paradise. *Couplets.* May heaven like thy ring be under thy seal; and the key to happiness be in thy possession. May the heads of thy enemies cut off by thy sword, roll on the ground like balls.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 28, p. 21.*]

July 4. **1468**. Mr. Cartier to Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that having received a *khal'at* and taken leave of His Majesty, he has arrived at Azimabad. Since the addressee has spent his precious life in the service of the House of Tīmūr and was able to gain His Majesty's favour and respect, it is hoped that he will continue to be

loyal and faithful at all times and in all places as behoves the wise and the sincere. Although the honour and reputation of men of affairs generally wane in their retirement, yet sometimes the want of employment and humiliation incidental thereto may be the cause of their gaining more credit and respect.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 29, pp. 21-24*]

July 5. **1469**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. When the Governor was at Murshidabad, the writer represented to him verbally the disorderly condition of his household affairs. At that time the Governor recommended to him the Rajas Mahindar and Rāj Ballabh. Has now been informed by Raja Mahindar that it is the Governor's desire that Raja Rāj Ballabh should be appointed not only *Dīvān* of the *Niẓāmat* but also manager of the *khāliṣah sharīfah*. As Rāy Mōhan Lāl who held the office of *Dīvān*, has died, the writer has, agreeably to the Governor's desire, and in consultation with 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, appointed Raja Rāj Ballabh to the above offices. Hopes that he will discharge his duties honestly and efficiently. Requests the Governor to write a letter of encouragement to Raja Rāj Ballabh that he may enter upon his duties with his heart strengthened and satisfied.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 40, pp. 44, 45. Trans. R., 1769, no. 85, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p 108.*]

July 5. **1470**. From Raja Rāj Ballabh. Agreeably to the Governor's desire, the writer has been appointed *Dīvān* of the *Niẓāmat* and *Pēshkār* of the *khāliṣah sharīfah*. Cannot sufficiently thank the Governor for recommending him to the Nawab. May his shadow, auspicious as that of the *humā* never grow less! Will, under the Governor's auspices, perform the duties of both the offices in an excellent manner. Requests favour and protection, and sends a *nazr* of 2 gold mohurs.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 42, pp. 46, 47. Trans. R., 1769, no. 86, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

July 5. **1471**. From Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 41, pp. 45, 46. Trans. R., 1769, no. 87, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103*]

July 5. **1472**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān who has been appointed *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly, has left Murshidabad and will wait upon the Governor. He will always inform the Governor of whatever happens in his district. Hopes that he will receive favour and protection.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 43, p. 47, Trans. R., 1769, no. 88, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

July 5. **1473**. Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit to Mr. Cartier. Encloses a letter from Munīru'd-Daulah. Mr. Cartier has not yet replied to Munīru'd-Daulah's previous letter that was sent to him through Fatḥ Muḥammad with

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a present of attar. Requests that replies to that letter and the present one may be sent.

[*Cop. R.*, *1769A*, *no.* *40*, *p.* *56*.]

July 5. **1474**. Raja Kishn Chand to Mr. Cartier. Has informed the Governor of the state of his affairs, but has not yet received a reply. Is consequently very anxious and is afraid the Governor is displeased with him. As far as he knows, he has not committed any fault, nor will he ever commit any. The only thing that can be said against him is that his efforts to meet the additional charges of the *Sarkār* have interrupted the cultivation in his *zamīndārī*. The writer spoke about this to the Governor when His Excellency was going to Murshidabad and also when he was returning. At that time the Governor treated him very kindly. It appears that now some one through enmity has told the Governor false stories and caused him to be displeased with the writer. Can only attribute this to his ill luck. A letter has just arrived from Murshidabad to the effect that fifteen *mustājirs* have applied to the Governor and the Council for a lease of the writer's *zamīndārī*. Their application must have reached Calcutta by this time. Requests Mr. Cartier to state his case to the Governor and ask His Excellency to summon the writer to Calcutta that he may personally guarantee the settlement of the revenue and the cultivation of the *zamīndārī*, and give a trustworthy person as surety. In case this proposal is not approved, a reliable Englishman may be appointed as *sazāval* of his *zamīndārī*. He may reside at Krishnagar, and the writer will deliver to him the *qubūliyyat* of the *mustājirs*. Hopes that he will be confirmed in his *zamīndārī* which has remained in his family for twelve generations, and that he will not be ousted on the representations of his enemies. Refers Mr. Cartier to his *vakīl* for particulars.

[*Cop. R.*, *1769A*, *no.* *41*, *pp.* *56,57*.]

July— **1475**. *Parvānah* issued by Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to the *muqaddams*, *karmchārīs* and ryots of Ukhra and other *parganahs* in the *zamīndārī* of Raja Kishn Chand. Be it known to them that the above *parganahs* have been leased out for three years with effect from the beginning of the Bengali year 1176 to Raja Nōb Kishn, Jay Narāyan Sharmā, Rām Lōchan Pālit, Rām Tanū Datt, Balrām Bisvās, Rām Sundar Bharat, Gayā Rām Ghōs, Manōhar Sharmā, Sukhdeo Malik, Bhavānand Rāy, Raghū Nāth Mittar, Durgā Charan Mittar, Har Narāyan Rāy, Gangā Narāyan Chattarjī, and Harī Kishn Bōs. These persons are entitled to collect the revenues in the said *parganahs*, together with the *birt* and other customary duties. Let no one oppose their granting lands as *devattar* and *brahmottar* and for other charitable purposes. They should be recognised as lawful *ijārahdārs* for three years and paid the revenue due to the *Sarkār*. Dated 26th *Ṣafar*, 10 *Julūs*.

[*Orig. R.*, *1764-69*, *no.* *66*, *p.* *43*.]

July— **1476**. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Rām Sundar Bharat. Intimates that Ukhra and other *parganahs* in the *zamīndārī* of Raja Kishn Chand have been leased out to Raja Nōb Kishn and others. Desires

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the addressee to take over the papers regarding the *parganahs* from Raja Kishn Chand and his *'amlah,* and to co-operate with the other *mustājirs* in settling the revenue. Desires him also to attend to the judicial and other matters of the *parganahs*. Dated 9th *Rabī'*I, 10 *Julūs*.

[*Orig. R., 1764-69, no. 90, p. 58.*]

July 8.* **1477**. To Sambhājī Ganēsh. It is surprising that the addressee complains of the writer's negligence in replying to his letters. Protests that immediately on receiving a letter from the addressee, he writes a reply thereto. In his last letter the addressee suggested that it would be advantageous to both Raja Jānūjī and the English, if an experienced and tactful person were appointed to reside at Calcutta on the addressee's behalf. Since the writer has never failed to do whatever may tend to increase and strengthen the friendship, he accepted the suggestion and replied that he would be glad to receive any body whom the addressee appointed for the purpose, provided he was a sincere friend of Raja Jānūjī. As the writer is extremely anxious to prove the sincerity of his heart, to strengthen the bond of friendship existing between the Raja and the English, and to provide for the proper settlement of every business that may arise, he has appointed an excellent Englishman, who knows the language of the country, to reside at Balasore or Cuttack subject to the wishes of both the Raja and the English, and according as the necessity of the moment or the satisfactory settlement of the Raja's affairs may demand. Fifty persons will travel with that gentleman as his escort. Requests the addressee to send a *dastak* for the purpose. Although the sincerity of their hearts requires nothing more to strengthen the friendship existing between the Raja and the English, yet the appointment of the *vakīls* will be mutually advantageous. Has been informed by Mr. Alleyn of the duties of friendship which the addressee has performed in punishing the *zamīndārs* who ill-treated Captain Louis and the *khallāṣīs* of the wrecked ship. This has caused the garden of friendship to flourish. Hopes that in future also he will show the same humanity and generosity, as he has done on this occasion.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 32, pp. 22, 23. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 44, p. 69.*]

July 9.* **1478**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that he has appointed Raja Rāj Ballabh as his *Dīvān* in consideration of the old connection between his forefathers and the *Nizāmat*. As the Raja's forefathers have served the *Nizāmat* faithfully in succession, it is hoped that he too will discharge his duties properly, do his best to bring prosperity to the Nawab's house and regard honesty, devotion, thrift and efficiency as the only means of obtaining more honour. His Excellency is wise and can discriminate between good and evil. It is hoped that he, as befits a master, will show favour and kindness to the Raja.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 35, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 45, p. 67.*]

*July 12 according to the volume of copies.

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July 9.* **1479**. To Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. Has received his letter and that of Raja Rāj Ballabh together with a *nazr*. Is glad to learn that Raja Rāj Ballabh has been appointed *Dīvān*. As this office has for a long time been the monopoly of the addressee's family, Rāj Ballabh's appointment thereto is fitting and proper. It seems as if the water that had flowed on, has once more come up the stream. As the addressee is a man of experience and knows the nature of affairs, it is hoped that he will use his best endeavours to do whatever may tend to the proper management and prosperity of the Nawab's household.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 33, pp. 23, 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 46, p. 65.*]

July 9.* **1480**. To Raja Rāj Ballabh. Has received his letter together with the *nazr*. Is glad to learn that he has been appointed *Dīvān*. Advises him to discharge his duties honestly and faithfully so as to earn praise, and not to let any one commit acts of dishonesty and fraud, otherwise it will be the Raja who will be held responsible therefor.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 34, p. 24. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 47, p. 66.*]

July 12. **1481**. From Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. Congratulates the Governor on his arrival at Calcutta. In accordance with the Governor's orders, he is whole-heartedly engaged in the discharge of his duties, and considers his chances of promotion and happiness to lie therein.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 44, pp. 47, 48. Trans. R., 1769, no. 89, p. 47. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

July 14. **1482**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has just received an *'arzī* from Jay Narāyan, son of Damōdar Singh deceased, Raja of Dhenkanal in Cuttack, professing loyalty, and requesting permission to send a *vakīl* to represent the Raja's wishes to the writer and the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Encloses the *'arzī*, and solicits instructions on the subject.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 45, p. 48. Trans. R., 1769, no. 90, p. 48. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

July 14. **1483**. Jay Narāyan, Raja of Dhenkanal, to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has long eaten the salt of the *Niẓāmat*. His father, who had had the honour of visiting the Khān, died about two months ago, and the writer has been left without a guardian. His country has been plundered by the Marhattas. Sambhājī Ganēsh, who is staying at Jajpur, has rebelled against Raja Jānūjī. Consequently the Raja's people have come from the Deccan to summon him [to Nagpur]. The whole country from Balasore to Cuttack is undefended, and Sambhājī has designs to loot it. Should a letter of encouragement be sent to the writer, he will stay in his country with a satisfied heart. Sends to Murshidabad his brother, who will relate all particulars to the Khān. Has great hopes of the latter.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 46, pp. 48, 49. Trans. R., 1769, no. 91, p. 48. Abs. R 1767-71, p. 89.*]

*July 12 according to the volume of copies.

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July 16. **1484**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Has been informed by Mr. Rumbold that the Raja is coming on a pilgrimage to Gaya. Sends him a *dastak*.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 36, p. 25. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 48, p. 58.*]

July 16. **1485**. *Dastak* granted to Raja Balvant Singh. Be it known to the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* etc. of the country from Ghazipur to Zamania that the high in rank Raja Balvant Singh is coming on a pilgrimage to Gaya. Let no one molest him in his journey that he may perform the pilgrimage with his heart satisfied.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 37, p. 25.*]

July 16. **1486**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Mr. Motte has been appointed to replace Mr. Chamier and is going to Benares. Mr. Motte who is an intelligent and tactful person, will discharge his duties in an admirable manner and to the satisfaction of the people there. He will also, like Mr. Chamier, attend to the diamond trade. As Mr. Motte enjoys the fullest confidence of the writer, it is hoped that the Raja will give him every assistance. This will greatly please the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 38, p. 25.*]

July 16. **1487**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Some time ago while a sum of money was being taken from Azimabad to Allahabad, it was plundered on the way by some dacoits. In spite of the great efforts made to recover it Rs. 18,000 is still missing. As the boundary of the Raja's territory is contiguous to that of Behar, it is probable that his subjects had a hand in the matter. Desires him therefore to impose a fine of Rs. 9,000 on those of his subjects living near the boundary of his *zamīndārī* and to send it to the writer. With regard to the other half of the money, a letter will be written to the authorities of the province of Azimabad. This will result in the *zamīndārs* guarding the roads running through their *zamīndārīs* and expelling dacoits therefrom. Desires him also to issue strict orders to his subjects not to commit dacoities in future so that peace and order may reign in the country.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 39, pp. 25, 26.*]

July 18. **1488**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 86,751-8-0 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 47, p. 49. Trans. R., 1769, no. 92, p. 48. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

July 18. **1489**. From Umi Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 48, pp. 49, 50. Trans. R., 1769, no. 93, p. 48. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

July 20. **1490**. Mr. Cartier to Raja Mahā Singh. Has been informed that Chandī Charan, the *mutaṣaddī* of Mr. Harris, has arrived at Jahangirnagar. Desires the Raja, agreeably to the Nawab's *parvānah*, to recover Mr. Harris's property which Chandī Charan has pawned to some

people there, as also the cash which Chandī Charan himself has appropriated; and to deliver both to the people of the said gentleman.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 30, p. 24.*]

July 22. **1491.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter concerning the robbery committed on the Dutch. Agreeably to the Governor's directions, Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly, has been ordered to pay Rs. 2,726 to the Dutch *vakīl*.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 49, pp. 50, 51. Trans. R., 1769, no. 94, p. 48. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

July 25. **1492.** From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has already informed the Governor of the desertion of the coolies on account of the severity exercised on them by the Captains. "Today" 210 coolies have deserted, while the remainder who amount to about 500, are discontented and also mean to desert. The deserters do not go to their homes but scatter in different directions. This leads not only to the interruption of the work, but also to the ruination of the country. In addition to the 210 deserters, 400 more coolies who had been paid some money in advance, have suddenly left with the money. Is at a loss what to do. Desires that the direction of the work of filling up the ditch may be entrusted to the writer, who will use persuasion to make the coolies work; and that the Captains may be instructed to remain at home and not to treat them harshly.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 50, p. 51. Trans. R., 1769, no. 95, pp. 48, 49. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

July 25. **1493.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 64,325 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 51, pp. 51, 52. Trans. R., 1769, no. 96, p. 49. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

July 25. **1494.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 52, p. 52. Trans. R., 1769, no. 97, p. 49. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

July 25. **1495.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a letter he has written to Mr. Kelsall about the 20,000 maunds of lime required by the Khān for his house. The said gentleman will deliver it to whomsoever the Khān sends to him.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 40, p. 26.*]

July 25. **1496.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. The Englishmen who are employed in the mint here, are not efficient in the work, particularly in purifying gold and silver. Desires him therefore to select twelve thoroughly able and skilful *chaukasīs*, to fix their wages and send them here without delay.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 41, p. 26. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 49, p. 62.*]

July 26. **1497.** To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. At this time one Satto Ghōsh, a servant of Mr. Harris's, in concert with that gentleman's

1769. *mutaṣaddī*, has made away with most of his goods and papers and taken refuge at Farashdanga. The bearer of this *parvānah* who is a servant of Mr. Harris's, knows Satto Ghōsh and will assist the Khān's people in identifying him. Desires that Satto Ghōsh may soon be arrested and sent to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 42, p. 27.*]

July 26. **1498.** To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received his letter concerning the oppression committed by Dayā Rām, one of the sepoys stationed at Azimganj. Desires that he may be arrested and sent to Calcutta, where he will be tried and severely punished if found guilty. Will issue strict orders to prevent the repetition of such oppression in future. With regard to certain Englishmen having assaulted the coolies, says that a warning has been sent to those Englishmen. Is sure that they will not behave in such a manner again. Desires that the coolies may be informed of this and conciliated that they may resume the work of excavating the ditch with their hearts perfectly satisfied.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 43, p. 27. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 50, p. 57.*]

Aug. 1. **1499.** From Raja Parsudh Rāy. After the departure of the English gentlemen from Allahabad, the writer was summoned by his master from that place to Faizabad. Has been very ill for the last three months. This, together with his daughter's marriage, has hitherto deprived him of the pleasure of seeing the Governor. As he has now completely recovered, and as the marriage of his daughter is over, he will shortly take leave of his master, and enjoy the honour of visiting the Governor. Encloses a letter from the Vazīr, who always thinks of the Governor, and to whom nothing affords greater pleasure than the news of the Governor's welfare. Hopes that the Governor will order his *munshīs* to inform the Vazīr thereof every now and then. The news from these parts is that the Shah Abdālī had come as far as Jhelum, when owing to dissensions among his followers, he was compelled to return to his own country. On the way between Peshawar and Kabul, a tumult arose in his army, his whole camp was plundered, and many of his chiefs and soldiers were either killed or dispersed. The Shah and Shah Vali Khān, his Vazīr, in a miserable plight, took the road to Kandahar. Ratan Singh Jāt has been assassinated by the hand of an alchemist, and has been succeeded by his son Khērī* Singh, an infant of a year and a half. Dān † Sāhī has been appointed Regent. But things are by no means settled there, as the Governor must have learnt from the letter of his master, the Vazīr. *PS.*—The writer in his last letter represented to the Governor a certain subject. The Vazīr also has addressed the Governor on that subject. Hopes that a suitable reply will be sent.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 53, pp. 52,53. Trans. R., 1769, no. 98, pp. 49,50. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Aug. 1. **1500.** From the Vazīr. Expresses concern at not having heard from the Governor for a long time, and hopes for letters. The writer

* Ranjīt Singh according to Elliot's History of India, vol. vii, p. 226.
† Nuwal Singh according to Elliot's History of India, vol. viii, p. 366.

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had gone to Bansi and Balrampur for hunting. Has now returned to Faizabad. Refers him to Raja Parsudh Rāy for particulars.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 54, p. 54. Trans. R., 1769, no. 99, p. 50. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

Aug. 1. **1501.** The Vazīr to Mr. Cartier. States that he has not heard from Mr. Cartier for a long time, and hopes for letters.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 42, p. 60.*]

Aug. 1. **1502.** Raja Parsudh Rāy to Mr. Cartier. When Qivāmu'd-Daulah Bahādur [Mr. Russell ?] and Rafī'u'd-Daulah Mr. Coxe were leaving Allahabad for Calcutta, the writer was desirous of accompanying them, but he was summoned by his master, the Vazīr, to Faizabad. Has been detained there for the last three months owing to ill-health and the wedding of his daughter. Now that he has completely recovered and the wedding is over, he will shortly leave for Calcutta and attain the pleasure of attending on Mr. Cartier. The Vazīr is extremely anxious to hear from Mr. Cartier, and is surprised that the latter, notwithstanding the intimacy of their friendship, should so completely have forgotten him; and should not have written a line since they last met. Encloses a letter from the Vazīr on the subject. With regard to Raja Balvant Singh, Mr. Cartier, when leaving for Calcutta, said that he would see him on the way, and speak strongly to him about the "statement of facts" which Mr. Cartier took with him. The Vazīr has not yet heard from Mr. Cartier. Hopes that the latter will soon write to His Excellency on the subject.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 43, pp. 60, 61.*]

Aug. 1. **1503.** Jagat Sēth Khush-ḥāl Chand to Mr. Cartier. Jīvan Lāl, the writer's agent at Calcutta, who came up to Murshidabad in the Governor's company, is returning to the former place, and will shortly wait on the addressee. Hopes that he will have favour and consideration shown to him in all affairs appertaining to the writer.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 44, p. 61.*]

Aug. 1. **1504.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to Mr. Cartier. Encloses a letter he has received from the King. The business of sending the Royal tribute was in the writer's hands before Munīru'd-Daulah. The King has again appointed the writer to manage that business of his own accord, without any solicitation on the part of the writer. As the writer is in the Company's service, he does not do anything without the Governor's permission. Raja Khiyālī Rām, who has been appointed by His Majesty to manage his other affairs at Calcutta and Murshidabad, will shortly attend on Mr. Cartier and inform him of all particulars.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 45, p. 61.*]

Aug. 1. **1505.** The King to Mr. Cartier. Raja Shitāb Rāy was formerly in charge of the business regarding Bengal. He was succeeded in the office by Munīru'd-Daulah. Now that the latter has taken leave of His Majesty with the intention of visiting the holy Mecca, Raja Shitāb

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Rāy has again been appointed to transact that business. The Bengal tribute up to *Ṣafar, 10 Julūs*, has been paid through Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires that, in future, remittances may be made through Raja Shitāb Rāy. This will greatly please His Majesty.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 46, pp. 61-64.*]

Aug. 1. **1506.** Raja Shitāb Rāy to Mr. Cartier. Has already forwarded a *shuqqah* addressed to Mr. Cartier. Encloses another *shuqqah* now. Khiyālī Rām has not yet started from here. He will do so shortly and enjoy the honour of waiting upon Mr. Cartier.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 47, p. 64.*]

Aug. 1. **1507.** The King to Mr. Cartier. Has already informed Mr. Cartier that Raja Shitāb Rāy has been appointed to manage the Royal business regarding Bengal, in place of Munīru'd-Daulah. But the Raja hesitates to accept the office without Mr. Cartier's permission. His Majesty ordered Khiyālī Rām to repair to Calcutta for the purpose of communicating the Royal commands to Mr. Cartier, but the Rāja has detained him at Azimabad, and will not let him proceed to Calcutta without first obtaining Mr. Cartier's permission. Desires that in both the cases permission may be given to the Raja to comply with the Royal wishes.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 48, pp. 64, 65.*]

Aug. 1. **1508.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Has not heard from Mr. Cartier for a long time. Expresses satisfaction at the favours that have been shown to him, and hopes that more favours will be shown to him in future. Has no other protector except the English Company, and his welfare depends on his obeying and satisfying the English. Refers Mr. Cartier to Muḥsinu'd-Daulah Mr. John Chamier who has gone to Calcutta, for particulars. Hopes for letters.

[*Cop. R., 1769A, no. 49, p. 65.*]

Aug. 2. **1509.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends Rs. 44,78,557-7-3 on account of the Behar revenues, and encloses an abstract account thereof.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 55, pp. 54, 55. Trans. R., 1769, no. 100, pp. 50, 51. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Aug. 2. **1510.** Account of the Behar revenues submitted by Raja Shitāb Rāy. Fees from suitors :—Rs. 9,750-0-0. *Ādālat* :—Rs. 21-14-6. Profit on the *taqāvī* :—Rs. 6,062-8-0. *Nazrānah* of the *Khazānchīgarī* :—Rs. 5,299-12-9. Profit on the rate of exchange :—Rs. 54,373-3-0. Total revenue from miscellaneous sources :—Rs. 75,507-6-3. Revenue from the *parganahs* :—Rs. 41,69,783-9-9. Total revenue for the present year :—Rs. 42,45,291-0-0. Balance realized for the previous year :—Rs. 2,33,266-7-3. Total amount sent to the Governor :—Rs. 44,78,557-7-3.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 56, p. 55.*]

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Aug. 2.* **1511.** To the King. As ill-health makes it necessary for the writer to have a change of climate, he informs His Majesty that he has made up his mind to return to England. Although his retirement is unavoidable, yet at no place and on no occasion will he be deficient in performing the duties of loyalty and attachment. Has always endeavoured to do whatever tended to the well-being and reputation of the "Heavenly Court." His Majesty must not think that the writer will cease to be loyal and obedient after his departure from India. Hopes that on the contrary in future also His Majesty will exalt him by sending him *shuqqahs* and afford him the pleasure of carrying out his commands inexorable as Fate. So great is his grief at the thought of separation that a description thereof would require volumes ; but what consoles him and lessens his grief is this that he leaves here as his successor Mr. Cartier Rustam Jang Bahādur who has had the good fortune of a personal interview with His Majesty, and who is firm and steady in carrying out the wishes of the Royal heart as vast as the ocean and in performing the duties of loyalty to the House of Tīmūr. It is hoped that His Majesty will bestow upon him many favours, and place entire confidence in his representations. Assures His Majesty that he will find in his services multifarious proofs of the fact that the English *sardārs* do not allow any difference to arise between their words and intentions. It is also hoped that His Majesty will consult Mr. Cartier in all matters whether political or financial directly and not through an intermediary, and will not listen to groundless rumours and the false representations of designing persons. In this way the affairs of the Royal Household will flourish, and His Majesty will enjoy peace and happiness. It behoves His Majesty not to let liars who "show wheat but sell barley" come into the Presence, nor permit the mirror of his sacred heart to be dimmed by the stories of the crafty. The English chiefs are not flatterers, nor do they have recourse to expediency for the achievement of their objects. It may be that owing to the deficiency of their troops or the unsuitability of the time, they have not yet ventured to establish His Majesty on the throne of his ancestors, but they will not go back upon their words nor fail His Majesty on the day of trial. If, which God forbid, owing to the revolution of the heavens, His Majesty needs at any time the help of firm and faithful friends, the English *sardārs* will gird up their loins to fight for him, give him a safe asylum and treat him as loyal and sincere servants should. Has written these particulars so fully that they may be engraved on the tablet of His Majesty's heart, resplendent as the sun. The writer thought that he would be able, while in India, to forward to His Majesty the letter of thanks of the King of England, great as Jam, in reply to His Moghal Majesty's letter accompanied by presents. But this has not come to pass. When he reaches England, he will inquire about the delay that has occurred in the arrival of a reply and will get it sent.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 45, pp. 28-30. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 51, p. 60.*]

* Aug. 5 according to the volume of copies.

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Aug. 2.* 1512. To the Vazīr. Owing to ill-health and the unsuitability of the climate, the writer has thought it proper to return to England. Will leave India in the beginning of the season on the departure of ships. Desires to know if the Vazīr wants anything which is produced in England. Will be glad to send it to His Excellency, so that the friendship which has been established between His Excellency and the writer may not be lessened through this separation, but strengthened. Is very sorry to depart from India, [but his consolation is] that he is leaving as his successor Mr. Cartier Rustam Jang Bahādur, who will, like the writer, endeavour to promote the happiness and well-being of His Excellency, and who has had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with His Excellency. This will cause the garden of friendship and trust to flourish. His Excellency knows how advantageous it is for him and the English to trust each other. Is sure that as long as the two parties maintain the policy of trust, the selfish and the mischievous will not be able to disturb either "our" peace of mind or friendship. On the contrary the faces of liars will always be darkened, and "our" friendship receive new strength. His Excellency who is the wise of the age, has seen how transient and short-lived is the abundance of the wealth founded on self-conceit. It is apparent to the whole of India and will be still more so in the future that there is nothing in the world better or more lasting than a friendship that is sincere. The writer has always communicated the secrets of his heart to His Excellency fully. He does so particularly now because he is afraid that in future he will have little time to write letters. Desires that what has been written above, may be engraved on His Excellency's heart. It was after a long time that owing to His Excellency's high-mindedness and good disposition the tongues of the intriguers were stopped, and His Majesty was pleased to appoint him to manage the affairs of his auspicious Household. Is sure that no one will interfere with His Excellency in the discharge of his duties. But since the Holy God has granted perfection to no human being, His Excellency should be careful lest he may spoil the business by being hasty or sacrifice an object of general advantage to personal interests. It is hoped that His Excellency who has a thorough knowledge of the minds of the people of Hindustan, will not fail to do whatever may conduce to the welfare of His sacred Majesty, but will place it above all other considerations, seeing that His Majesty has so many claims on his loyalty and gratitude. All eyes are turned towards His Excellency at this moment. The country of Hindustan has been practically without a head for some time. It is necessary that by peaceful methods people may be induced to submit once more to one master, namely Shah Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzī. Should violent methods be adopted, people will get frightened, and being hopeless of ever receiving pardon for their crimes, will be obliged to separate themselves from the "Heavenly Court". For the rest, the English *sardārs* are firm in their engagements and ready to offer advice on whatever may appear from behind the veil of futurity, and it will be a pleasure to them to manage His Excellency's affairs. Hopes that in consideration of their friendship

*Aug. 9 according to the volume of copies.

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His Excellency will put faith in whatever the writer represents, and write to him occasionally.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 48, pp. 31-33. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 52, p. 68.*]

Aug. 5. **1513**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Is exerting himself to collect the balances for the year 1176 *Faṣlī* and is never idle for a moment. Strange that there was no rain here during *Asāṛh* which is, as a rule, a rainy month, and in which the seeds of the *Bhadōvī* crop germinate; but since the beginning of *Sāvan* it has rained two or three times both in the town and in the *mufaṣṣal,* and people are feeling hopeful. Encloses a copy of a letter from the *Nāib* of Champaran concerning the scarcity in that district.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 57, p. 56. Trans. R., 1769, no. 101, p. 51. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 99, 100.*]

Aug. 5. **1514**. The *Nāib* of Champaran to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received the Raja's letter saying that this is the time for collecting the revenue, but that the writer has not yet remitted any sum; and expressing concern thereat. Replies that he is without remedy. The Raja may have heard about the state of this district. Hundreds of people are daily found dead under the trees and reports of similar tragedies are being received daily from every *ṭappah.* Has already forwarded to the Raja the letters of Lālā Bishan Lāl, *Pēshkār* of Mihsi, and Umrāo Singh, *Sazāval* of Saronah [?], on the subject. Is in no way neglectful of his duties, but it is no use quarrelling with the will of the Almighty. Has with great difficulty collected and remitted to the Raja Rs. 10,002—Rs. 6,000 on account of the money that was stolen and Rs. 4,002 on account of the revenue. Desires that a *harkārah* may be sent to inquire into the state of this district, and report upon it. Up till now, not a single drop of rain has fallen here. Whatever *mandvā* was ṣown, has been shrivelled up. The people are in great distress.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 58, pp. 56, 57.*]

Aug. 5. **1515**. To Raja Diā Rām Panḍit. Some time ago the writer spoke to the addressee to procure a title for Raja Shitāb Rāy. The addressee must have represented the matter to His Majesty by this time. As soon as a *sanad* for the purpose is issued from the Presence, it should be sent to Raja Shitāb Rāy through Saifu'l-Mulk Iqtidāru'd-Daulah Mr. Rumbold Bahādur Dilāvar Jang. It need not be sent to the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 44, pp. 27, 28.*]

Aug. 6. **1516**. To the *Faujdār* of Katwa. Five boats laden with the Company's goods and provided with a *dastak* in which the goods were specified were going in that direction. Has been informed that the addressee considering the *dastak* to be too old has detained the boats at Nadia. It was foolish of him to do so. Desires him immediately on receipt of this *parvānah* to release them.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 46, p. 30.*]

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Aug. 6. **1517**. To the *Dārōghah* of Mandhi in Baharband. Six months ago Rām Kishn Malik, a banker, took the Committee's goods to that quarter under the Company's *dastak*. Has now been informed that the addressee considering the *dastak* to be too old has disregarded it, and has moreover extorted Rs. 15,000 from the banker. If this is true, the addressee has done an extremely improper act. Desires him immediately on receipt of this *parvānah* to return the money to the banker, and not to behave in this manner again, if he cares at all for his safety.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 47, pp. 30, 31.*]

Aug. 9. **1518**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter desiring that twelve *chaukasīs* may be sent to work at the Calcutta mint. Sends Bhōlā Nāth, an expert *chaukasī*, with Rāmū and eighteen other persons. They say that the mint cannot be managed by a staff of less than twenty persons. Has therefore sent twenty *chaukasīs* and not twelve. Encloses a list of them together with the rules of their salaries.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 59, pp. 57, 58. Trans R., 1769, no. 102, p. 51. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Aug. 9. **1519**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Governor's letter, saying that had His Excellency been informed that peace was going to be concluded, he would have endeavoured to prevent it; that even now, though the English arms have not been attended with their usual success, His Excellency is persuaded that the superiority of the English troops and the variety of their resources will ultimately crush all their enemies, and that His Excellency regards the interests of the writer and the English as identical; and desiring the writer to consider His Excellency as the sharer of his good fortune as well as misfortune. Appreciates the powerful support which the Governor gave him at that dangerous crisis of his affairs, when Niẓām ʻAlī and Ḥaidar *Nāik* had overrun his territory with their united armies, and is not ungrateful. Nor can he forget His Excellency's judicious and well-timed enterprise against Hyderabad, and is fully convinced of his resolve to prosecute the war as vigorously as he had opened it. In the Deccan, the English were masters of a force sufficient to have punished the enemy, but fate had ordained otherwise. It was the untowardness of the writer's fortune. Does not censure anybody, but is surprised that, after his country had been devastated for six months continuously, after the enemy had burnt his villages, destroyed the harvest and massacred the poor and defenceless section of his subjects including infants, with merciless fury, peace should have been thought of, sued for and the advantage yielded to the enemy. And though five months have elapsed since the conclusion of the peace, Ḥaidar ʻAlī still has in his possession many villages and forts in* . . . and Arcot. Nor does he content himself with this alone, but allows his people to carry off the inhabitants of the writer's country, at will. Added to this, the writer is obliged to advance sums to the ryots who have suffered in the war, to give them lands and procure for them implements

* Here there is a blank in the MS.

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of husbandry and even the common necessaries of life. If he omitted to do these things, he could not expect to see a trace of cultivation left. How hard is his fate, that whilst he is exhausting his finances and doing everything else to recover his harassed provinces, the ryots should be exposed to the insolence and brutality of the enemy! Notwithstanding these miseries which might be thought the extremest, the writer has agreed to the demands of the Governor and the Council for the balances due to the Company; and though it is contrary to the precedents of this country, he has consented to discharge the present amount by paying monthly a sum which would distress him even in his most flourishing circumstances. Is unable to describe half his sufferings. His only consolation is that he possesses the friendship of the English nation and the Company and has the Governor's support. Has received the greatest comfort from His Excellency's letter. Is fully convinced of his disinterested zeal, and his regard and affection for His Excellency perpetually increase. Has thus described his situation with minuteness and freedom. Desires earnestly to see and converse with the Governor. His Excellency's destroying the French in Bengal was very politic and necessary. They can now gain nothing from raising disturbances in that country, but it is probable that in revenge for that treatment, they may attempt to ravage the writer's territories, for they (the French) are constantly employed in strengthening the fortifications of Pondicherry, and are making thorough preparations for war. Relies on receiving the same assistance from the Governor against the French as he received previously. Has written several letters to the Governor on the subject of a house, but has not been favoured with any answer. Requests to know whether they have been received by the Governor or have miscarried.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 103, pp. 51-54. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Aug. 12. **1520.** From the King. Has received the Governor's letter, agreeing to the dispatch of some English troops to escort His Majesty to the Capital, and to assist him in managing the affairs of Hindustan. The thought of loyalty and fidelity of the Governor and the other English *ṣardārs* is deeply engraved on His Majesty's mind, and it is certain that His Excellency will fulfil his promise. Looks upon him as the strong pillar of the Empire. His Majesty had intended to set out for Akbarabad [Agra] before the commencement of the rains. But as he had to await the Governor's letter so long, and as in the meantime the rainy season set in, he had to postpone his departure. Will undertake the intended expedition after the rains are over, provided nothing untoward happens in the interval. Hopes that the Governor will send two battalions to accompany the Royal stirrup to the Capital. As to the Governor's advising him to think twice before he undertakes the expedition, in view of the disturbances that daily take place in Hindustan, he fully agrees with His Excellency on the point, but says that by the grace of God he got the Empire of Hindustan, that by the grace of God, it is now free from all disturbances, and that as long as the English troops and his other vassals are near his stirrup to serve him, he

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has nothing to fear. On the contrary, he thinks that success will attend the expedition beyond the most sanguine expectations of his well-wishers. *PS.*—Desires that the English *sardārs* at the Court may be directed to send two battalions with him when he sets out for the Capital, and that one or two battalions may be appointed to remain permanently with the person, whom His Majesty will leave behind at Allahabad as its Governor.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 60, pp. 58-60. Trans. R., 1769, no. 104, pp. 54, 55. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

Aug. 12. **1521.** From the King. Raja Shitāb Rāy was formerly manager of His Majesty's business concerning Bengal. He was succeeded in that office by Munīru'd-Daulah. The latter having now resigned with the intention of going to the holy Mecca, Raja Shitāb Rāy has once more been appointed to that office. The Bengal tribute up to the month of *Ṣafar* has been received through Munīru'd-Daulah. Desires that in future all remittances may be made through the Raja.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 61, pp. 60, 61. Trans. R., 1769, no. 105, pp. 55, 56. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 90.*]

Aug. 12. **1522.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. The Governor is aware that Munīru'd-Daulah Riẕā Qulī K͟hān has retired from the Royal service. Has just received *shuqqahs* addressed to himself and the Governor, which he encloses for the Governor's inspection. As the writer holds an appointment under the Company, he cannot accept any office at the Court. Has deferred replying to the King until he hears from the Governor on the subject.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 62, pp. 61, 62. Trans. R., 1769, no. 106, p. 56. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Aug. 12. **1523.** The King to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that the Raja has been appointed manager of His Majesty's business regarding Bengal in succession to Munīru'd-Daulah, who has resigned the Royal service. In view of the fact that perhaps he may not deem it advisable to accept the office out of his regard for Munīru'd-Daulah's feelings, His Majesty has, for the present, bestowed it upon Raja K͟hiyālī Rām, a faithful adherent of the addressee's. It behoves the addressee soon to send a suitable person to Calcutta to transact His Majesty's business, and not to let his regard for Munīru'd-Daulah's feelings overrule the claims of his loyalty to His Majesty. Should he think it proper to postpone his acceptance of the office for some time, he should confirm K͟hiyālī Rām therein, and after promising him support, send him to Calcutta. Seeing that His Majesty regards the addressee as his sincere well-wisher, it is necessary that he should, without regarding any body's feelings, undertake the Royal service, which will bring him great honour and reputation. Refers him to K͟hiyālī Rām for particulars. *PS.*—Confers upon him a Royal dress consisting of seven pieces, a *jīg͟hah*, a *sarpēch*, a pearl necklace, a sword, a horse and an elephant. It

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behoves him to express gratitude for these gifts, and to render valuable services to His Majesty.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 63, pp. 62, 63. Trans. R., 1769, no. 106A, pp. 56, 57 Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Aug. 12. **1524.** From the Vazīr. When Lord Clive and the writer had a conference at Chiran Chapra, His Lordship said that two *pahrahs* would remain, on behalf of the English at the fort of Chunargarh to guard the grain stored there, and that after it was removed from that place, the *pahrahs* would be withdrawn. It is now three years since the grain was taken away from the fort, yet the *pahrahs* have not been recalled. Some time ago when the English gentlemen came to this place, and the treaty between the writer and the English was renewed, it was decided that as long as the English troops remained in the writer's territory, one or two *pahrahs* should continue to stay at Chunargarh, and that after the recall of the troops, the *pahrahs* should also be recalled. At present the troops have been recalled but the *pahrahs* are still there as before. Nay, formerly there were two *pahrahs* at Chunargarh, now two companies have been stationed there. Represents that when there is not one battalion of the English troops with the writer, it is immaterial whether there is a company or a battalion in the fort; but that on account of the presence of the two companies, great disorder prevails there. Desires that they may be recalled, seeing that what belongs to the writer, is the Governor's. In case the Governor does not agree, the writer will withdraw his own troops from the fort, and leave it to the English.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 64, pp. 63, 64. Trans R., 1769, no. 107, p. 57. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 106.*]

Aug. 12. **1525.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Has been informed by Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit and Muḥammadī Khān, a servant of His Majesty's, that the Governor was greatly displeased to hear of the conspiracy formed against the writer's life at the Court. Offers thanks for his sympathy, and hopes for letters. *PS.*—As the writer knew that the Governor was fond of attar, he sent a man to Kashmir to purchase a quantity of that article. The man has brought sixty *tōlās* of attar, which has been sent to the Governor. Hopes that he will accept it, and entrust the writer with other commissions.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 65, pp. 64-66. Trans. R., 1769, no. 108, pp. 57, 58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 96.*]

Aug. 13. **1526.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has collected the Behar revenues due to the end of *Rabī'* I and encloses an account of the same. The revenue for the month of *Bhādōn* only remains to be collected. Hopes to finish this business shortly, and requests that, after settling the account, he may be permitted to come to Calcutta to see the Grovernor. Has important particulars to communicate to him.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 66, pp. 66, 67. Trans. R., 1769, no. 109, p. 58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

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Aug. 13. **1527**. Mr. Cartier to Raja Parsudh Rāy. Has received his letter together with one from the Vazīr, enclosed therein. Is surprised to learn that His Excellency has not received his letter. The addressee perhaps remembers that the writer when returning from Allahabad, sent a letter to the Vazīr through him. To treat professions of freindship as of no importance, and to forget them is far from the writer's heart. His Excellency's friendship he regards as the objective of his heart and places it above all other considerations. Encloses a letter for His Excellency. As to the other affairs, they were fully discussed and properly settled at the interview between His Excellency and the writer. There is no need for further discussion. Desires that His Excellency may be told in amiable and yet weighty language that the writer is always ready to support his just claims and will not fail to do whatever may conduce to his welfare.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 31, p. 25.*]

Aug. 13. **1528**. Mr. Cartier to the Vazīr. Has received his letter. It is surprising that His Excellency has not received the writer's letter which he sent, when returning from Allahabad, through Raja Parsudh Rāy. As he did not receive a reply, the writer thought that His Excellency was too busy to send one. Assures His Excellency that none can be more sincere in friendship or more faithful to his promise than the writer. If His Excellency thinks otherwise, it is discreditable to both sides. Now that the writer has explained matters, it is hoped that His Excellency will be satisfied; that the darkness of suspicion will be removed from the mirror of his heart; and that in future there will be no delay in the sending of letters on either side.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 32, pp. 25-28.*]

Aug. 14. **1529**. To Munīru'd-Daulah. As the climate disagrees with him and he keeps bad health, he thinks it proper to return to England. Has consequently decided to leave India in the beginning of the season for the departure of ships, leaving Mr. Cartier Rustam Jang Bahādur as his successor. As the addressee's virtues are engraved on the writer's heart, the prospect of separation grieves him very much. His desire to see the addressee is so great that it is impossible to describe even a part thereof. *Couplet* : "The desire of my heart through excess cannot be contained in words. I would that I could be rolled up like a scroll" [for dispatch to the addressee]. Although on account of the long distance it would be greatly inconvenient for the addressee to come here, yet the writer's heart longs to see him. *Couplet* : "The desire of my heart to see you is known only to my heart and myself." Has received his letter together with some attar by the hands of Raja Diā Rām. Offers him thanks and hopes for letters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 49, pp. 33, 34.*]

Aug. 15. **1530**. To Raja Dūlab Rām. Has been informed by Mr. Graham of some particulars of the conduct of Umī Chand, which has surprised

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him greatly. Has written to Umī Chand in a letter what was proper. Encloses a copy of this from which the Raja will learn all particulars. Desires him to do whatever may conduce to the prosperity of the country and the saving of the Company's money. This will greatly please the writer and cause the writer's affairs to flourish.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 50, pp. 34, 35.*]

Aug. 15. **1531.** To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammed Khān, *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly. Nānik Dat, an inhabitant of Calcutta, who is going to perform the *sarādh* ceremony of his brother, has invited his relatives living at Hooghly and Halishahar to take part therein. As these people cannot come to Calcutta without the Khān's *parvānah*, it is desired that it may be issued to them. Encloses a list of their names.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 51, p. 35.*]

Aug. 15. **1532.** To Umī Chand, *Dīvān* of the Raja of Burdwan. Has been informed by Mr. Graham of some particulars of his conduct which have caused the writer great surprise and indignation. It appears that the addressee has altogether forgotten his duties as a servant and lost all sense of gratitude to the Raja [of Burdwan]. Mr. Graham, who is in charge of the affairs there, and the Raja are the best judges of when the addressee's presence is required there and when it is not; and it is they who can grant him leave of absence. Should he be dissatisfied with their orders, he should make a proper representation to them, and on no account use defiant language. With regard to the writer's giving him permission to come to Calcutta, the addressee has put a wrong construction upon it in giving it out that his coming to Calcutta depends on the writer's permission and on no one else's. What does he mean by saying "I have not yet sent an account of the real state of affairs to Calcutta, but now I shall be obliged to do so in self-defence"? In these words he insinuates what he cannot prove. In short, his conduct is in every respect improper and reprehensible; and if in future he does not reform himself, and act with wisdom and circumspection, he will lose the writer's favour and a strict inquiry will be made into his conduct.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 52, pp. 35, 36. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 53, p. 57.*]

Aug. 15. **1533.** To Raja Tilōk Chand. Tells him that he can recommend himself to Mr. Graham only by a proper attention to the affairs of the Company. Sets forth the unbecoming conduct of Umī Chand.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 54, p. 66.*]

Aug. 16.* **1534.** To the Vazīr. Has received his letter desiring that as the English troops have now been recalled from Allahabad, the fort of Chunargarh also may be evacuated and handed over to the Vazir's people. Replies as follows. Has always endeavoured to comply with His Excellency's wishes particularly when they are in accord with the treaty that has been concluded between him and the English. The object

* Aug. 22 according to the volume of copies.

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of stationing a garrison at Chunargarh was originally to keep the way to Bengal open for the English army that was sent to Allahabad. And when there was a strong rumour that the Shah Abdālī was coming, His Excellency approved of the garrisoning of Chunargarh as a precautionary measure. In these days when His Excellency intends to undertake a long journey, the remaining of the garrison at Chunargarh seems all the more proper and necessary. Although a large portion of the English army has been recalled from Allahabad, yet in deference to the repeated commands of His Majesty and the desire of His Excellency, the writer has agreed to leave two battalions to attend the Royal stirrup. Whenever His Majesty and His Excellency think that the presence of these two battalions is no longer necessary, and consent to their being recalled to Bengal, not a single soldier will be allowed to remain at the fort of Chunargarh, and it will be handed over to His Excellency's people agreeably to the treaty. As neither the English nor the Vazīr have any objection to carrying out the agreement to the very letter, it is hoped that the Governor's recital of the causes which led the English to station a garrison at Chunargarh and which causes are still operating, will be taken in a friendly spirit by His Excellency. When the interests of the two parties are identical, the remaining of a few men on the part of the English in the fort under pressure of the time should not displease His Excellency and interrupt the friendship that exists between him and the English.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 58, pp. 38-40. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 55, p. 68.*]

Aug. 16.* **1535**. To Najaf Khān. There was a time when owing to his readiness to please and serve the English and his respectful attitude towards them, no one had a better claim on their favour and attention, and they on their part considered it their duty to treat him with consideration. Is greatly concerned that the attitude which the Khān has recently adopted towards them, should lead them to doubt his friendship and change their good opinion of him. By deliberately showing unheard-of disrespect to the three English *sardārs*, who are all men of rank and position, and one of whom is Mr. Cartier who is to succeed the writer in the office of Governor, on the occasion of their "kissing the Royal threshold" he has demonstrated to the world that he has been completely estranged from the English. Such behaviour on the Khān's part seems particularly ungracious since from the beginning up to the present the Khān has received nothing but marks of friendship and regard, and helpful advice from the English *sardārs*. Apart from the ungracefulness of his behaviour, he has cast all ideas of gratitude to the winds. The more the writer ponders, the more difficult he finds it to reconcile his present attitude with that of the past and to account for the sudden and complete change that has taken place in his mind. It is not to be wondered at if the writer is greatly displeased and does not forget the matter soon. The Khān should make a note of the fact that among the English *sardārs* there is none so ignorant of the people and manners of Hindustan as not to

*Aug. 22 according to the volume of copies.

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know what treatment he is entitled to at the hands of a particular individual of this country; and that they will not brook a slight breach of manners, much less a deliberate insult. Has written his sentiments and is awaiting an explanation of his conduct which appears to him to be inexcusable. Desires the Khān to reply soon.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 57, pp. 37, 38. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 56, p. 64.*]

Aug. 16.* **1536**. To Raja Balvant Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 62, p. 41. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 57, p. 58.*]

Aug. 17. **1537**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Some time ago the Governor told him that he would send a company of *tilangās* [to Hooghly]. Represents that they have not yet arrived, and that the business of the district is consequently suffering. Requests that they may be sent soon.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 67, p. 67. Trans. R., 1769, no. 110, p. 58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Aug. 17. **1538**. From Umī Chand. Sends Rs. 85,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 68, pp. 67, 68. Trans. R., 1769, no. 111, p. 58. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

Aug. 17. **1539**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has been informed by 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahrām Jang Bahādur that "that brother" [the Nawab] is resolved to come to Calcutta that he may see the writer before he departs for England. As a physical meeting between two friends is a source of spiritual pleasure to them, the Nawab can come whenever he chooses.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 53, pp. 36, 37.*]

Aug. 17. **1540**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter together with the cloths sent by him through Rāy Kāshī Nāth. Offers him thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 54, p. 37.*]

Aug. 18. **1541**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has been informed by 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahādur Bahrām Jang that the Governor will set out for England after a month and a half. When the Governor was at Murshidabad, he agreed to the writer's paying him a visit before his departure from Calcutta. Reminds him of the fact, and says that he will set out for Calcutta in two weeks by water.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 69, p. 68. Trans. R., 1769, no. 112, p. 59. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 108.*]

Aug. 20. **1542**. From the King. At first His Majesty was not willing to allow Munīru'd-Daulah to retire from the Royal service, but when

* Sept. 3 according to the volume of copies.

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General Smith Bahādur Ṣaulat Jang interposed on his behalf, His Majesty gave his consent. Munīru'd-Daulah has now no connection with the affairs of the Royal *Sarkār*. The Governor should reject whatever he says or writes, and regard as void and forged whatever letters he presents in His Majesty's name. Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit who remains at Calcutta on behalf of Munīru'd-Daulah, is no longer His Majesty's servant. He too should not be allowed to interfere with the Royal affairs. And as Raja Shitāb Rāy is a well-wisher of the Company, and as formerly he was manager of the Royal business concerning Bengal, [he has been appointed to succeed Munīru'd-Daulah] and invested with the dress of that office. Desires that he may be permitted to wear the dress, and to send his agents to Calcutta. Desires also that due attention may be paid to the Royal *shuqqah* that has been sent to Raja Shitāb Rāy through Colonel Barker; and that if any letter, bearing the Royal seal, is delivered to the Governor by Munīru'd-Daulah or Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit, it may be regarded as void and forged, for there are several covers bearing the Royal seal still in possession of Munīru'd-Daulah. Has written to the latter to return them.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 70, pp. 68-70. Trans. R., 1769, no. 113, pp. 59, 60. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Aug. 20. **1543.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 33, p. 28.*]

Aug. 21. **1544.** Mr. Cartier to the Sēṭhs. Acknowledges the receipt of their letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 34, p. 28.*]

Aug. 21. **1545.** To the Sēṭhs. Acknowledges the receipt of their letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 55, p. 37.*]

Aug. 21. **1546.** To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Sends a duplicate of a previous letter of his (the Governor's) to which no reply has yet been received. Desires him to reply soon.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 56, p. 37.*]

Aug. 23. **1547.** To [Munnī Bēgam,] mother of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has not heard from her for a long time. Hopes for letters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 59, p. 40.*]

Aug. 24. **1548.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the *dastak*, enabling him to travel to Gaya in safety. Offers thanks, but says that as it is the middle of the rainy season now, he cannot avail himself of the *dastak* at present. Will do so after the rains are over.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 71, p. 70. Trans. R., 1769, no. 114, p. 60. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

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Aug. 24. **1549.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Governor's letter, desiring him to impose a fine of Rs. 9,000 on his subjects on account of the money of the *Sarkār* having been robbed on the frontiers of his territory, and to send it to Calcutta; and saying that the balance will be taken from the authorites at Azimabad. Represents that the dacoity took place between Sasaram and the river Son at a place four stages from the writer's territory. On Iqtidāru'd-Daulah Mr. Thomas Rumbold Bahādur and Raja Shitāb Rāy asking the writer to trace the dacoits, he appointed nearly 4,000 men for the purpose. These men succeeded in tracking down the dacoits in the jungle near Azamgarh, which is outside his territory, and sent them to Mr. Rumbold. Had any of the writer's subjects taken part in the dacoity, he would have punished them severely; but since they are not guilty of the crime, he cannot do anything to them. Owes his life and property to the Governor, and his happiness and welfare depends on his obeying His Excellency's commands.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 72, pp. 70, 71.*]

Aug. 24. **1550.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Professes loyalty and attachment and refers for particulars to Muḥsinu'd-Daulah Mr. John Chamier, who is going down to Calcutta.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 73, pp. 71, 72.*]

Aug. 24. **1551.** To the *Nāib Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has been informed that a Danish ship laden with some guns has arrived at Hijili. The Chief of the Danish factory has represented that the guns will not be brought inland, but will be sent elsewhere. If this is true, the said Chief may not be obstructed in any way.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 60, p. 40.*]

Aug. 25. **1552.** From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Reminds the Governor of his straitened circumstances, and requests that when the Council comes to a decision concerning him, he may be informed of the fact.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 115, p. 60. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Aug. 25. **1553.** To the Vazīr. At this time Mr. Motte, a trusted friend of the writer's, has gone to Benares to carry on the diamond trade in place of Mr. John Chamier. Mr. Motte will not undertake any affair without the Vazīr's concurrence. Requests that His Excellency may give him every assistance.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 61, pp. 40, 41.*]

Aug. 28. **1554.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers the Governor thanks for his favours, and says that he will set out for Calcutta on the 15th of *Jumādā* I. Hopes for letters.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 74, pp. 73, 74. Trans. R., 1769, no. 116, p. 60. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 96.*]

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Aug. 28. **1555**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has collected Rs. 48,62,037-11-3 on account of the revenues of Behar, due to the end of *Rabī'* I. Encloses an account of the same. The revenue for the month of *Bhādōn* of the year 1176 *Faṣlī* is still due. Hopes to collect this also shortly.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 75, pp. 74, 75. Trans. R., 1769, no. 117, p. 60. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Aug. 28. **1556**. Account of the Behar revenues sent by Raja Shitāb Rāy. Total land revenue of the province :—Rs. 45,16,300-5-6. Total revenue from miscellaneous sources :—Rs. 1,05,076-14-6. Total revenue for the present year :—Rs. 46,21,377-4-0. Amount of the balance collected :—Rs. 2,40,660-7-3. Total amount sent :—Rs. 48,62,037-11-3.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 76, p. 75.*]

Aug. 28. **1557**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad K͟hān. Has been informed that the French at Farashdanga are digging up some cannon shots which they had buried in the ground in the old factory, and placing them in the godowns. They have also employed two or three hundred people for the purpose of manufacturing powder.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 77, p. 76. Trans. R., 1769, no. 118, p. 61. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 81.*]

Aug. 29. **1558**. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Intimates that, in accordance with the Governor's instructions, two *bajrās*, named Shujā'-Āsan and Siyām Sundar, and four *bhauliah chōrs* have been constructed for His Majesty at Jahangirnagar. They will arrive at Murshidabad in two or three days. Desires to know through whom they may be sent to His Majesty.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 78, p. 76. Trans. R., 1769, no. 119, p. 61. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Aug. 29. **1559**. From the King. Mubārizu'l-Mulk Iftik͟hāru'd-Daulah Colonel Smith Bahādur Ṣaulat Jang has paid 8 *lākhs* of rupees into the Royal treasury on account of the necessary expenses of His Majesty. Desires that the officials at Murshidabad may be directed to repay the above sum to the Colonel from the Bengal tribute. The sooner the money is paid to the Colonel, the greater will be His Majesty's pleasure.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 79, pp. 76, 77. Trans. R., 1769, no. 120, p. 61. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Sept. 2.* **1560**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Encloses a *shuqqah* from His Majesty. K͟hiyālī Rām, who had postponed proceeding to Calcutta, has now set out for that place.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 81, pp. 78, 79. Trans. R., 1769, no. 121, p. 61. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

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Sept. 2.* **1561.** From the King. Has already informed the Governor that Raja Shitāb Rāy has been appointed to manage the Royal business in connection with Bengal in succession to Munīru'd-Daulah. As the Raja hesitates to accept the office without the Governor's permission, it is desired that it may be granted to him. Some time ago His Majesty sent Khiyālī Rām to Calcutta, directing him to see Raja Shitāb Rāy on the way. Learns that the Raja has detained him at Azimabad, and is afraid to let him proceed to Calcutta without the Governor's permission. Desires that in this case also permission may be granted to the Raja.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 80, pp. 77, 78. Trans. R., 1769, no. 122, p. 61. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Sept. 2. **1562.** From Raja Balvant Singh. Has always been loyal to the English Company, and endeavoured to satisfy the Governor. Requests favour and protection.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 123, p. 62. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

Sept. 2.* **1563.** From Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has received the Governor's letter, professing friendship, and agreeing to depute a trustworthy person with a few sepoys to conduct negotiations with the writer's representative. By the blessing of God, the friendship between Raja Jānūjī and the English will daily increase. Mr. Alleyn is fully equal to the business of the factory here, and capable of meeting every emergency. With respect to the stranded sloop, the *Zamīndār* of the fort of Marichpur has been ordered to restore the cargo to Mr. Alleyn who will write to the Governor fully on the subject.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 82, p. 80. Trans. R., 1769, no. 124, p. 62. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 105.*]

Sept. 4. **1564.** *Parvānah* addressed to the *gumāshtahs* of the *'Āmil*, the *Zamīndār*, and the *Dārōghah* of the *ghāṭ* of Habibganj in the Backergunj district. Be it known to them that five or six months ago Gōkul Sēn, a Calcutta banker, bought some salt from the Committee and sent Durgā Rām and Rām Kishn, his *gumāshtahs*, with the Company's *dastak* towards that part of the country. Has been informed that the addressees disregarding the *dastak* have imprisoned one of the *gumāshtahs* and demand from him duties at the rate of † . . . . This is highly improper and reprehensible. Desires them immediately on receipt of this *parvānah* to release the *gumāshtah*, and warns them not to be guilty of such conduct in future.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 63, pp. 41, 42.*]

Sept. 5. **1565.** To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. In these days there is such a great scarcity of grain in Calcutta that the poor find it difficult to get their daily subsistence. Has been informed that while a few boats laden with grain were coming down to Calcutta, they were stopped by the Khān's *'amlah*, and are still being detained. Desires the Khān

* Sept. 10 according to the volume of copies.
† Here the paper is torn.

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immediately on receipt of this letter to release the boats that they may arrive here and the distress be relieved. Desires him also to see that boats laden with grain are not detained on the way and to encourage bankers and tradesmen to send grain to Calcutta. This will greatly please the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 65, pp. 42, 43. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 58, p. 58.*]

Sept. 5. **1566**. To Raẕīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad K͟hān. Seven boats laden with grain and belonging to Mr. Barton were coming down to Calcutta, when two of them were disabled and their cargo was unloaded at Farashdanga. Has been informed that the K͟hān has demanded duties on the cargo and appointed two sepoys to guard it. As the unloading of grain at Farashdanga was due to an accident, and as an English gentleman is the owner of the grain, the K͟hān is desired to release it and not to demand any duties on it.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 66, p. 43. Abs. I., 1766-71 no. 59, p. 59.*]

Sept. 5. **1567**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has been informed by Mr. Dacres' *vakīls* that about one *lākh* of rupees is due to him from Ābdu'sh-Shukūr and Mādhū Rām, and other inhabitants of Patna, and that the documents regarding the money were entrusted to Mr. Droze on the latter's departure [for Patna]. Desires the Raja, after learning the particulars from Mr. Droze, to assist him in realising the money.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 67, p. 43. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 60, p. 65.*]

Sept. 5. **1568**. To K͟hiyālī Rām. Some time ago the writer was informed by His Majesty that the addressee had been appointed to negotiate with the English on His Majesty's behalf. It is surprising that he has come down as far as Murshidabad without the writer's permission. Desires him immediately on seeing this *parvānah* to return [to the Presence]. Has also written to Raja Shitāb Rāy about this matter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 69, p. 44. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 61, p. 58.*]

Sept. 5. **1569**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Some time ago the writer received his letter intimating that K͟hiyālī Rām had been appointed to act as His Majesty's *vakīl* at Calcutta and that he would come there. Tells the Raja that K͟hiyālī Rām cannot be appointed as His Majesty's *vakīl* without the permission of the writer and the Council. Has been informed that K͟hiyālī Rām is on his way to Calcutta and has come down as far as Murshidabad. This has greatly surprised the writer. Desires the Raja immediately on receipt of this letter to order K͟hiyālī Rām to return. The Raja should know that the writer is kept informed of news from all quarters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 68, pp. 43, 44.*]

Sept. 5. **1570**. To Muḥammad Riẕā K͟hān. Has received his letter enclosing a price-list of the diamonds. The price fixed by Mr. Motte seem to be reasonable and is acceptable to the writer. Desires the K͟hān to send the diamonds soon. Desires him also to realise the arrears concerning

the mint due from Major Pearse [?] and others, and to deduct therefrom the price of the diamonds as also Mr. Motte's bill for Rs. 50,000.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 64. p. 42.*]

Sept. 6. **1571**. From the King. Munīru'd-Daulah, at the time of his departure from the Court, stated in the presence of General Smith that the Bengal tribute due to the end of *Ṣafar* had been paid through himself and that the *qists* which were due from *Rabī'*I onwards, would be paid through his successor. As His Majesty wanted money greatly at that time, he borrowed one *lākh* of rupees from General Smith, and 2 *lākhs* of rupees from the bankers here on the security of Colonel Barker. Desires that the officials of the *Nizāmat* may be directed to pay the said sums to General Smith and Colonel Barker respectively. Desires also that Raja Shitāb Rāy who has been appointed to succeed Munīru'd-Daulah, may be directed to serve His Majesty faithfully, and to send the Royal tribute by regular instalments. Raja Diā Rām who conducted the Royal business concerning Bengal on behalf of Munīru'd-Daulah has ceased to hold that appointment, and consequently should not be allowed to intefere with the business.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 83, pp. 80, 81. Trans. R., 1769, no. 125, pp. 62, 63. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Sept. 7. **1572**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, *Nā'ib Faujdār* of Hooghly. The writer made several representations, both oral and written, to the Director of the Dutch Company regarding the newly-erected land-mark, the duties of the *Bakhsh-bandar* and other affairs of the *Faujdārī*, but those representations had no effect upon him and he did not give a satisfactory reply. Consequently the writer detained at Azimganj three boats belonging to the Dutch and laden with rice. "Yesterday" the Director appointed 50 soldiers and a captain to march to Azimganj and release the boats by force. On hearing the news the writer likewise made ready to oppose them. This had the desired effect, and the captain and his party did not put in an appearance. If the matter has been represented to the Governor by the Dutch, it is requested that orders should not be issued for the release of the boats until all the disputes between the writer and the Dutch Director have been settled.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 84, p. 82. Trans. R., 1769, no. 126, p. 65. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Sept. 7. **1573**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received the Governor's letter, desiring him not to interfere with the Danish ship provided the Danes do not land military stores at any place in this country. Will obey the Governor's instructions on the subject. Has, however, directed the *chaukī* at Serampur to watch the ship, and to inform the writer if any military stores are landed secretly.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 85, pp. 82, 83. Trans. R., 1769, no. 127, p. 65. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

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Sept. 7. **1574**. From the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Will set out for Calcutta on the 16th instant to see the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 128, p. 65. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 108.*]

Sept 7. **1575**. From Raẕīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received the Governor's letter, desiring him to explain why he requires the services of one more company of *tilangās*. Replies as follows. Of the company of *tilangās* that accompanied him from Murshidabad to Hooghly, the majority of men have been sent to guard the villages and *parganahs*. Only fifteen men have been stationed at the fort. The *tilangās* at Sibpur are not under his jurisdiction. Represents that the district cannot be properly administered unless more troops are stationed at the fort, and requests that a company of *tilangās* may be transferred to Hooghly either from Sibpur or some other place.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 87, pp. 83, 84. Trans. R., 1769, no. 129, p. 66. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Sept. 7. **1576**. From Raẕīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Sends Rs. 50,000 on account of the Hooghly revenues through Rām Parshād, and requests that a receipt for the same may soon be sent to the writer that he may forward it to Murshidabad. Has sent the money to Calcutta in accordance with the Governor's orders. This matter is not known to Muḥammad Riẕā Khān and 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher. Requests that they may be informed of it, so that they may not demand the money from the writer.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 86, p. 83. Trans. R., 1769, no. 129A, p. 66.*]

Sept. 7. **1577**. From Raẕīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received the Governor's letter, directing him not to prevent grain boats from coming to Calcutta. Protests that the matter has been misrepresented to the Governor. The writer's *'amlah* never stops such boats as bear the *Sarkār's dastak*. The fact of the matter is that many Calcutta merchants manage to have rice boats taken to Farashdanga under the *Sarkār's dastak*, and sell the rice there. Even now several such boats are lying at that place. In these circumstances, the writer had to send a man there to demand duties from the boat people. This is the whole extent of his interference with the boats. It is impossible for his *'amlah* to stop boats bearing the Company's *dastak*. But many boats carry goods in excess of what are specified in the *dastaks*. If he refrains from examining the goods, it will cause loss to the *Sarkār*.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 88, pp. 84, 85. Trans. R., 1769, no. 130, p. 66. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Sept. 7.* **1578**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Has remitted Rs. 1,50,000 on account of the Burdwan revenues. Hopes to send the next instalment in time, and requests favour and protection.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 89, p. 85. Trans. R., 1769, no. 131, p. 66. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

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*Sept. 7.** **1579.** From Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 90, pp. 85, 86. Trans. R., 1769, no. 131, p. 66.*]

Sept. 8. **1580.** To Muhammad Rizā Khān. The Khān perhaps remembers how often he and the writer have discussed face to face the question of the dishonesty and incompetence of the *'amlah* of the *zamīndārs* and *tahsīldārs*, who in spite of the repeated warnings that have been issued by the *Nizāmat*, have not yet reformed themselves. The Khān perhaps also remembers that when he and the writer were greatly concerned at the multifarious evils arising from entrusting the political and financial affairs of the province to these people, the Khān pointed out the prosperous condition of Burdwan as compared with the desolate state of other important places; and the Khān and the writer both desired that the ryots of the rest of the province might be happier and richer than those of Burdwan. It is a fact that the regulations which the writer has established in Burdwan and other places belonging to the Company, have resulted in an increase of the revenue and the remission of unjust taxes. It is also a fact that in judicial matters there justice is administered impartially and that in business both sellers and buyers enjoy perfect liberty, so much so that even privileged *gumāshtahs*, such as those of the Company, dare not exceed the bounds of justice. The result is that prices are low in Burdwan and elsewhere and improvements and signs of comfort are visible everywhere. It is also a fact that the rest of the province is desolate and the ryots there are discontented. Has consequently resolved that the blessings which Burdwan is enjoying at present, should become general. It was easy to reform the administration in the past, only then there was a dearth of capable men, and the Company's servants being few in number could not be spared for the task. This year as the Directors have sent out a number of new men to this country, the previous difficulty has been removed. Consequently the Council have unanimously decided that Englishmen should be appointed as *amīns* in all the important *sarkārs*. Particulars of the appointment of these Englishmen will be communicated to the Khān later. These Englishmen will always correspond with the Resident at the *Darbār* and act according to his instructions while the Resident will communicate the information received by him, to the servants of the *Nizāmat* in order that the condition of the country† . . . The *amīns* will not interfere in the collection of the revenues. Their duties would be to inquire into the state of all the different lands, whether *ta'alluqah* or *jāgīr*, or *altamghah*, or *aimmah* or *khairāt*; to enunciate the rights of the *Nizāmat* as against the public and *vice versa*; to define the rights of individuals; to examine the question of the increase of expenditure; to investigate the causes of the increase, and suggest remedies for reducing the same; and lastly, to bring to light the tyrannical methods by which *zamīndārs* and *tahsīldārs* extort money from the ryots, such as demanding the *mathaut* and the confiscation of land. In short, the writer's object in appointing

*Sept 9 according to the volume of copies.
†Here the paper is torn.

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Englishmen as *amīns* is to gather accurate information regarding the state of the *sarkārs* and *parganahs* in Bengal, the resources of the land, the present revenue, the increase and decrease of the same, the good and bad qualities of cloth and other goods, the number of *tāntīs*, in fact all matters, a full knowledge of which is essential to the English who are anxious to promote the prosperity of the country. Is sure that the Khān will engage himself whole-heartedly in carrying out this resolution which is calculated to prove beneficial in a thousand ways and to increase his reputation, and that he will issue strict orders to the *'āmils* both high and low not to delay or defeat the execution of the scheme. Is sure also of the fact that the Khān will inflict heavy punishment on any one who protects the guilty or misrepresents facts. Has no doubt that the Khān will act with sincerity and devotion in the matter, but is afraid that the scheme will be frustrated by the machinations of designing and mischievous people, unless the Khān shows such foresight and strength as are proof against those machinations. By the blessing of God, he is endowed with wisdom, and the Governor need write no more. Is satisfied that as the Khān has rendered the Company distinguished service in the past, in the present instance also he will exert himself in a way that may gain him the good opinion of both the English *sardārs* and the people of this country.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 70, pp. 44-47. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 62, pp. 62, 63.*]

Sept. 9. **1581**. From Munnī Bēgam. Has received the Governor's letter. Thanks him for writing to her.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 91, pp. 86, 87. Trans. R., 1769, no. 132, p. 66. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 85.*]

Sept. 9. **1582**. From Raja Hindū Pat. Is glad to receive the Governor's letter. When Mahāmu'd-Daulah Mr. John Cartier came to Allahabad, the writer sent his *vakīl*, Naunidh Rāy, to wait upon him. Unfortunately Mr. Cartier left Allahabad before the arrival of the *vakīl*, and the latter had to come back disappointed. Has, however, written full particulars to Mr. Cartier and Muḥsinu'd-Daulah Mr. Chamier, who will communicate them to the Governor. What His Excellency told the writer's *vakīl* at Calcutta, has given the writer complete satisfaction.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 92, p. 87. Trans. R., 1769, no. 133, p. 67. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

*Sept. 10.** **1583**. From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. The writer had a little *jāgīr* in the province of Behar duly conferred upon by a Royal *parvānah*. He enjoyed the free use of the *jāgīr* from the time of the Nawab Mahābat Jang ['Alīvardī Khān] to that of Mīr Qāsim. But when Behar came under English rule, two of his enemies, whose names Mr. Chamier will disclose to the Governor, succeeded in having the *jāgīr* confiscated. Represents that the benign Government has not interfered with the

*Sept. 16 according to the volume of copies.

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jāgīrs and *altamghahs* of other people. His cousin, Ghulām Ḥasan Khān who now resides at Murshidabad, is still getting a pension of Rs. 500 per month, which was granted to him in the time of 'Alīvardī Khān. Another cousin of his, named Muṣallī Khān, is getting Rs. 1,000 monthly up to this day. The writer had come to Azimabad from Shahjahanabad in search of a secure retreat for himself and his family, and was living at the former place when his *jāgīr* was seized. This was a great blow to him, and he became so poor that he could not even afford to return to the Capital. Is now living at Benares among strangers. This is the first time that he has written about his private affairs to the Governor. Hopes that the *jāgīr* will be restored to him that he may occupy himself in praying for the increase of the Governor's life and prosperity. Wishes to come to Calcutta to present his case personally.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 93, p. 88. Trans. R., 1769, no. 134, p. 67. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 89.*]

*Sept. 10.** **1584.** From Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah. Has already written to the Governor requesting the restoration of his *jāgīr* to him. When the Ṣūbahdārship of Behar was taken over from him, he was granted a pension of one *lākh* of rupees and confirmed in the possession of his *jāgīr*. It remained in his possession during the time Raja Dhīraj Narāyan was *Nāib* of the province; but when Raja Shitāb Rāy was appointed to that office, it was confiscated and appropriated to the Government. It is a pity that while thousands of undeserving people are through the kindness of the English gentlemen, getting *lākhs* of rupees, and are in possession of *jāgīrs* and other forms of property, the writer, notwithstanding his just claims and hopes, should be in straitened circumstances. If the Governor will not help him, how will he be able to support himself? Hopes that his *jāgīr* which was conferred upon his ancestors by the Emperors of Hindustan, will be restored to him. Though the *jāgīr* is worth only six or seven thousand rupees, the fact of its being restored to him will rehabilitate him in the estimation of his peers. Whom should he apply to for this favour if not to the Governor?

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 94, pp. 89, 90. Trans. R., 1769, no. 135, p. 67. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 109.*]

Sept. 13. **1585.** To the King. Captain Brooke is being sent to attend the Royal stirrup. He served with great distinction "last year" in the war with Ḥaidar 'Alī. Though young in years, he is old in wisdom and speech. He will perform the duties of loyalty and attachment in such a way as will greatly please the "attendants of the throne." Hopes that His Majesty will bestow upon him many a Royal favour.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 71, pp. 47, 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 63, p. 60.*]

Sept. 13. **1586.** To the Vazīr. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 72, p. 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 64, pp. 68, 69.*]

*Sept. 16 according to the volume of copies.

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Sept. 13. **1587.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter saying that he will summon Chandī Charan to Murshidabad and there realise from him Mr. Harris's money. Approves of this and requests to be informed when the money is realised.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 35, p. 28.*]

Sept. 15. **1588.** Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Sōbhā Rām Pālit, Ganēsh Sāhū, Amīr Bakhsh and Ḥayāt Muḥammad, *Ijārahdārs* of the salt business at Goalpara, represent that owing to interference on the part of many people their business has suffered greatly and has been almost stopped. The Khān knows very well that the *Ijārahdārs* agreed to pay double the original amount of money on condition that they might be allowed to enjoy the monopoly of the business. Now if other people interfere and start factories there on their own account by force, the *Ijārahdārs* will obviously suffer great losses. Learns also that a Frenchman who is at present at Goalpara, greatly interferes in the business. This is very improper. It is necessary that he should be dismissed. And if the *parvānah* that was granted to the *Ijārahdārs* is circulated in all the *parganahs* and *maḥāls* of Jahangirnagar, and promulgated by beat of drum, it will put a stop to occurrences such as this.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 36, p. 29.*]

Sept. 15. **1589.** Mr. Cartier to Raja Balvant Singh. Has received the Raja's letter. Mr. Motte who has gone to that part of the country to trade, is a great friend of the writer's. He will not oppress any ryots, but will always endeavour to please the Raja. Desires that he may render the said gentleman every assistance. This will greatly please and satisfy the writer. *PS.*—The letters which the Raja addresses to the writer may be sent to Mr. Motte, who will forward them to Calcutta.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 37, p. 29*]

Sept. 16. **1590.** From Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Some time ago His Majesty wrote to Ḥāfiẓu'l-Mulk [Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān], Dūndī Khān, Bakhshī Sardār Khān and Faiẓu'llah Khān, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness near Kora Jahanabad, as His Majesty was resolved to conquer the Jāṭ country. The said *sardārs* wrote in reply that, as the rainy season was approaching, the time was not suitable for the expedition; but that they would obey His Majesty's commands after the rains were over. Hāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān has directed the writer to inform the Governor of this affair. The Ḥāfiẓ himself has written to His Excellency a letter, which is enclosed. Requests a reply to the same.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 95, p. 90. Trans. R., 1769, no. 136, p. 68. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 89.*]

Sept. 16. **1591.** From Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Has received the Governor's letter, saying that owing to pressure of business, he has not been able to write to him earlier. Replies that the friendship between the Governor and the writer is not so unstable as to be interrupted by the above cause. Refers him to Ghulām Ḥusain Khān for particulars.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 96, pp. 90, 91. Trans. R., 1769, no. 136A, p. 68. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 89.*]

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Sept. 16.* **1592**. To the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Has received the Nawab's letter intimating his intention to come to Calcutta. Requests to know how many boats he will require for the journey, that they may be sent to him.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 73, p. 48. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 65, p. 67.*]

Sept. 16. **1593**. To Udēpūrī Gusain. Has received his letter saying that as the rainy season is nearing its end, he desires to proceed to Nagpur; and asking permission before his departure for that place to come to Calcutta to see the writer. Approves of this, and hopes that on his reaching Nagpur he will endeavour to strengthen the foundations of the friendship [existing between Raja Jānūjī and the English].

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 74, pp. 48, 49.*]

Sept. 17. **1594.** From Udēpūrī Gusain. Has not heard from the Governor for a long time. As the climate of Calcutta does not agree with him, he was unable to accompany His Excellency to that place. Letters have arrived from Nagpur, saying that all differences between Raja Jānūjī and Mādhū Rāo Pandit have been settled. The Governor must have heard this news. His Excellency promised to permit him to depart [for Nagpur] after the rains. Reminds him of the promise. Has a great desire to come to Calcutta to see the Governor. Requests that he may be permitted to do so.†

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 97, pp. 91, 92. Trans. R., 1769, no. 137, p. 68. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 108, 109.*].

Sept. 18. **1595**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad K͟hān. "Yesterday" eighty Dutch soldiers landed at Chinsura from a European ship and entered the factory. Has written this for the Governor's information.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 98, p. 92. Trans. R., 1769, no. 138, p. 69. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Sept. 18. **1596**. From Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān. Recapitulates the Governor's letter regarding the appointment of Englishmen as *amīns* to supervise the revenue, and replies as follows. Has frequently represented to His Excellency the villainy and deceitfulness of the *zamīndārs*, and the dishonesty and corruption of the *'āmils*. Has also abolished many of the evil practices to which the people of this country have long been accustomed, and is still continuing his efforts in that direction. Nor has he been, in the slightest way, unmindful of his devotion towards the Company, but is constantly busy in the discharge of his duties. The Governor, the Council, and the Committee are fully aware of this fact. Characterises as extremely proper and judicious the appointment of Englishmen as *amīns* to investigate all revenue matters. Hopes that by this means, the abuses which still remain, will be altogether eradicated, the affairs of the *mufaṣṣal* properly administered, the condition of the ryots improved, the rights of the oppressed safeguarded, and that

*Sept. 13 according to the volume of copies.

†A note in the volume of translations says that the correspondence up to this point was despatched to Europe *per* "Ankerwyke."

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the country, as a whole, will greatly prosper, like Burdwan, which has been under the rule of the Company for some time. However, as he is a sincere well-wisher of the Company, he ventures to suggest that it would be better if the new regulations were introduced at the beginning of the next year; for, now that six months of the year have elapsed, although the English gentlemen may not interfere with the collections, yet the *zamīndārs* and the *'āmils* will plead the dryness of the season on one hand, and the appointment of the gentlemen on the other, as an excuse for holding back large balances, the recovery of which will be difficult if not impossible to effect. But at Bhagalpur where the year has just begun, English *amīns* may be appointed with the greatest propriety. The Governor is the master, and the writer is obedient to his will. Will carry out whatever orders His Excellency issues.

[*Cop. R., 1769, no. 99, pp. 92-97. Trans. R., 1769, no. 139, pp. 69, 70. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Sept. 19. **1597**. From Razīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. "Yesterday" two [?] small chests of shot and a large chest of arms were landed from a French ship by forty men. Has written this for the Governor's information, and is in quest of further particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 140, pp. 70, 71. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 87.*]

Sept. 19. **1598**. To Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Intimates that the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah Rizā Qulī Khān will leave Azimabad for Calcutta on the 15th instant on a visit to the writer. Desires that on his arrival at Murshidabad, he may be shown every mark of hospitality, and supplied with whatever means of transport he may require. This will greatly please the writer.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 75, p. 49.*]

Sept. 19. **1599**. To Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter saying that two *bajrās* have been constructed at Jahangirnagar for the King; and desiring to know whether the writer intends to send them to His Majesty, or whether the Khān should do it himself. Replies that the Khān should send the boats on behalf of the writer from Murshidabad.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 76, pp. 49, 50.*]

Sept. 19. **1600**. To Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Has received the Khān's letter saying that he will heartily engage himself in carrying into effect the new civil and revenue regulations. Is very glad to learn this. Truly the Khān's conduct from the beginning up till now has been wise, and worthy of the well-wishers of the Company. All the English chiefs in England, and all the members of the Council and the Committee are greatly pleased and satisfied with him. As his efforts and endeavours to abolish old and defective regulations and to introduce new and useful ones have been so successful, his executing the present scheme, which is calculated to promote the prosperity of the country and to facilitate the collection of the revenue, will doubly enhance his reputation, and he will go down in history as a great

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administrator. Does not write fully on the subject, as the Khān and the writer are going to meet so shortly. When he arrives at Calcutta, the writer will inform him more fully of the secrets of his heart.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 82, p. 53.*]

Sept. 19. **1601**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt, through Rāy Kāshī Nāth, of a casket containing 161 diamonds. Expresses pleasure thereat.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 83, p. 53.*]

Sept. 19. **1602**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter together with a *nazr* of 7 gold mohurs and 12 rupees, sent in honour of the occasion of the *sikkahs* of the 11th year of His Majesty's reign being coined.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 84, p. 53.*]

Sept. 19. **1603**. Mr. Cartier to Mahā Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter regarding Chandī Charan, and says that a letter has been written to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān on the subject.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 38, p. 32.*]

Sept. — **1604**. Mr. Cartier to Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of two jars of mango pickles, and offers thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 39, p. 32.*]

Sept. 20. **1605**. To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has received his two letters, one regarding the Dutch soldiers, the other stating that the French have landed several boxes of rifles [at Chandarnagar]. Compliments him on his vigilance, and desires that the writer may be kept thus informed of whatever happens in that district.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 77, p. 50.*]

Sept. 20. **1606**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as letter no. 82 of the volume of copies.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 78, pp. 50, 51.*]

[*N. B.—There is a marginal note in the volume of copies saying that this letter was not sent.*]

Sept. 21. **1607**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. The writer having laid a prohibition on some of the businses of the Dutch Company in order to counteract the chicanery of the Dutch Director and to promote the affairs of the *Sarkār*, he made a complaint against the writer to the Minister [at Murshidabad]. But the Minister supported the writer, and a *parvānah* arrived requiring the Dutch to remove their landmark, to carry on their business agreeably to prescription and the rules established, and not to interfere with the rights of the *faujdārī*. The writer sent this *parvānah* to the Dutch Director by two persons of note, that there might remain for him no room for evasion. He also sent a message to the Director telling him to act in conformity to the *parvānah*, which he himself had procured. The Director replied that

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Mirzā Kāẓim had permitted the Dutch to erect the landmark during his *faujdārī*, that he would never consent to removing the landmark; and that as to the affairs of the *faujdārī*, what he did was his prescriptive right and his established rule which he would never alter. Is confident that the Director will continue this insolent behaviour if it be only from the mortification he has brought upon himself, and that if the writer sends people to remove the landmark, he will oppose them, and there will be a fight. Has no fear of the consequences if the Governor approves of the writer's proceedings. Will send what people he has, and expel the Dutch; for until the landmark is removed, the affairs of the *Sarkār* will never be administered properly. On the contrary, the Dutch Director will grow more and more insolent.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 141, pp. 71, 72. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Sept. 21. **1608**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates that the revenues for the present year have mostly been collected, and that he is trying hard to realise the balances. Requests permission to visit Calcutta as he has several matters touching the province to communicate personally to the Governor. Will bring the accounts for the year 1176 with him for His Excellency's inspection.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 142, p. 72. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Sept. 21. **1609**. From Raja Hindū Pat. Offers compliments.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 143, p. 72. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Sept. 21. **1610**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. With respect to the recent decision of the Council to appoint English gentlemen to supervise the *parganahs* and *sarkārs* of Bengal, if the Governor had made the writer acquainted with the decision beforehand, he would have dissuaded His Excellency from its immediate adoption at this time, namely, the middle of the year; and would have represented that the most suitable time for enforcing the scheme was at the commencement of the year or after the closing of the accounts. Wishes that the matter may be delayed until then, that the designs of artful people may be defeated, and things proceed in a proper manner.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 144, p. 72. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Sept 21. **1611**. From Khiyālī Rām. Will return to Patna in accordance with the Governor's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 145, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 86.*]

Sept. 21. **1612**. From the King. Intimates that he has transferred his favour and confidence from Diā Rām Paṇḍit to Khiyālī Rām; and desires that the former should no longer be regarded as His Majesty's servant, nor any credit given to his representations.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 146, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Sept. 21. **1613**. From Udēpūrī Gusain. In accordance with the Governor's directions, he will leave the city [Murshidabad] and repair to Calcutta. From thence he will proceed on to Nagpur. Has no doubt that he will

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succeed in the object of his commission to the entire satisfaction of all parties. States that for the last six months he has only received Rs. 7,000 on account of his salary, and that consequently he is in distress. Requests that some allowance may be made to him for the expenses of his journey.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 147, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 109.*]

Sept. 21. **1614**. From Muhammad Rizā Khān. Sends a *nazr* of 5 mohurs and 7 rupees in honour of the commencement of the 11th year of the King's reign.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 148, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Sept. 21. **1615**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has received the Raja's letter saying that he has collected the arrears of the revenue and prepared the accounts, and asking permission to come to Calcutta on a visit to the writer. Replies that as the Raja is coming after finishing the necessary business of the *ṣūbah*, he will be welcome.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 79, pp. 51, 52.*]

Sept. 21. **1616**. To Muhammad Rizā Khān. Has been informed by Raziu'd-Dīn Muhammad Khān that the Dutch Director disregards the *Faujdār's* orders concerning the business of the *Nizāmat*, interferes in Hooghly affairs, and out of self-conceit does other improper acts. Encloses a copy of Raziu'd-Dīn Muhammad Khān's *ʿarẓī* on the subject. As this attitude of the Dutch Governor is highly reprehensible and derogatory to the *Nizāmat*, it is desired that whenever Raziu'd-Dīn Muhammad Khān applies to the addressee for assistance in compelling the Dutch Director to carry out his orders, it may readily be afforded.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 80, p. 52.*]

Sept. 22. **1617**. From Raziu'd-Dīn Muhammad Khān. On the 19th instant the French brought four barrels of powder from Chandarnagar to Ghyretty. Four barrels of bullets were at the same time landed from their ship at Chandarnagar.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 149, p. 73. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Sept. 22. **1618**. From Raziu'd-Dīn Muhammad Khān. Having examined two fleets of boats one belonging to Doctor * . . . . and the other to Mr. Barton, and laden with gruff goods, he discovered in each fleet five boats in excess of the number specified in the *dastaks*. On further inquiry, it appeared that the *bahrdārs* of the English boats had made a clandestine bargain with a native merchant to pass his goods and boats under the English name. Has therefore detained the boats and goods, which are not English property, and intends to levy the usual duties on them.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 150, pp. 73, 74. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Sept. 24. **1619**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Acknowledges the receipt of two jars of mango pickles and offers thanks.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 81, pp. 52, 53.*]

* Here there is a blank in the MS.

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Sept. 26. **1620.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter intimating his intention of quitting this country, leaving Mr. Cartier as his successor; and containing divers particulars concerning the writer's and the King's affairs. It is evident that the writer's principles are those of truth, justice and fidelity to his engagements; and that he is, from his heart and soul, devoted to the English *sardārs.* Is satisfied that the friendship between the English and himself will daily grow. But the news of the Governor's departure causes the writer great concern, and his heart suffers so much disquietude that words cannot express it. As to presents and rarities which the Governor offers to send to the writer, the most valuable present in the world to him is the news of the welfare of his friend Lord Clive and his "brother" General Carnac; and he earnestly requests that the Governor will send him the news. What His Excellency writes on other matters surprises him, for had His Excellency been well informed of the state of the Presence at this time, he would never have given the name of administrator of the Royal house to the writer. Has not the shadow of such an office. All that he can do in his situation is to pray for His Majesty's prosperity, and to profess himself his loyal servant when His Majesty pleases to summon him [to Allahabad]. His Majesty is the master, and manages his own affairs according to his own will without consulting the writer. Has practically retired from the *Vizārat.* If His Majesty would listen to his representations and accept his proposals for regulating his affairs, he will obey His Majesty's summons; otherwise he will not interfere. For the rest, the Governor's absence would be a severe blow to his repose, but what can he do except submit? Encloses letters for Lord Clive and General Carnac, and requests the Governor to deliver the letters with his own hands.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 151, pp. 74, 75. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 106, 107.*]

Sept. 29. **1621.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Informs the Governor of his arrival at the city [Murshidabad] and his reception by Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, adding that he will proceed to Calcutta the next day.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 152, p. 75. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 96, 97.*]

Sept. 29. **1622.** From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. "Yesterday" at midnight 200 soldiers, belonging to the French, landed at Chandarnagar.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 153, p. 75. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Sept. 29. **1623.** From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Sends a bill for Rs. 30,000 on account of the *tankhwāh* for Rs. 4,50,000, which was drawn upon the Hooghly revenue in favour of the Calcutta treasury.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 154, p. 76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Sept. 29. **1624.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has recalled Khiyālī Rām in accordance with the Governor's orders.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 155, p. 76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Sept. 30. **1625.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Whatever support the *Faujdār* of Hooghly should require in order to compel the Dutch to remove their

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landmarks and awe them into obedience, will be granted to him as desired by the Governor, as soon as the *Faujdār* applies for assistance.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 156, p. 76. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 94.*]

Sept. 30. **1626**. From the King. Learns from the report of *harkārahs* that the Governor has left the fort of Chunar at the entire disposal of the Vazīr according to the treaty. Is highly pleased and rejoiced at the news. A thousand praises are due to so just an act; and His Majesty now flatters himself that equal justice will be done to him, and that the Governor will fulfil the engagements into which the English entered with His Majesty. The latter's residence at Allahabad has been the result of chance and the exigencies of the times. Now seeing that His Majesty has again turned his face towards the Capital, it is expedient that he should possess some place of safety wherein to leave his family whilst he is engaged in enterprises so far from here. And as there is no place in the neighbourhood of Allahabad or anywhere else so proper or so secure as the fort itself, it is desired that Colonel Barker may be directed to evacuate it and leave it at the entire disposal and in the sole possession of His Majesty's servants, that His Majesty may settle his family there and proceed with confidence to the Capital. Is highly pleased at the Governor's consenting to appoint two battalions of English troops to attend the Royal stirrup. Requests that Colonel Barker may be directed to have the troops ready for the purpose.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 157, pp. 76, 77. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Oct. 1. **1627**. To the Vazīr. After the re-establishment of cordial relations between the Vazīr and the King, the writer believed that [His Excellency would be appointed manager of the auspicious Royal Household], and that this would bring it glory and prosperity. Is therefore surprised to learn that His Excellency has not yet been appointed to that office, and that he has intimated to His Majesty, through Captain Harper, that Munīru'd-Daulah is a suitable person for managing the affairs of the Presence. It is true that Munīru'd-Daulah is a steadfast well-wisher of the House of Tīmūr, and is deserving of the Royal bounties, but he intends to go on a pilgrimage to the holy shrines [of Mecca and Medina], and to spend the rest of his life in prayer and meditation. Is unable to say anything definite about him at present. He is coming to Calcutta shortly. When he comes, the writer will ascertain his views, and then inform His Excellency thereof.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 85, pp. 53, 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 66, p. 69.*]

Oct. 1. **1628**. To Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Intimates that a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,200 has been settled upon him by the Council, in recognition of the useful services rendered by the late Rām Narāyan [his brother] to the Company. Refers him to 'Izzatu'd-Daulah Mr. Becher Bahādur Bahrām Jang for particulars.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 87, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 67, p. 66.*]

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Oct. 1.* **1629**. To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Two Dutch gentlemen have come to the writer and asked him to use his influence in deciding the disputes that are going on between the *Nizāmat* and the Dutch factory. The Khān's orders stopping the passage of grain to the Dutch factory have caused the Dutch great distress and concern. They suggest that an arbitrator should be appointed on behalf of the *Nizāmat* to inspect their *sanads* and other documents; and they promise to abide by his decision. Has consequently written to the Nawab to appoint an arbitrator and send him [to Hooghly]. Desires that, until his arrival there, the Dutch may not be troubled. As they promise to release the *Nizāmat* sepoys whom they imprisoned, to settle the present disputes, and to obey the *Nizāmat* orders in future, the writer has adopted a friendly attitude towards them.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 86, p. 54. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 68, p. 66.*]

Oct. 2. **1630**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has appointed Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Karīm to conduct the *bajrās* for the King to Allahabad, and to present them to His Majesty in the name of Mr. Verelst.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 158, p. 77. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 94, 95.*]

Oct. 2. **1631**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has paid the usual compliments to Munīru'd-Daulah on his arrival at the city.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 159, p. 77. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Oct. 2. **1632**. From the King. Is greatly concerned at the Governor's approaching departure for England, but is glad to learn that he will leave Mr. Cartier as his successor, seeing that he is well acquainted with the Royal affairs and is known to His Majesty. Is convinced that Mr. Cartier will by his zeal and attachment contribute to the happy regulation of the sublime House, and add to its lustre. Has entire confidence in the professions of the English *sardārs*, for truth is their principle. Will confide especially in that approved servant Mr. Cartier, and consult him and no other person in all affairs, keeping the interested at a distance and shutting his ears to their insinuations. By the blessing of God, the assembly of the wise, the brave and the illustrious will be so large in the Royal Court that the machinations of the designing, and the intrigues of men of mean origin and mean heart will be frustrated before them; and that the undesirable will no more infest the Royal Presence. The Governor writes that by the providence of the most High, the English arms shall be crowned with success, and the grandeur of the House of Tīmūr restored and become even greater than before; and that the English *sardārs* in the day of trial will show with what principles they are endowed. This has greatly pleased His Majesty's sublime heart. Relies on the Governor's procuring answers from His Majesty's "beloved brother," the King of England, seeing that His Majesty is awaiting the answers impatiently.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 160, pp. 77-79. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

* Oct. 12 according to the volume of copies.

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Oct. 5. **1633**. From Sambhājī Ganēsh. After recapitulating, for the most part, the Governor's letter regarding the appointment of an English Resident [in Orissa], he replies as follows. His reason for making the suggestion to the Governor was to provide for exigencies, and to make use of his master's friends, the English, against Mādhū Rāo. Now that all disturbances have subsided through the valour and good conduct of his master, there remains no occasion for any new negotiations or deputies, Udēpūrī being sufficient on the side of the Marhattas, and Mr. Alleyn on that of the English. Assures the Governor that the delay in replying to his letter did not proceed from any fault of his own. Most probably the heavy rains and the swelling of the rivers detained the bearer of his letter on the route.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 161, p. 79. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 105.*]

Oct. 8. **1634**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Has already informed the Governor of the insolent behaviour and haughty reply of the Dutch Director on the subject of the landmark and other affairs of the *Faujdārī*. In order to reduce the Dutch to compliance, the writer had laid a prohibition on some of their rice boats. In the meantime, the Nawab's *parvānah* arrived, directing that until the Dutch removed their newly erected landmark, their gates should be guarded, and no one suffered to pass, nor any provisions allowed to be carried into Chinsura. Such prohibitions were always laid on the Dutch in the past whenever they disobeyed the orders of the Government. The writer therefore placed guards at every gate, and for two days laid a general embargo on their business and the importation of provisions into Chinsura. "To day" the Dutch made an attack on the *pansoī*, which was stationed at Chandarnagar to intercept their rice and provision boats with two sepoys of the Government and some peons aboard. The Dutch took prisoners the two sepoys, wounded a peon, and carried the *pansoī* to Chinsura where they destroyed it. Moreover, they seized two rice boats which were coming by way of Calcutta. As the writer has no orders to use open force, he has hitherto left this insult unavenged; but he requests that the Governor may write to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to plant guards round their factory at Cossimbazar in order to bring them to reason.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 162, pp. 79, 80. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Oct. 9. **1635**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Sends a *nazr* of 2 mohurs and 5 rupees in honour of the commencement of the 11th year of His Majesty's reign.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 163, p. 80. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Oct. 14. **1636**. From the Vazīr. Has appointed Raja Parsudh Rāy to an office in Oudh, which makes it inconvenient at present to send him back to his patron [the Governor?] at Calcutta. The friendship between the writer and the Governor, however, can by no means be affected by it.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 164, pp. 80, 81. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

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Oct. 14. **1637**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has already represented the particulars of the dispute between the Dutch and the Government. On being informed that the Dutch had procured a fictitious *sanad*, the writer addressed Muḥammad Riẓā Khān on the subject. A reply has been received saying that the *sanad* was obtained without his knowledge, probably by some stratagem, from the palace, for the Nawab's seal is affixed to it. Though the circumstances under which the *sanad* was obtained are unknown, it is not necessary for the writer to pay any regard to it seeing that several *sanads* of the same kind were granted by former *Nāẓims*, but were never considered valid. Requests the Governor to write to the Dutch to produce the *sanad* before the writer, that the latter may give them a proper answer and enforce the customs and practices of former times. In case the Governor does not approve the above proposal, it is requested that he may send for the writer, and after hearing the state of the facts from his own mouth, signify his orders on each point.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 165, p. 81. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Oct. 14. **1638**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Informs the Governor of the outrages committed by the Dutch, adding that, in consequence of these, he has sent people from the city to support the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, ordered an immediate embargo to be laid on the business of the Dutch, and has given their *vakīl* to understand that any further opposition on their part would be followed with severe punishment.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 166, pp. 81, 82. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Oct. 14. **1639**. From Raja Parsudh Rāy. Thanks the Governor for the many honours conferred upon him during a residence of three years in Calcutta. Is sorry that an appointment at home prevents him at present from returning to Calcutta, and continuing his services. His master is so well assured of the Governor's friendship, and the latter so perfectly satisfied with the former's sincerity that there is no occasion for a *vakīl* to maintain and augment that friendship. The Vazīr is full of affliction at the Governor's intended departure. As regards Balvant Singh's *nazrānah* and the party at Chunargarh, subjects on which the writer has already informed the Governor of the Vazīr's wishes, the Vazīr now declares that whatever is agreeable to the English *sardārs* cannot be inconvenient to him, and that he is sure of their willingness and ability to satisfy him on both the points.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 167, p. 82. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 98, 99.*]

Oct. 14. **1640**. To Munnī Bēgam. Intimates the arrival of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah at Calcutta. Is pleased to find that with his growth in years, he is also growing in intelligence and wisdom.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 89, p. 55.*]

Oct. 16. **1641**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has already informed the Governor that the Dutch took prisoners two sepoys belonging to the Government. The writer employed every stratagem to avenge so gross an insult, and at length succeeded in getting two of the Dutch

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soldiers into his custody. He then sent the Dutch a message telling them that their soldiers would be kept in confinement till the sepoys of the Government were delivered up. Accordingly "today" the Dutch sent back the sepoys with their arms, and requested the release of the soldiers in submissive language such as they have not hitherto used. In consideration of this, the writer intends to release their soldiers "to-morrow." A fleet of 60 boats laden with saltpetre and cloth from Patna, and belonging to the Dutch, has been detained under the fort.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 168, pp. 82, 83. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Oct. 16. **1642.** From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has allowed a free passage for provisions into the fort of Chinsura, in conformity with the Governor's decree, but has not withdrawn the guards from the landmark, because it would be injurious to the dignity of Government to do so before the adjustment of differences. The guards will not molest any one, but will simply remain at their station for the sake of appearances. The Dutch fleet of boats from Patna is still under detention. Does not think it conducive to the honour or benefit of Government to release the boats, until every circumstance has been discussed and determined.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 169, p. 83. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 88.*]

Oct. 16. **1643**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 1,83,330-7-0 on account of the Burdwan revenues, being the second *qist* for September.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 170, p. 83. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Oct. 17.* **1644**. To Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Has already written to the Khān to allow the passage of grain to the Dutch factory. Has just been informed by the Dutch that he has not yet done so, that many people have died of starvation there, and that many more are dying. As the Dutch agree to obey the orders of the *Nizāmat* after an arbitrator has inspected their *sanads*, determined the boundaries, and fixed the duties, it is desired that until the arrival of an arbitrator and the decision of the above questions by him, grain may be allowed to pass to their factory as usual, in order that the poor may have something to eat and not die of starvation.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 88, pp. 54, 55. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 69, p. 66.*]

Oct. 17. **1645**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Recapitulates the substance of the foregoing letter, and desires that Raẓīu'd-Dīn Khān may be directed to allow the passage of grain to the Dutch factory, until the disputes between the *Nizāmat* and the Dutch have been settled by an arbitrator.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 90, pp. 55, 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 70, p. 63.*]

* Oct 16 according to the volume of copies.

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Oct. 19. **1646**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 40, p. 32.*]

Oct. 19. **1647**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 41, p. 32.*]

Oct. 19. **1648**. Mr. Cartier to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has already written to the Khān regarding the dispute on the *ijārah* of Goalpara. Desires him to send a man to represent him in the case, to Jahangirnagar. Mr. Kelsall will appoint a man to represent the *ijārahdār*. The two men will jointly decide the dispute.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 42, pp. 32, 33.*]

Oct. 20. **1649**. From Raja Balvant Singh. Contains assurances of loyalty and attachment.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 171, p. 84. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

Oct. 21. **1650**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. In consequence of the Governor's letter, orders have been issued to the *Faujdār* of Hooghly to allow the Dutch a passage for provisions and to withdraw the embargo laid on their business. An *amīn* will shortly be appointed and dispatched from the city.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 172, p. 84. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Oct. 21. **1651**. To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has already written to the Khān regarding the Dutch. The new Dutch Governor of Batavia has just come to see the writer, apologised for the past conduct of the Dutch, and promised that in future they would in all respects obey the orders of the *Niẓāmat*. Desires, therefore, that [Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān], the *Faujdār* of Hooghly, be directed to release the Dutch boats which he has detained, and to allow the passage of grain to their factory as usual, until the present disputes have been decided by an arbitrator.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 91, p. 56. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 71, p. 63.*]

Oct. 24. **1652**. To the Vazīr. Cannot describe the distress in which the people of this province are on account of the drought. All parts of the province are suffering equally. The distress can only be relieved by the importation of grain from another province. As the scarcity is not so great in His Excellency's province as it is here, and as in many parts of the same the revenue consists of the produce of the land, it is hoped that His Excellency will sell the grain that is collected as revenue, in Bengal. This will greatly oblige the writer and all the people of this province. The price of the grain will be paid to him wherever he likes. Requests a speedy reply to this letter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 92, pp. 56, 57. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 72, p. 69.*]

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Oct. 25. **1653**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Intimates that one Chandar Manī has been appointed *amīn*, and that he will proceed immediately to Hooghly to settle the pending disputes.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 173, p. 84. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Oct. 25. **1654**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Represents the damages sustained throughout Burdwan from the great drought; solicits that some measure may be taken to keep the ryots from deserting their homes and delivering themselves up to despair; and urges the necessity of some remission of the revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 174, p. 84. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Oct. 25. **1655**. From Rām Chandar Ganēsh. Has arrived at Cutchwarah on "this side" of the Narbada, with a commission from Mādhū Rāo to regulate the affairs of the Empire. Invites the Governor to unite with him for the attainment of that important end. Requests an expeditious answer to this letter.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 175, p. 84. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Oct. 25. **1656**. From Najaf Khān. Cannot be accused of neglecting to pay his respects to Mr. Cartier and the other gentlemen. Many accidents and misunderstandings contributed to defeat his plans, and to bring him under this suspicion. These are too tedious to relate at length; but God is his witness that there was no intentional neglect on the part of the writer. It happened at that time that heavy demands were made by the officers of the Presence from the Kora district; but the country was in too sorry a condition to pay the sums demanded. The necessity of having to provide these sums was what prevented him from seeing the English gentlemen. The moment that he obtained leisure, he set out [for Allahabad] with alacrity; but in the meantime Mr. Cartier had left that place. The writer still entertained hopes of paying his respects to Mr. Russell, but when he arrived within two stages of Allahabad, he received intelligence that Mr. Russell likewise had departed. Upon this the writer halted for a few days to dispatch some business, and then proceeded to Allahabad. There he waited upon Colonel Smith, so that it was the writer's misfortune alone that deprived him of the honour of a meeting with the other gentlemen. Is ready to prove the reality of his attachment to and respect for the English. Should the Governor order him to repair to Calcutta, he will immediately obey and satisfy His Excellency of his innocence personally.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 176, pp. 84, 85. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Oct. 25. **1657**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Is assiduous in his duty day and night. Out of Rs. 57,42,677, the total amount of the *band-o-bast* of this province, excluding Bhagalpur and Colgong, the sum of Rs. 52,65,785 has been collected. This sum includes balances for the previous year and the stipulated sums for the present, together with the duties, customs, and all other taxes. Although it was proposed, at the beginning of the year, to deduct Rs. 5,50,000 on account of the

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dry season, yet the writer has remitted Rs. 5,30,000 only. The balance for the present year minus the amount remitted will be paid in the ensuing year. In the year 1174 Rs. 48,00,000 were paid into the factory. In 1175 also the amount paid was the same, but in 1176, notwithstanding the drought, the writer has paid Rs. 45,75,000 into the factory. Is now preparing detailed accounts, which he will dispatch to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses an abstract account for the Governor's information.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 177, pp. 85, 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Oct. 25. **1658**. From Raẓīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. The representations made by the Dutch of their distress and of his rigour are so many pretences to elude compliance with the established customs, and are undeserving of any attention.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 179, p. 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 102.*]

*Oct. 25.** **1659**. From the King. Acknowledges Colonel Barker's meritorious services in the Presence.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 180, p. 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

*Oct. 25.** **1660**. From Chaitan Singh, Raja of Bishanpur. Represents the designs of Damōdar Singh against him, and requests protection.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 181, p. 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 86.*]

Oct. 27. **1661**. From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Intimates his arrival at the city [Murshidabad].

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 178, p. 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Oct. 27. **1662**. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter saying that he will shortly depart for Europe. Intends to come to Calcutta to bid him farewell.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 182, p. 86. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Oct. 27. **1663**. From the Vazīr. The close and intimate friendship which exists between General Smith and the writer, and which has been confirmed and cemented by a long course of personal intercourse, is well known. "We are, in short, one soul in two bodies." As this friendship should be shown in every instance, and the more conspicuous it is, the more satisfied will the writer be, he offered to present the General with two *lākhs* of rupees at their interview at Faizabad. But the General declined it, pleading the want of the Company's sanction. Learns that this sanction has now been obtained and heartily rejoices at the removal of such an obstacle to the fulfilment of his wishes. As the General says that he has accounts to settle with the King, the writer has paid 2 *lākhs* into the Royal treasury and sent the receipt to the General.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 183, pp. 86, 87. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

* Oct. 27 according to the volume of abstracts.

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Nov. 1. **1664**. From the King. In consequence of Mr. Rumbold's request and the Governor's approval, His Majesty has conferred upon Raja Shitāb Rāy the title of Mumtāzu'l-Mulk Manṣūr Jang.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 184, p. 87. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 91.*]

Nov. 3. **1665**. From the Nawab of Arcot. Requests the Governor to recommend him to his successor, as a confidential correspondence between the writer and the Governors of Bengal must ever tend to the advancement of his affairs and to the happiness of his mind.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 185, p. 87. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 98.*]

Nov. 4. **1666**. *Dastak* granted to Udēpūrī Mahant [Gusain]. Udēpūrī Gusain is allowed to travel from Murshidabad to Orissa with the following retinue :—*Savārs*—50. *Barqandāzes*—200. Camels—30. Mules—60. Oxen—60. *Pālkīs*—4. *Chaupālās*—25. *Bahlīs*—4. Servants—400.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 94, pp. 61, 62.*]

Nov. 5. **1667**. From the King. When Munīru'd-Daulah took leave of His Majesty's sacred Presence, he represented that the accounts of the Royal tribute were settled to the end of *Ṣafar* through his hands ; and that the sums which he had received from General Smith and paid into the Royal treasury, were included in those accounts. As Munīru'd-Daulah was then the principal manager of the sublime household, His Majesty did not distrust his statement. Has now been informed that the accounts at Murshidabad do not tally with that statement. His Majesty, therefore signifies to the Governor that the Royal tribute is due from the 1st of *Rabī'* I ; and that the drafts, issued by Munīru'd-Daulah to General Smith, must be entered in the accounts for *Ṣafar*. Desires that the ministers at Murshidabad may be ordered to apply to Munīru'd-Daulah's drafts whatever balance may have been due for the month of *Ṣafar*, and to remit the *qists* from the 1st of *Rabī'* I. Desires also that if Munīru'd-Daulah who is at present at Calcutta, has received any sums since the month of *Ṣafar*, he may be asked to refund them. Has written to the same effect both to General Smith and Munīru'd-Daulah. With respect to the sum of one *lākh* of rupees due to General Smith, and two *lākhs* due to Colonel Barker, as those sums do not include the *Ṣafar* accounts, they must accordingly be deducted from the *qists* for *Rabī'* I and *Rabī'* II. Has written a clear and detailed statement to prevent mistakes. *PS.*—Has dispatched Fazl 'Alī Khān with *khal'ats*. He is empowered to examine Munīru'd-Daulah's accounts.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 186, pp. 88, 89. Abs. R., 1767-71, pp. 91, 92.*]

Nov. 6. **1668**. To the King. For some time past a considerable change has been noticeable in the contents and language of the Royal *shuqqahs*, which has caused sorrow and concern to all his well-wishers. Whenever His Majesty is in danger from the machinations of misguided persons, who "sell barley but show wheat," and who further their interests by maligning His Majesty's excellent and loyal servants, it has

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always been the writer's rule to offer sincere advice to His Majesty. Is glad to say that his representations were occasionally accepted by His Majesty. As the confusion in the affairs of the auspicious Household is greater now than it was in the past, if the writer remains silent at this juncture, and abandons his former frankness, he will be discredited in the world of loyalty. Among His Majesty's *shuqqahs* that have lately arrived, one is particulary surprising. The fact that in spite of the representations, both oral and written, of the English chiefs, and the ample experience of men and affairs, gained by His Majesty, designing persons should have succeeded in accusing a *sardār* who has so long enjoyed His Majesty's confidence, and who is unequalled in the quality of loyalty, of a baseless charge, and in casting to the wind, in two or three weeks, his service of years, has caused the writer such surprise that it is impossible to describe it. Had His Majesty pondered the matter for a moment, he would have lifted the veil from it, and the Royal anger would have descended upon that accursed party. Cannot believe that the said *shuqqah* was written or approved by His Majesty, and is sure that it is the work of the enemies of His Majesty's august House, whose design it is to expel all capable and honest *umarā* from the paradisaic Court. When His Majesty examines the *fārighkhaṭṭī*, bearing the Royal seal and signature, and the account of the tribute money, and when the excellence and uprightness, with which all the Royal affairs have been managed, have been proved to His Majesty, what will he say to the accusers? Encloses several papers signed and sealed by Munīru'd-Daulah and the writer himself. A perusal of these papers will fully disclose to His Majesty the evil designs of the mischief-makers. Desires that the papers may not be shown to them, lest they may feel afraid to confront His Majesty afterwards. When the writer sees the Royal favours bestowed upon the undeserving who have neither loyalty in their hearts nor strength in their hands, his heart burns [with indignation], and he asks himself, when these persons resort to such low tactics to bring about the downfall of His Majesty's well-wishers, what is to prevent them from laying their hands on the throne in the case of a higher stake? By the blessing of God, His Majesty possesses sufficient insight and foresight to enable him to get at the roots of things. Let no one say that His Majesty allows the wicked to escape punishment, and is not master of his own affairs. In one of the *shuqqahs* His Majesty says that in future he will employ high-minded *umarā* to serve in the Presence. Represents that as long as low and poverty-stricken persons remain at the Court, no honest and capable chief will risk his honour and reputation by joining it. That is why His Majesty's old well-wishers are holding aloof and living in retirement. The sum and substance of the writer's representations is this. It is fourteen years since Munīru'd-Daulah has been engaged in the Royal service. If it is a question of his loyalty and capability, His Majesty himself knows that since his appointment as manager of the Royal affairs, they have improved greatly. If it is a question of his honesty, the accounts are ready. And lastly, if it is a question of his relations with the English, few persons could equal him in his loyalty to the Company, and

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friendship for the English chiefs. All these virtues, instead of bringing him any good, aroused the opposition of his enemies to such a pitch that they conspired to assassinate him. But no one was punished for this. His Majesty may see for himself that when neither honour nor life is secure against the intrigues of the wicked, it is impossible for His Majesty's sincere well-wishers to dare devote themselves to his service. The justice which is not denied to the meanest of his subjects, has been denied to one of the best and ablest ministers, notwithstanding that the attempt on his life was made at the gate of the palace, under the eyes of His Majesty. It is manifest to the whole world that the English *sardārs* exercise great caution in entering into friendship, but once it has been established, they remain firm in it. God knows what ideas have entered His Majesty's mind "boundless as the ocean." The English *sardārs* are convinced that Munīru'd-Daulah is deserving of the Royal favour and protection for his sincerity and loyalty to the House of Tīmūr, if for no other reason.* .... Seeing that he enjoys the friendship and support of the Company, and believes that he is innocent, and that the King's mind has been alienated from him by the machinations of the wicked, he expects being recalled. Troubles His Majesty with a word or two more by saying that the prosperity of the auspicious Household entirely depends on His sacred Majesty; that until he attends personally to his affairs, and enforces his commands upon the evil-doers, there is no hope of their [his affairs] being reduced to order, and that to look in every direction for help is absolutely futile. Hopes that a reply to this letter will be sent soon. Raja Diā Rām Pandit who has been serving His Majesty at Calcutta whole-heartedly for the last four or five years, is expectant of favours. These he richly deserves.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 93, pp. 57-61. Abs. I., 1766-71, o. 73, p. 60.*]

Nov. 6. **1669**. To Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has just received an *'arzī* from Māī, widow of Khandē Rāo, son of Rāo Malhār [Hulkar], stating that having relinquished the world, she intends to visit the holy places of Benares, Gaya and Prayag [Allahabad], with a number of followers; and requesting exemption from custom duties. Desires that her request may be acceded to.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 95, p. 62. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 74, p. 65.*]

Nov. 6. **1670**. To Raja Balvant Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 95, p. 62. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 75, p. 58.*]

Nov. 6. **1671**. To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Bīkhū Sanve who comes from Bombay, having performed the pilgrimage of Gaya, Kashi (Benares) and Prayag, intends to visit Jagannath now. From Jagannath he will return to Bombay by land. As besides being a servant of the English Company, he has a virtuous object in view, it is requested that every assistance may be afforded to him at Jagannath.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 96, p. 62.*]

Nov. 7. **1672**. To the Vazīr. Is greatly concerned to hear of the confusion that prevails in the Royal affairs, and is anxious lest it may assume such

* Here a leaf seems to be missing in the volume of copies.

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proportions that it may become impossible for His Majesty's well-wishers to remedy the same. Long ago it occurred to the writer that His Majesty's action in showering favours upon the unworthy and placing reliance upon the unreliable could only end in the disorder of his affairs; for there is no one among the selfish and poverty-stricken courtiers to advise His Majesty in a way that a loyal *amīr* would. On the contrary, every one tries to influence His Majesty in his own favour. It is apparent that the writer has been diligent in sending letters to His Majesty on the subject. Some of these letters contained advice, some exhortation, others, it is true, were merely formal, but not one has had any effect on His Majesty's mind and owing to the machinations of the evil counsellers, the labour of years has been wasted in a day. In any case, the writer will not give up his endeavours to promote the happiness of the people, and is sure that the Vazīr will co-operate with and follow him in reviving the prosperity of the Empire, in seeing trustworthy people employed at the Court, in expelling from it the false and treacherous, and in adjusting the Royal affairs generally. As to what the Vazīr has written through Captain Harper, in praise of Munīru'd-Daulah, observes that taking into consideration Munīru'd-Daulah's qualifications and his firm attachment to the House of Tīmūr, the writer himself is of opinion, that if Munīru'd-Daulah is reinstated in the Naibship of the *Vizārat*, all the affairs at the Court will be properly adjusted, and that His Majesty will awake from the sleep of forgetfulness. Has lately had a conversation with Munīru'd-Daulah, and is glad to learn from him that, if he is recalled to the Presence, he is ready to dedicate the rest of his life to the Royal service. Has, with great candour, written the secrets of his heart in this letter, and encloses an *'arzī* he has written to the King for His Excellency's information. In order that Munīru'd-Daulah may remain secure against the machinations, whether open or secret, of designing persons, it has been decided here (by the Council) that as long as he remains in the Presence, serves the King loyally and satisfies the Vazīr, he shall continue to enjoy the friendship and protection of the English *sardārs.*

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 100, pp. 64, 65. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 76, p. 69.*]

Nov. 7. **1673**. To the Vazīr. Has been informed that some of the King's servants have started for Calcutta with *khal'ats* and other favours for the writer. As the Vazīr has not written to the latter on the subject, it is apparent that the Royal favours have not been obtained through His Excellency, as required by custom. Is mindful of His Excellency's honour and reputation in all affairs both great and small. Consequently the writer is not pleased at receiving these favours, which can only be obtained through the Vazīr or the *Nāib Vazīr*. His Excellency can withhold them if he likes.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 99, pp. 63, 64. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 77, p. 69.*]

Nov. 7. **1674**. To the Vazīr. Has been informed that the Vazīr is aggrieved at the writer's not informing him of the deputation of Mr. Motte to Benares. Is surprised to learn this, for the writer did send a detailed letter on the subject to the Vazīr. Encloses a copy of the same for His

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Excellency's information. When no reply to that letter was received from His Excellency, the writer, considering the intimacy of their friendship, did not think it necessary to detain Mr. Motte at Calcutta [but sent him to Benares]. Is unable to understand why the letter in question has not reached the Vazīr. Hopes that His Excellency will see to it that, in future, letters are not delayed or lost on the way. Mr. Motte has been sent to Benares to purchase diamonds, in which shape the writer wishes to send his money to England. He will not interfere in any other business. As the writer is satisfied that he will conduct himself properly at Benares, it is hoped that His Excellency will show him attention.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 101, pp. 65, 66.*]

Nov. 7. **1675**. *Dastak* granted to Shujā' Muḥammad Khān. Be it known to the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* etc. of the country between Calcutta and Azimabad, that Shujā' Muḥammad Khān Bahādur Shujā'at Jang, son of the Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah Riẓā Qulī Khān Bahādur Nādir Jang, is travelling in that direction. He has with him two *bajrās* for riding purposes and eight boats to carry his luggage. The said officers are enjoined to see that he leaves their respective jurisdictions safely, and not to demand any duties from him.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 102, pp. 66, 67.*]

Nov. 9. **1676**. Mr. Cartier to Anvaru'd-Dīn Khān, Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Nawab's letter, congratulating him on his appointment as Governor, and hoping that like Mr. Verelst, he also will correspond and maintain friendly relations with him. Offers thanks and says that he will never be remiss in exchanging friendly letters with him. Has heard of his excellences from many Englishmen.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 43, p. 33.*]

Nov. 9. **1677**. Mr. Cartier to the Vazīr. Has received his letter, saying that he has not received a single letter from Mr. Cartier since the latter last wrote to him from Benares. Explains that this is due to the writer's not having received a reply to that letter, and promises that in future he will maintain a regular correspondence with the Vazīr.

[*Cop. I., 1769, no. 44, pp. 33-36.*]

Nov. 10. **1678**. To Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Has beeen informed by Mīr Ghulām Ḥusain Khān that the addressee has been summoned by His Majesty to the frontiers of Kora. Has not heard about it from His Majesty; nor has he been informed by His Majesty whether he is proceeding to the Capital now or whether he has postponed his departure for some time. Cannot therefore say anything definite now. After His Majesty's real intentions have been ascertained, the writer will inform the addressee of them, and co-operate with him according to the requirements of the time. Is greatly pleased with the addressee's attitude in this matter. God willing, the English *sardārs* will not be found wanting in discharging the duties of friendship.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 97, pp. 62, 63. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 78, p. 59.*]

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Nov. 10. **1679.** To Mīr Ghulām Ḥusain Khān. Has received his letter. Encloses a letter for Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, and desires that it may soon be forwarded to the latter.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 98, p. 63. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 79, p. 59.*]

Nov. 12. **1680.** From the King. Captain Brooke has arrived in the Presence. He truly bears the character given to him by the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 187, p. 89. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Nov. 13. **1681.** To Raja Jasa Gōshmal. Mr. James Logan, a man of great intelligence and high position, is going to visit the Raja on behalf of the writer, and will impart to the Raja many particulars regarding the latter's affairs. Desires that what the Raja hears from Mr. Logan, may be regarded as spoken by the writer himself. Hopes that the meeting between the Raja and the said gentleman will be a success, and lead to the increase of friendship.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 103, p. 67.*]

Nov. 13. **1682.** To Pirthī Narāyan Shah, Raja of the Gorkhālīs. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 106, pp. 68, 69.*]

Nov. 13. **1683.** To Raja Jasa Gōshmal. The assistance which the English rendered to him in the past and the efforts which they made to adjust his affairs are fully known to him. Their attitude towards him remains unchanged, and they are ready to assist him now as they did in the past. Accordingly Mr. James Logan, a man of excellent manners, is sent to the Raja. May a meeting soon take place between the Raja and the said gentleman and be a success! The said gentleman will negotiate with him on behalf of the Company, and it is desired that his representations may be regarded as authoritative. If the Raja, in consultation with the said gentleman, should devise a proper plan for the due adjustment of his affairs, and in return for assistance received, opens up trade with these provinces, the English will grant him ample support. It is therefore necessary for him to be sincere when consulting the said gentleman, and to arrive at a definite conclusion. Whatever plan is decided upon by the Raja and Mr. Logan, will be communicated to the writer and the other English *sardārs*; and if accepted by them, will be put into execution immediately.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 104, pp. 67, 68.*]

Nov. 13. **1684.** To Goran Sēn, Raja of Chaudand. Has heard a good deal about his excellent qualities, and is convinced that he will attend to what the writer tells him. This will prove a source of great profit to him. Mr. James Logan, a person of great intelligence and eminent position, is going to that part of the country to settle certain affairs there. He will probably visit the Raja. If he does so, it is hoped that the latter will assist him ungrudgingly in whatever matter he needs assistance. This will greatly please the writer, and gain the Raja the respect of the English *sardārs.*

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 105, p. 68.*]

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Nov. 13. **1685.** To five other rajas of the hilly country. The same as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 108, p. 70.*]

Nov. 13. **1686.** To Pirthī Narāyan. Has heard of his excellences from independent sources. Has also learnt that he is desirous of forming the friendship of the English Company. The English, on their part, are ready to extend to him their friendship. Accordingly Mr. James Logan is sent to confer with him. By the grace of God, he will shortly have the pleasure of seeing the Raja. Formerly as the English *sardārs* were not fully acquainted with the Raja of Nepal, they rendered him assistance; but now [as he has been tried and found wanting, and] as the praises of the addressee have been heard from every quarter, the English have ceased assisting the Raja of Nepal, and are desirous of entering into friendship with the addressee. As the opening up of trade between his country and Bengal would be mutually beneficial, the said gentleman has been deputed to arrange the matter. The addressee should open his heart to Mr. Logan, who with equal frankness will communicate to him the views of the English *sardārs*. [As soon as an agreement is arrived at,] commercial relations will be established between Bengal and the addressee's country.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 107, pp. 69, 70.*]

Nov. 19. **1687.** To the King. Some time ago the writer represented to His Majesty with great frankness that certain designing persons at the Court were, from selfish motives, trying their best to wreck the management of the auspicious Household, and to alienate his sacred mind from his trusty servants. Recent events have only served to corroborate his views. A few days ago a person, named Fazl 'Alī Khān, arrived here with *khal'ats* from His Majesty. Although His Majesty informed the writer of his coming, yet as there was no mention of the fact in the Vazīr's letter, and as the state of affairs at the Court is somewhat uncertain, the writer thought it advisable, before seeing the man, to ascertain his name and mission, and thus to guard himself against imposture. After inquiry, he has learnt that Fazl 'Alī Khān is the man, who not only took part but was the leader in the attempt made on Munīru'd Daulah's life at the palace gate; and that after having used violence to expel Munīru'd-Daulah from the Court, he has now resorted to intrigue. This is evident from the *shuqqah* bearing the Royal seal, for while the *shuqqah* is full of complaints of Munīru'd-Daulah, it mentions the subject of the *khal'ats* only casually. Let His Majesty judge whether the writer should regard Fazl 'Alī Khān as a loyal servant of His Majesty, or as one of the wicked party at the Court. For the English to receive a man, who has not only been charged with but found guilty of such wicked conduct, is inconsistent with the duties of loyalty as well as with the policy of state. Nor is it calculated to reflect credit on the Vazīr and the English *sardārs* or to raise the prestige of Government, an object of the foremost consideration. Out of loyalty and deference to His Majesty, the writer has entrusted the *khal'ats* to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Will gratefully accept them after His

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Majesty has inquired into the matter, and sent a person worthy of His Majesty himself and of the English *sardārs*. The coming of Fazl 'Alī to Calcutta supports the previous representations of the writer. The latter who has always wished and will ever wish His Majesty well, makes bold to emphasize the truth of those representations.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 113, pp. 72-74. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 81, p. 61.*]

Nov. 20. **1688.** *From the King. At this propitious time His Majesty has dispatched the trusty and well-beloved Fazl 'Alī Khān with *khal'ats* to the Governor, the strong arm of the Empire. Hopes that His Excellency will receive the *khal'ats* with due deference. There are several particulars, with which His Majesty has entrusted Fazl 'Alī Khān, and which he will communicate to the Governor. Desires that what the Khān represents to His Excellency, may be regarded as the genuine opinion and true picture of the Royal breast, and attended to with becoming loyalty. Munīru'd-Daulah has now left Patna and proceeded to Calcutta. Nothing that he may represent regarding the sublime *Sarkār* will be approved or confirmed by His Majesty. Desires that his representations may be rejected totally and without exception, for he has not the least authority in any department of the Royal household, and has lost the favour of His Majesty.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 188, p. 89. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Nov. 20. **1689.** To the King of Pegu. Has been informed that Captain Dobson [?], a banker at Pegu, has been imprisoned there for alleged indebtedness, and is being greatly harassed by his enemies. As it is the characteristic of great men to help the fallen, particularly merchants who contribute so much to the prosperity and glory of a country, the writer is convinced that the King will order Captain Dobson's release. If he was imprisoned for being really a defaulter, his release is justifiable on the ground that he will be unable to pay his debt as long as he remains in prison. And if it should be found that he had been incarcerated unjustly through the misrepresentations of the wicked, the fact of his being liberated will serve as a warning to them, and at the same time be greatly appreciated by the English.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 109, pp. 70, 71.*]

Nov. 20. **1690.** To the Minister of the King of Pegu. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 110, p. 71.*]

Nov. 21. **1691.** To the King. His Majesty has suggested in several *shuqqahs* that the Royal business regarding Bengal should be transacted through Raja Shitāb Rāy. As the business of remitting the Bengal tribute has been greatly mismanaged, the money being sent sometimes through Jagat Sēṭh, sometimes through some other person, the writer also was thinking of adjusting the matter properly. Approves fully of the appointment of Raja Shitāb Rāy as manager of the same. By the grace of

*This letter was brought to Calcutta by Fazl 'Alī Khān

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God, he will discharge the business in such a manner as will satisfy His Majesty. Sends this *'arzī* through the Raja.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 111, pp. 71, 72. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 80, p. 61.*]

Nov. 21. **1692**. To the Vazīr. When the Vazīr had a conference with the Nawab Ṣābit Jang Bahādur [Lord Clive] and General John Carnac at Chapra, he promised to give something as a present to Captain Swinton in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to His Excellency. Reminds him of the promise, and requests that the present may be sent to Raja Shitāb Rāy, who will make it over to the Captain's agents.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 112, p. 72.*]

Nov. 24. **1693**. From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter requesting supplies of grain for Bengal. Their mutual regard is too deeply rooted to require any reserve in such matters. Is confident that neither of them would refuse even his life for the other's service. Is highly pleased with this instance of the Governor's friendship, but he is no stranger to the state of the writer's country. However, the distress of the writer's subjects, though great, is not equal to that of the people of Bengal. And as there is no separation between "us", he has determined to supply the Governor with as large a quantity of grain as can be collected, and will manage to dispatch it without delay. The Governor may depend on the writer's diligence.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 189, pp. 89, 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

Nov. 24. **1694**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Repeats his former accounts of the Burdwan Province, and earnestly requests that something may be specially done for the relief and encouragement of the ryots.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 190, p. 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Nov. 24. **1695**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Requests the Governor to recommend him to his successor before His Excellency departs for Europe.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 191, p. 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Nov. 24. **1696**. From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 72,545 on account of the *Kātik qisṭ*.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 192, p. 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Nov. 24. **1697**. From the King. Expresses his high sense of General Smith's faithful and zealous services, and requests that his merits may be set forth to the Company by the other *sardārs* in the strongest terms.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 193, p. 90. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Nov. 26. **1698**. To Raja Tilōk Chand. The writer greatly regretted the estrangement that had taken place between the Raja and the *Dīvān* Umī Chand, and was anxious to see it ended. Has now learnt that they are both desirous of parting. If the desire is really mutual, there is nothing to be anxious for. Though Umī Chand will no longer be in the Raja's service, it is necessary that in recognition of his past devotion

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to the Raja, he should be treated well. This will look decent in the eyes of the world, and be of advantage to both. Refers the Raja to Mr. Graham for particulars.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 114, p. 72. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 82, p. 66.*]

Nov. 26. **1699**. To Umī Chand. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding the exhortation that although he will no longer be in Raja Tilōk Chand's service, yet he should always remain grateful to his old patron, and do nothing whatsoever to displease him.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 115, p. 72. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 83, p. 57.*]

Nov. 29. **1700**. From the King. Has received the Governor's *'arẓī* and weighed its contents syllable by syllable. His Excellency writes that in His Majesty's recent *shuqqahs* an alteration of style and sentiment is perceptible. This fills the hearts of all loyal servants with the deepest concern. Replies as follows. The evidence of the attachment of the English *sardārs* to His Majesty is not so slight or superficial that it should cause any alteration in the style and sentiments of the Royal *shuqqahs*. When His Majesty considers the English *sardārs* as his fast friends and well-wishers, how is it possible that he should use an equivocal or an ungracious phrase. Trusts and confides in the English *sardārs* alone. Pays attention to no one but them, and is convinced that they will act and advise on all occasions for the advantage of the Royal affairs, and for the better management of the Empire and the sublime House. By the blessing of God, men of low and deceitful minds will never prevail over the true and unshaken loyalty of his faithful servants, the English *sardārs*. Praises the Almighty that since his establishment on the throne of high fortune, his Royal grace has attended every vassal, servant and well-wisher. Munīru'd-Daulah himself will bear testimony to this. Through the whole course of Munīru'd-Daulah's services from the beginning till the day of his retirement from the Royal Presence, not one amongst the followers of the Court, or companions of the Throne dared utter a syllable against him. Even when His Majesty's trusty and well-beloved Shujā'u'd-Daulah wrote expressing vexation and displeasure with him, and was fain to create suspicion in His Majesty's sacred bosom, His Majesty thought that Munīru'd-Daulah had been chosen and distinguished by his own Royal will and therefore rejected the solicitation of a servant as loyal and affectionate as any to be found in the whole Empire. Can it be said after such an instance as this that His Majesty listened to the insinuations of interested men against this minister? The "Searcher of hearts" is witness that on the day of Munīru'd-Daulah's last audience, when General Smith was also present in the Court, His Majesty felt and expressed by his whole behaviour the strongest disapprobation of his intention to retire. His Majesty omitted no argument to detain him, and when he left the Presence, it was against His Majesty's consent. His Majesty went further. He expressly ordered General Smith to dissuade Munīru'd-Daulah from taking so precipitate a step. Accordingly the General went to his house and reasoned with him, but without effect. Seeing that the Almighty has blessed the Governor with the gifts of knowledge

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and discernment, how does it happen that he is ignorant of the fact that His Majesty's favours are not confined to one but extended to all the servants of his Court? His Majesty's *shuqqahs* to the Governor have contained nothing but one continued proof of the Royal favour and benignity, or have dealt with subjects of business. Divers persons, from interested motives, may and do put a different and false interpretation on them; and if at any time His Majesty writes anything about the affairs of the sublime *Sarkār*, they are sure to give it a perverted meaning. Desires the Governor, therefore, to inquire as to the truth from General Smith. His Excellency will then be convinced that His Majesty really did disapprove of Munīru'd-Daulah's leaving the Court, notwithstanding any assertions which may have been made to the contrary. Munīru'd-Daulah plainly represented to His Majesty before General Smith that he perceived his confidence was at an end; and moreover that he was resolved to visit the holy tombs, and for the future would consult his own peace of mind. It was then so notorious that Munīru'd-Daulah had conceived an ungenerous and rooted suspicion of the Royal faith that His Majesty could no longer refuse him permission. Besides, his resolution to visit the holy tombs appeared evidently too strong to be diverted. Asks the Governor to consider if a servant can entertain such suspicions of his master after all the favours heaped upon him. Such a state of affairs leaves little room for complaisance. Between master and servant in such a case there can exist neither confidence nor sympathy. As the conviction of the fidelity, the attachment and the affection of his well-beloved English *sardārs* is engraved on His Majesty's heart, he is satisfied that the Governor will comply with his wishes in the matter. Has perused the accounts transmitted. Faẓl 'Alī Khān has been dispatched from the Presence with the *mutaṣaddīs* of the treasury. Desires that their accounts may be checked. With respect to Raja Diā Rām Paṇḍit, out of regard for the Governor, His Majesty is willing to overlook his faults and allow him to remain at Calcutta. But he is to have no share or voice in the business of the Royal tribute, for His Majesty has conferred that trust solely on Raja Shitāb Rāy, who is both a loyal servant of the Throne and a true adherent of the Company. He has accepted the office in consequence of the Governor's orders and permission. Henceforth whatever relates to the business of the tribute must be transacted through Raja Shitāb Rāy and through him alone. In this are involved His Majesty's contentment and satisfaction.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 194, pp. 91-93. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 92.*]

Nov. 29. **1701**. From the Vazīr. What the Governor writes about the retirement of Munīru'd-Daulah and the mismanagement of the Royal affairs is most true and indisputable. The Governor is aware how many times the Vazīr has written to him on the same subject; but every event has its predestined hour. Proposes sending Captain Harper to Allahabad with an *'arẓī*. Will also entrust him with sundry verbal representations on the subject. Whatever the result of this measure, it will be communicated to the Governor.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 195, pp. 93, 94. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

1769.

Nov. 30. **1702.** From Raja Dhīraj Narāyan. Has received the Governor's letter, saying that the gentlemen of the Council have settled on him a pension of Rs. 1,200 per month in consideration of his brother's services to the Company; and referring him to Mr. Becher. Replies that Mr. Becher has as yet received no orders on the subject, and requests the Governor to issue them before his departure for Europe.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 196, p. 94. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 104.*]

Dec. 2. **1703.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends Rs. 99,000 on account of the Burdwan revenue.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 197, p. 94. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Dec. 5. **1704.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has left Murshidabad, and will soon have the pleasure of paying his respects to the Governor at Calcutta.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 198, p. 94. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 95.*]

Dec. 9. **1705.** From Raja Rājballabh. Is unremitting in his attention to the management of the treasury. Requests the Governor to recommend him to his successor before His Excellency departs for Europe.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 199, p. 94. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

Dec. 12. **1706.** From Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. The absence of Muḥammad Riẓā Khān from the city prevents the writer from paying his respects to the Governor at Calcutta. Acknowledges the numerous favours received by him from the Governor, and requests His Excellency to recommend him to the gentlemen of the Council.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 200, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

Dec. 12. **1707.** To the Pāshā of Jedda. The addressee is aware that heavy arrears are due to the English on account of the goods sent to Jedda on board the ship *Ganges*. Only one *lākh* of rupees were paid the year before last; and Rs. 2,74,000 are still due. Has heard that the addressee is a sincere and intelligent person. It must be known to him how commercial honesty leads to the prosperity of a country and the increase of its trade, and how delay in paying one's dues causes the ruin of both. If the present arrears are not settled soon and if, in future, the merchants are not paid in time, the English will leave that country, and cease to have any dealings with it. Has written to the English ambassador at Constantinople to make strong representations there on the subject. Hopes that the addressee will use his best endeavours to pay up the arrears, and regard this letter as though it were a thousand letters.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 118, pp. 75, 76.*]

Dec. 13.* **1708.** To Sambhājī Ganēsh. Has written several letters to the addressee asking him to allow the English troops to proceed to Bengal *viá* Cuttack, but has not yet received an explicit reply from him. His plea that there is scarcity in Orissa, and that the English troops may

* Dec. 11 according to the volume of copies.

1769.

plunder the country while passing through it, is untenable. It must be known to him that English officers are strict disciplinarians. If he is afraid that the English troops will plunder the country, he can appoint a person to accompany them as far as the frontiers of Bengal. The former *ṣūbahdārs* never entertained such fears of the conduct of the English troops. However, as the relations betwen the addressee and the writer are so cordial, he has expressed his views on the subject without any reserve.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 117, p. 75. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 85, p. 70.*]

Dec. 14. **1709.** From Raja Mahindar. Acknowledges the Governor's past favours, and refers him to Raja Rām Shēbak for particulars.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 201, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 103.*]

Dec. 15.* **1710.** To the Vazīr. Has been informed by Captain Harper that the Vazīr has complained to him in a brotherly way that the writer has forgotten all about the arms belonging to His Excellency, that were destroyed in a fire at Azimabad. Replies as follows. When the writer received His Excellency's letter on the subject, he wanted to have a quantity of arms sent to His Excellency, but, owing to pressure of business, he quite forgot to issue directions to that effect. Considering the friendship that exists betwen His Excellency and the writer, this omission on the part of the writer cannot be said to be deliberate. However, as it is the wish of the writer and the other English *sardārs* to please and satisfy His Excellency, Colonel Galliez at Allahabad has been directed to make over 227 rifles to whomsoever His Excellency names.

[*Cop. I., 1769-70, no. 116, pp. 74, 75. Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 84, p. 69.*]

Dec. 15. **1711.** To Raja Mahindar [Dūlab Rām]. Will recommend him to Mr. Cartier for having adhered to his duty.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 86, pp. 65, 66.*]

Dec. 15. **1712.** To Raja Rājballabh. Promises to commend him to Mr. Cartier's notice.

[*Abs. I., 1766-71, no. 87, p. 66.*]

Dec. 18. **1713.** From Raja Tilōk Chand. Sends a sum of money on account of the Burdwan revenues.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 202, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 101.*]

Dec. 20. **1714.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has arrived at the city on his way to Patna.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 203, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

Dec. 23. **1715.** From the Vazīr. Has received the Governor's letter saying that a Royal messenger is expected, bringing with him robes and titles of honour for His Excellency, but that he will not accept them, since they have not been sent through the writer; and enclosing a copy of an *'arzī* he has written to the King. Cannot sufficiently express his appreciation

* Dec. 11 according to the volume of copies.

1769.

of the Governor's sense of honour and friendship. The Governor knows well that the writer is staying at his own house, and hears nothing of what is passing at the Court. Has received the copy of the Governor's *'arẓī* to the King on the subject of Munīru'd-Daulah, and is rejoiced to find the Governor so well disposed towards him. As Munīru'd-Daulah is a faithful servant of the King and a well-wisher of the Company, the Governor has only done him justice in presenting his case to the King. The writer also has sent Captain Harper to the Presence with an *'arẓī* similar to that of the Governor. Will inform him of the result of this measure hereafter.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 204, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 107.*]

Dec. 25 **1716.** From Raja Shitāb Rāy. Has arrived at Patna. Will presently report upon the situation of affairs in the Behar province.

[*Trans. R., 1769, no. 205, p. 95. Abs. R., 1767-71, p. 100.*]

APPENDIX.

List of the Company's servants who received titles from the "Great Mogul."

N. B.—This list does not include such titles as have already occurred in Vol. I of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence.

Name.	Title.	Meaning of the Title.
Becher, Richard . .	'Izzatu'd-Daulah Bahrām Jang.	The Honour of the State, Mars in War.
Cartier, John . .	Mahāmu'd-Daulah Rustam Jang	The Affairs of the State, Rustam* in War.
Chamier, John . .	Muḥsinu'd-Daulah . .	The Benefactor of the State.
Coxe, W. H. . .	Rafī'u'd-Daulah . . .	The Exalted of the State.
Graham, John . .	Babar Jang . . .	The Lion in War.
Rumbold, Thomas . .	Saifu'l-Mulk Iqtidāru'd-Daulah Dilāvar Jang.	The Sword of the Empire, the Power of the State, Courageous in War.
Russell, Claud . .	Qivāmu'd-Daulah . . .	The Prop of the Empire.
Smith, Colonel . .	Mubārizu'l-Mulk Iftikhāru'd-Daulah Ṣaulat Jang.	The Warrior of the Empire, the Pride of the State, Ferocity in War.
Verelst, Harry . .	1. Mukhtāru'l-Mulk . .	The Master of the Empire.
	2. Qamaru'd-Daulah Iftikhāru'l-Mulk, 'Umdatu'l-Mamālik Sipahdār Jang.	The Moon of the State, the Pride of the Country, the Support of the Empire, the Commander in War.

*A famous legendary hero among the Persians.

GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. for Arabic.
P. „ Persian.
H. „ Hindi.
T. „ Turki.
B. „ Bengali.

N.B.—With the exception of a few cases in which additions or corrections have been made, only such words as have not already occurred in Vol. I of the "Calendar of Persian Correspondence" are included in this Glossary.

A

Abvāb. (A. plur. of *bāb,* a door, a section, a chapter.) Heads or subjects of taxation, or the taxes which were imposed under the Muhammadan governments in addition to the regular assessment on the land. Miscellaneous cesses, imposts and charges levied by *zamīndārs* and public officers.

Ādāb. (A. plur. of *adab.*) Good manners, salutations, respects. Forms of address in writing and speaking.

Adhēlī. H. Half a rupee or eight annas.

Aimmah. (A. plural of the word *Imām,* a Muhammadan priest.) Land granted by the Moghal Government either rent-free or subject to a small quit-rent, to learned and holy persons of the Muhammadan faith, or for religious or charitable uses.

Alqāb. (A. plur. of *laqab.*) Titles of honour, appellations, epithets, surnames. Forms of address in letters.

Amīn. (A. from *amana,* to trust.) A confidential agent, a trustee, a commissioner. An officer employed either in the revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of government; or in the judicial department as a judge and arbitrator in civil cases.

'Arẓbēgī. (A.-T. *'arẓ,* a petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful representation whether oral or written; *bēg,* an officer.) An officer who under the Moghal Government was appointed to receive and present petitions.

B

Bahādur. T. A hero or champion. *Bahādur* was part of the title conferred by the Moghal Emperors upon notables and great men. A word of

B—*contd.*

obscure origin, but probably brought to India by the Moghals. The Mongolian form is *Bogatur*.

Bahāduri. A kind of timber produced in the Himalayan region. This word is probably connected with the Teloogo *Bahadrha, i.e.,* Terminalia belerica.

Bahlī. H. A small two-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by two oxen.

Banksāl. (B. *bank*, a trader, and *sāl*, a hall.) The office of the chief officer of the marine, or harbour-master.

Bārdār. (A.-P. A corruption of *Bahrdār*. From *baḥr*, river, sea, and *dār*, one who takes care of or holds.) A harbour master, an overseer of boats, a collector of port duty.

Bekma. (P. Correctly, *Baqqam* or *Bakkam*.) *Cæsalpina sappan*, a medicinal wood resembling Brazil wood; also the juice extracted from it.

Bēlbhanḍār. (H.-Marathi; *bēl*, Ægle marmelos, and *bhanḍār*, turmeric.) The leaves of the *bēl* tree and the powder of turmeric placed upon the idol Martand or Khandē Rāo. A form of oath peculiar to the Marhattas. Taking such leaves from off the idol and swearing by them. An agreement ratified by this oath.

Bhadōvī. H. Also *Bhadai*. The produce of the month *Bhādōn*. The harvest gathered in Aug.—Sept.

Bhattah. (H. from *bhāt*, boiled rice.) Additional allowance. Extra pay or allowances to public servants or soldiers. Subsistence money or additional allowances to officers employed on special duties or in distant places. Often confounded with *Baṭṭah*, rate of exchange, discount on uncurrent or short-weight rupees.

Bhaulia. B. Also *Bhauliah, Boliah, Bauleah*. A kind of light boat with a cabin, in use on the Bengal rivers.

Bhauliah chor. B. A tow-boat.

Bīghā. H. A measure of land, varying in extent in different parts of India. The standard *Bīghā* of the revenue surveys of the North-West Provinces is equal to 3,025 square yards or ⅝ of an acre.

Birt. H. Maintenance, support, means of livelihood. Grant or endowment to any person for his maintenance or for religious and charitable objects. Proprietary right, whether acquired by custom, inheritance or grant, subject to payment of revenue either to Government or to the *zamīndār*, when not specially exempt. A right, custom or privilege derived from the performance of offices whether secular or religious. A right to perform certain offices claimed by different castes. Fees paid to family priests.

Brahmottar. B. Land granted rent-free to Brahmans for their support and that of their descendants, as a reward for their sanctity or learning, or to enable them to devote themselves to religious duties and the study of religious books.

C

Chaukasī. H. Also *Chauksī.* An examiner, an assayer of coins.

Chaupālā. H. A kind of covered sedan, or litter.

Cooly. H. A hired labourer or burden-carrier. A word of uncertain origin. Some authorities connect it with the Tāmil *Kūlī* which means hire or wages, others with the Turkish *Qulī,* which means a slave.

D

Dabāsh. (H. Originally, *Dōbhāsh* or *Dōbhāshī.* From *dō,* two, and *bhāshā* language. A man of two languages.) An interpreter.

Dastgardān. P. A loan without any voucher. A loan of money for a short time.

Devattar. B. Land rent-free, granted for the support of a temple or an idol.

Dingy. B. A boat, a wherry, a passage boat.

Doānī. (H. Also *Duvānnī.* From *dō,* two, and *ānī,* anna.) A two-anna piece.

F

Fārigh-khaṭṭī. (A. *fārigh,* free, settled, and *khaṭṭ,* a writing.) A written receipt and acquittance, a deed of release from all demands, a deed of dissolution of partnership, a bill of divorce.

Fiʻlah. (A. plur. of *Fāʻil,* a doer.) Servants, labourers, agents.

G

Gulāb-pāsh. (P. from *gulāb,* rose-water, and *pāshīdan,* to sprinkle.) A bottle for sprinkling rose-water. A rose-water bottle, generally of silver or gold.

H

Humā. P. A legendary bird in the East. It is supposed to fly constantly in the air, and never to touch the ground. It is looked upon as a bird of happy omen. Every head it overshadows will in time wear a crown.

I

Imām. A. A chief, leader in religious matters, priest. The term is specially applied to the heads of the four chief *Sunnī* sects, and to the twelve holy men in whom the *Shīʻahs* believe. The names of the *imāms* of the four *Sunnī* sects are as follows: Abū Ḥanīfah, Shāfiʻī, Mālik, Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal. The names of the twelve *imāms* of the *Shīʻahs* are as follows: ʻAlī, Ḥasan, Ḥusain, Zainu'l-ʻĀbidīn, Bāqir, Jaʻfar Ṣādiq, Mūsī Kāẓim, ʻAlī Mūsī Riẓā, Taqī, ʻAlī Naqī, Ḥasan ʻAskarī, Mahdī.

J

Jadwār. P. Zedoary. Zeduward, a root like ginger.

Jaggeree. Anglo-Indian. Also *Jaggery.* Coarse brown or almost black sugar made from the sap of various palms. The wild date tree *khajūr* is that which chiefly supplies palm-sugar in Gujerat and Coromandel, and almost alone in Bengal. But the palmyra, the caryota, and the coco-palm all give it; the first as the staple of Tinnevelly and northern Ceylon; the second chiefly in southern Ceylon where it is known to Europeans as the *Jaggery* palm; the third is much tapped for toddy in the coast districts of western India and this is occasionally boiled for sugar. *Jaggery* is usually made in the form of small round cakes. In Bombay all rough unrefined sugar-stuff is known by this name; and it is the title under which every variety of half prepared sugar is classified in the tariff of the Railways there. The word *jaggery* is another form of *sugar*, being like it a corruption of the Sanskrit *sarkarā*, Konkani *sakkarā*, Malayal *chakkarā*, whence it passed into Portuguese *Jagara*, *Jagra*.

Jinjāl. H. Also *Janjāl.* A swivel or wall-piece. It is probably a corruption of the Arabic *Jazāil* which is generally applied to the heavy Afghan rifle, fired with a forked rest.

Julūs. (A. from *jalasa*, to sit.) The accession to the throne, the coronation, the beginning of a reign.

K

Kalārī. Corruptly, *Callery*, *Collery*. (H. *kallar*, a soapy soil, land likely to produce saltpetre.) A salt-pan or place for making salt.

Karkach. H. Salt obtained by solar evaporation.

Karmchārī. H. In Bengal, an officer appointed by a *zamīndār* to collect the revenues and manage the affairs of a village; a factor, a steward.

K͟hairāt. A. Literally, alms, charity. Lands given as charitable endowments.

K͟hallāṣī. A. Also *K͟halāṣī.* A sailor, a tent pitcher, a matross. A Muhammadan labourer of a superior order employed chiefly about ships or in the army. This word is perhaps derived from *k͟hallāṣ*, *i.e.*, deliverer, saviour. According to Abu'l-Faẓl, it was one of the duties of a *k͟hallāṣī* to set the anchor free when it stuck fast.

K͟hān. T. A common adjunct to Afghan names. A title borne by Muhammadan nobles, especially when of Persian or Afghan descent. Originally this was a title equivalent to lord or prince used among the Mongol and Turk nomad hordes.

K͟harīf. (A. from *k͟harīf*, gathering fruit.) The season of autumn, the autumnal harvest, the crops which are sown before the commencement of the rains and reaped after their close, October—November.

K͟hazānchī-garī. P. The office of a *k͟hazānchī* or treasurer.

K—*contd.*

Kōtvālī. H. The office of a *kōtvāl* or the chief officer of police for a town. The chief police station in a town. The origin of the word *kōtvāl* is doubtful.

M

Maḥal. (A. from *ḥalla*, to stay, to dwell.) Any place where one resides, a building, house, mansion. A palace, seraglio.

Manḍvā. H. A grain; *Eleusine coracana.*

Māngan. H. Literally, asking, begging, requiring. A cess or impost formerly levied to defray the allowance of the public weigher of grain, also an unauthorised exaction by the officers at landing-places and custom stations, asking a fee for themselves or the *zamīndārs*. In Behar, a fee or perquisite of the headman receivable from the villagers in kind; a share of the crop.

Mīrdah. (P. from *mīr*, chief, and *dah*, ten; a commander of ten.) The head peon or messenger of a *zamīndār*; the inspector or superintendent of a village; an officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment; one employed to carry the measuring chain or apply it to actual measurement in a survey; the headman of a village. According to some authorities this word is not *Mīrdah* but *Mīrdēh, i.e.*, the head of a village.

Mōrpankhī. H. Literally, peacock-winged or peacock-tailed. A large state pleasure-boat having the stern shaped like a peacock.

Muḥarram. A. Literally, sacred, unlawful, prohibited. The first month of the Muḥammadan year in which it was held unlawful to make war. Among the *Shīʿahs* this month is held in peculiar veneration, as being the month in which Ḥasan and Ḥusain, the sons of ʿAlī, were killed. Their deaths are the subject of public mourning during the first ten days when fasting and self-denial are also enjoined.

Muḥarrir. A. A writer, a scribe, a clerk.

Mujmal. A. Literally, an abstract, a summary, hence the preparing and summarising of accounts.

Muqaddam. A. A chief, a leader, one who goes before. In India it is applied especially to the headman of a village or of a caste or corporation. In the Marhatta villages the *Muqaddam* was usually charged with the realization of the revenue and its payment to the district collector, with the superintendence of the cultivation, the management of the affairs of the village and the disbursement of its expenses: he was also entrusted to a certain extent with jurisdiction in disputes among the cultivators, and with the police. In nothern India the *Muqaddam* has in some places become solely responsible for the public revenue, having been allowed to assume the character of a petty proprietor. Scholars are not agreed whether this term should be read *Muqaddim* or *Muqaddam.*

M—*contd.*

Musammāt. (A. fem. of *musammā*, the named.) A title prefixed to the names of women of good birth in public documents and judicial proceedings.

Musta'jir. A. A farmer, a renter, one who holds lands under a proprietor at a stipulated rate ; also a farmer of revenue appointed to make the collections on the part of a *zamīndār* on condition of paying a fixed sum.

N

Naggī. H. Properly, *Nāgā*. A class of Hindu mendicants who go naked and carry arms, and who sometimes form mercenary bands in the service of the Indian princes. The *Nāgās* of Jaipur are a class of militant ascetics who are enrolled in regiments to serve the state ; they are vowed to celibacy and to arms, and constitute a sort of military order in the *Dādūpanthī* sect to which they belong. The name *Nāgā* is also given to various barbarous tribes inhabiting the hills along the southern borders of Assam. The etymology of the name is disputed, some identifying it with the *Nāgā* or Snake aborigines who are so prominent in the legends and sculptures of the Buddhists. But it is more probable that the word is a corruption of *nagna* (Sanskrit) and *nangā* (Hindī) which mean "naked."

Nāik. H. A leader, a chief in general, also the head of a small body of soldiers. In the Anglo-Indian army, a corporal ; the head or overseer of a party of labourers ; a title borne by the chiefs among several hill tribes such as the Bhīls, Kōlīs ; a military chief under the Raja of Vijayanagar. In Orissa, a subordinate military leader paying tribute and rendering service for lands held under a superior chief. Under the Marhattas, an officer who assisted in making the collections in a district, and who exercised judicial powers in trifling cases ; also an overseer of government labourers or the head of an establishment of horses, carts, etc. ; a job-master. In Malabar, the chief police officer of a district, the head of the village watch, sometimes applied to the headman of a village. In Sanskrit poetry, the lover, the hero.

Nālkī. H. An open litter formerly used by persons of rank. The name is perhaps a fanciful imitation of *pālkī*, *i.e.*, palanquin. It is one of the three great insignia which the Moghal Emperors of Delhi conferred upon independent princes of the first class and could never be used by any person upon whom or upon whose ancestors they had not been conferred. These were the *Nālkī*, the *Māhī-marātib* or the order of the fish and the *Mōrchhal* or the fan of the peacock's feathers. According to the translator of the *Siyaru'l-Mutaakhkhirīn*, a *Nālkī* is a *pālkī*, either opened or covered ; it is borne upon two bamboos like a sedan-chair, with this difference that the poles are carried by four or eight men and upon the shoulders.

Niābat. A. The office of a *nāib* or deputy, representative.

Nīmānī. (P. *nīm*, half, *ānī*, anna.) Half an anna. An extra cess, levied formerly in Jessore, of half an anna in the rupee upon the previous assessment of the revenue.

P

Pahrah. H. A guard, a body of men keeping watch.

Pālkī. H. A palanquin ; a kind of litter or sedan-chair.

Pansoī. B. Also *Pansī*. Corruptly, *Ponsway, Ponshway, Paunchway*. A boat for passengers or goods, having a tilted roof of bamboo, mats and thatch over the aft portion, usually rowed by two or four men, but carrying mast and two sails ; the boat most frequently used on the rivers of Bengal.

Pās. P. A watch of the day or night, three hours.

Pāt. H. Literally, leaf of a plant ; whence it is applied to a leaf of a book or of paper, and thence to a written paper, a bill, a draft on a banker, a promissory note or engagement to pay a sum of money at a stipulated time.

Piādah. P. One who goes on foot, a foot-soldier, a footman, an armed servant, police or militia-man serving on foot.

Ponshway. Vide *Pansoī*.

Pulwar. B. Properly, *Palwār*. A boat employed for carrying goods. Its form is supposed to have been invented by some builder at Dacca. It is used on the rivers of Bengal and can carry some 12 to 15 tons.

Q

Qubūliyyat. A. Literally, consent. A written agreement, especially one signifying assent, as the counterpart of a revenue lease, or the document in which a payer of revenue, whether to the Government, the *zamīndār* or the farmer, expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land.

R

Rabīʿ. A. The spring, the months of March and April. The spring harvest or crop sown after the rains and reaped in the first three or four months of the year ensuing. A name common to the third and fourth months of the Muhammadan year.

Rāhdār. (P. from *rāh*, road, and *dāshtan*, to keep.) Keeper of the road. A collector of tolls or transit duties.

Rattī. H. The seed of *Abrus precatorius* used as the basis of weights for gold, silver and drugs: the seed varies, but from sundry experiments appears to average about $1\frac{5}{16}$ of a grain; the artificial weight has been found to average about $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

Ravānah. P. A passport, a pass, a certificate from a collector of customs authorising goods to pass without payment of further duties.

S

Sāhūkār. H.-P. A banker, a dealer in money and exchanges, a merchant in general.

Sarādh. H. The funeral rites of Hindus performed on certain days to commemorate departed ancestors ; the obsequies of the dead.

S—*contd.*

Sarbarāhkār. P. Literally, one who attends to some work. A manager, a steward, a factor, a trustee. The manager of an estate for minors, females, etc. In Orissa, the title was given to the village accountant when he was the general director and manager of the revenue affairs.

Sazāval. T. A collector of revenue; an officer specially appointed to take charge of and collect the revenue of an estate from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed: a land-steward, a bailiff, an agent appointed by a landowner or lessor to enforce payment of rent due from tenants or lease holders.

Sih-bandī. P. Irregular soldiery; a sort of militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained as the garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages, and for revenue and police duties. Charges in the revenue accounts for the expenses of such troops. (*Sih* which means "three" is much used in different Indian dialects to form the first part of compound words, not always retaining any particular reference to its primary meaning.)

Sōṇṭābardār. (H.-P. Also *Sōṇṭībardār.* From *Sōṇṭā* or *Sōṇṭī,* a mace, a staff, and *bardār,* one who carries.) A mace or staff-bearer, a servant carrying a short thick stick usually coated with silver, attending on persons of rank.

Sūkī. H. A four-anna piece.

T

Ṭankā. H. A weight of measure equal to 32 *rattīs.* A coin, a stamped coin; whence it came to be applied to specific coins in different metals. This word must not be confounded with the Anglo-Indian *Tunca* or *Tuncaw* (*Tankhwāh*) which means an assignment on the revenue of a particular locality in favour of an individual. In Akbar's time the *ṭankā* was a copper coin equal to 2 *dāms* or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a rupee. The modern *Ṭakā,* a copper coin equal to 2 pice, is another form of the word.

Tāntī. H. A weaver by caste and occupation.

Taqāvī. A. Literally, strengthening one another. Advances of money made by the Government to the cultivators at the time of sowing to be repaid when the crop is gathered. Such advances are made in bad seasons and the like, or sometimes made to the cultivators to enable them to extend their cultivation.

Ṭarafdār. (A.-P. *ṭaraf,* side, part, a tract of country, a sub-division of a *parganah,* including several villages; *dār,* one who has.) An officer of Government in charge of a *ṭaraf,* collecting the revenue and exercising chief revenue and police authority in his district. The holder of a portion of village lands. Its ordinary meaning is one who takes a side or part, an assistant, a supporter, a partisan.

T—*contd.*

Ṭōkah. B. Properly, *Ṭhōkā.* A rough estimate or valuation, a valuation in the gross or lump.

Tōlā. H. A certain weight especially of silver usually regarded as equivalent to the weight of the *sikkah* rupee or 179·666 Troy grains. By the Bengal Regulations of 1833 the weight of the *Tōlā* taken as the unit of the new system of weights, was fixed at 180 Troy grains. A weight equal to 96 *rattīs.*

Tootnague. Anglo-Indian. A Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel. It is used in Indian trade in the same loose way that "spelter" is used for either zinc or pewter. This word probably originated from the Persian *tūtiyā,* Sanskrit *tuttha,* an oxide of zinc; in India generally applied to blue vitriol or sulphate of copper. The formation of the word is obscure. Possibly the last syllable is *nāga* in the sense of lead, which is one of the senses given in Shakespear's Dictionary.

U

'Uhdah. A. An agreement, an engagement, a contract, an obligation, a commission, a trust, an office or function, civil or military.

'Uhdahdārī. A.-P. The office of an *'uhdahdār.* An *'uhdahdār* is an officer, a servant of the Government, filling either a civil or military appointment. Under the Muhammadan Government the name was also applied to the farmer or contractor of revenue; also to a salt contractor.

V

Vājibu'l-'arẓ. A. Fit for or worthy of representation. A petition, a written statement or representation, a written agreement. In the North-West Provinces it denotes a document relating to the village administration.

Vazīri. A. Literally, relating to the Vazīr. The rupee coined by the Nawab Vazīr of Oudh. Also called the Lucknow rupee. It contained 165·2 grains of pure silver.

W

Willock. Anglo-Indian. Also *woolock.* A large baggage boat of Bengal; it had a long narrow bow overhanging the water in front. This word seems to be a corruption of *oolāk,* a kind of boat of which Mr. Grant gives drawings in his *Rural Life in Bengal.* Platts in his Hindi Dictionary gives *ulāq, ulāk,* as Turkish, meaning "a kind of small boat."

Y

Yakānī. (P.-H. *Yak,* one, and *ānī,* anna.) A one-anna piece.

INDEX.

N. B.—*The figures against the names refer to the serial numbers of the letters in which the names occur.*

A

A—*contd.*

B

B—*contd.*

C

C—*contd.*

D

D—*contd.*

E

F

G

H

I

I—*contd.*

J

K

K—*contd.*

K—*contd.*

L

M

M—*contd.*

M—*contd.*

M—*contd.*

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P

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R

R—*contd.*

R—*concld.*

S

S—*contd.*

S—*contd.*

T

U

V

V—*contd.*

W

Y

Z

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CALENDAR OF PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

1764-1769.

PREFACE

SUBSEQUENTLY to the publication of Volume I of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, a collection of original Persian letters extending over the period 1764-1769 was received from the Foreign Department. The letters for the years 1767-1769 have been included in the body of Volume II, while the earlier ones which would, in the ordinary course, have found a place in Volume I, are here given in the form of a supplement.

It may be mentioned that in the old days original Persian letters were, as a rule, kept in bundles, but that this set of letters, the earliest in existence, is an exception to the rule. It appears that they were pasted on sheets which without any order or arrangement were put together and bound into a volume. None bears the date of receipt, and in a large number of cases, even the names of writers and the date of writing are not given. Considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with them.

INTRODUCTION.

N.B.—The figures within brackets refer to the serial numbers of the letters.

Presents received by Lord Clive and his staff:—Muḥammad Riẓā Khān asks Raja Nōb Kishn what present should be sent to Messrs. Maskelyne and Strachey (7). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān sends an elephant for Lord Clive and promises to send embroidered cloth both for His Lordship and Dr. Ingham (10). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān sends embroidered cloth for Lord Clive, Mr. Maskelyne and Dr. Ingham (14). Muhammad Riẓā Khān sends some more cloth for Lord Clive (20 and 33). Mīr Vāriṣ 'Alī also sends presents to Lord Clive (25). Muḥammad Riẓā Khān sends presents to Mr.*—— and Mrs.*——(51 and 44). He also remits Rs. 4,000 on his own behalf and Rs. 7,000 on behalf of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah to Dr. Ingham (57). He remits a further sum of Rs. 1,000 on the occasion of Lord Clive's recovery to be spent on charity (58).

Miscellaneous:—Najību'd-Daulah advises the King to proceed to the capital (2). News of the King's Court (3). Lord Clive procures *manṣabs* and titles for the Nawab of Arcot and his sons (4). The Vazīr establishes a *ḍāk* between Calcutta and Faizabad (6 and 40). Account of the meeting between the Vazīr and Colonel Smith (23).

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* The names are not mentioned in the letter.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

N.B.—In these letters where the name of the addressee is omitted, the Governor for the time being should be understood.

1764. 1. [Mīr Ja'far] to Major [Carnac]. Has received his letter saying that the letter which the writer sent to Major Adams, deceased, has been forwarded to the addressee, and that the Nawab Shamsu'd-Daulah [Mr. Vansittart] and the other members of the Council have gone out shooting; and assuring the writer that the addressee will carry out his wishes as zealously as did Major Adams. Is greatly grieved to learn of the death of Major Adams, but his grief has been lessened by the appointment of the addressee as successor to Major Adams. Is convinced that the addressee will use his best endeavours to help the writer in his task. As the affairs here have been satisfactorily settled, the writer will shortly repair to Calcutta, where he will have the pleasure of seeing the addressee. Has already sent a list of representations, of which he must have been informed by Raja Nōb Kishn.

[*No. 88, p. 56.*]

1765. 2. Najību'd-Daulah to the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqah* through Rāo Jagpat Rāy. Is glad to know that His Majesty has arrived in the neighbourhood of Kora on his way to the Capital and Akbarabad. His Majesty must have heard of the doings of the Sikhs. They have been stationed at Rewari for a week. The agents of Javāhir Singh have also arrived at that place, and are negotiating with the Sikhs. It is not yet known whether an agreement has been arrived at. Is encamped at Sītā Rām's Serai with a view to defending the Capital and watching the movements of the enemy. Malhār Rāo, who professes loyalty to His Majesty, says that he has marched two or three stages towards Akbarabad, and has requested His Majesty also to proceed towards that place. Hopes that His Majesty will accede to his request, and thus secure the assistance of so powerful a chief. It would be a great mistake on His Majesty's part to postpone his departure for the Capital any longer. Refers him to Jagpat Rāy for particulars.

[*No. 6, p. 9.*]

3. News of the King's Court and of the events in the west sent by Angnū Singh. His Majesty having offered his morning prayers, came out of the harem, and took his seat in the *ḍevṛhī*. After a while, he went back into the harem. One *pās* after sunrise, His Majesty held a *darbār* in the *Dīvān-i-khāṣ*. Nawab Najaf Khān, Nawab Muṣtafavī Khān, Akbar 'Alī Khān, Nawab Bahādur 'Alī Khān, Raja Rām Nāth and Rāy Khiyālī Rām had an audience of His Majesty. Rāy Khiyālī Rām delivered a paper regarding affairs at Oudh to Raja Rām

1765. Nāth, who presented it to His Majesty. His Majesty kept it with himself. One *pās* two *gharīs* after sunrise, His Majesty directed Nawab Muṣṭafavī Khān to place *Dīvān* Raḥīm Bēg Khān in the custody of Raja Rām Nāth. After this the *darbār* broke up and His Majesty re-entered the harem. Four *gharīs* before sunset, His Majesty held a general *darbār* and received into audience Nawab Baqāu'llah Khān, Faẓlu'llah Khān *Bakhshī* and Nawab Muṣṭafavī Khān. Ṣādiq Bēg and Sulṭān Bēg, two Moghals, then presented four Aleppo glasses and two iron gauntlets to His Majesty through the said *Bakhshī*. His Majesty ordered that a *khal'at* consisting of five pieces, a jewelled *sarpēch* and a sword be sent to the Vazīr Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The dress was brought from the Royal *tōshah-khānah* for His Majesty's inspection. Will inform the Governor when it is actually sent to the Vazīr. News has arrived that Nawab Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān and Nawab Aḥmad Khān are encamped at Makanpur. Nawab Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān has diligently attended to the needs of the army. It includes 150 elephants, each elephant carrying two guns. Malhār Rāo is encamped on the bank of the river Betwa and intends to capture the Kalinjar fort. Nawab Najīb Khān is at Dadri. Sulṭān Khān, his brother, is at the Capital, and Ẓābiṭah Khān is constructing a fort to be surrounded by quagmire. Sūkar Pāl, the *vakīl* of Raja Mādhū Singh, arrived here this morning. Hindū Pat, Raja of Bundelkhand, is encamped at Dasauria, which is four stages from here. The Colonel has been suffering from ague from two or three days. In the afternoon, His Majesty sent Rāy Suchīt Rām and Nawab Najaf Khān to see him. Dated *Jumādā* I 30, 7 *Julūs*.

[*No. 59, p. 39.*]

1766. 4. From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received the Governor's several letters intimating that he has succeeded in procuring *manṣabs* and titles for him and his sons from His Majesty. Has been informed of the fact also by a copy of the *farmān* and a letter sent by Mīr Jamālu'd-Dīn Khān, and Shamsu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān. Cannot sufficiently thank the Governor for obtaining the titles and other marks of honour for him and his sons. The writer wished to come to Calcutta, and thank the Governor in person, but the thought of what people would say, prevented the fulfilment of that wish. As to the Governor's writing that he is awaiting the *sanads* and *khal'ats;* that as soon as they arrive, they will be sent to the writer, with a *nālkī* and a *mahāḍōl*, through Mīr Jamālu'd-Dīn and Shamsu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān; and that the Governor will pay the cost of the *sanads* from his own pocket and inform the writer of the same afterwards, he replies that he will gladly pay the cost of the *sanads*. Refers to Maḥfūẓ Khān's going over to Ḥaidar *Nāik* and the Niẓām's granting the Carnatic to the *Nāik* for a consideration of Rs. 50,03,000. Has appointed 'Umdatu'l-Umarā Mu'īnu'l-Mulk Asadu'd-Daulah Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, his son, as his *Nāib*. [*N.B. The latter half of this letter, being in an extremely damaged condition, only half-finished sentences can be read.*]

[*No. 1, pp. 1, 2.*]

1766.

5. From——to [the Nawab of Arcot]. Has procured *sanads* conferring upon each of his four sons the *manṣab* of 7,000. Has also procured a turban with a *jīghah* and a *sarpēch*, set with jewels; and a *nīm-āstīn* worn by the King himself, for the addressee. Sends these articles in a sealed basket to Lord Clive, who will forward them to the addressee.

[*No. 31, p. 24.*]

6. From the Vazīr. As the writer is anxious to be kept informed of the Governor's welfare, he has established a *ḍāk* between Calcutta and Faizabad, and appointed a *gumāshtah* to remain at Calcutta and send news. Desires that the Company's officials may be directed to arrange for the *gumāshtah's* accommodation at Calcutta and for the accommodation of *harkārahs* on the way. And if the *harkārahs* need a guide sometimes, it is hoped that one will be procured for them.

[*No. 5, p. 8.*]

7. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has read what the Raja has written about Mr. Maskelyne and Mr. Strachey, who are really endowed with excellent qualities. Asks the Raja to suggest what presents he should send to these gentlemen.

[*No. 7, p. 10.*]

8. From——to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. The Raja knows more than the writer can tell him. Has sent an *'arīẓah* with a separate detailed statement to Lord Clive. Hopes that the Raja will explain the matter fully to His Lordship, and carry out whatever orders His Lordship issues on the subject.

[*No. 8, p. 10.*]

9. From——to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. The writer attributes it to his own bad luck that the Raja was unable to halt at this place. Some time ago he submitted an *'arẓī* soliciting the restoration to his son, Naqī 'Alī Khān, of a small *jāgīr* in Tirhut, which had long been in his possession, and which was his sole means of subsistence; and the Raja promised to grant the *'arẓī*. Has now sent his servant, Ramaẓānī, to the Raja; and requests that *parvānahs* for Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Raja Shitāb Rāy may be delivered to him, asking them to restore Naqī 'Alī Khān to his *jāgīr*.

[*No. 10, p. 12.*]

10. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter, desiring him to send an elephant, together with a howdah and other accoutrements, for Lord Clive, as also cloth embroidered with gold and silver both for His Lordship and the Doctor [Ingham]; and announcing that the Raja is staying at the Barasat garden in accordance with His Lordship's orders, and that the affair

1766. in question will be settled in a day or two. Has sent an elephant which is gentle and handsome, walks fast, and is trained for the purpose of being ridden; together with a howdah and the other accoutrements. As regards gold and silver embroidered cloth, it would take about eight or nine months to prepare the quantity asked for. But there is a way out of the difficulty. A year ago, some cloth was ordered for the late Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah, the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and the writer. It is expected here in seven or eight days. As soon as it arrives, it will be sent to the Raja. The cloth that will now be ordered for Lord Clive and the Doctor, will, when ready, be delivered to the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah. Is convinced that the affair in question will soon be settled to the writer's satisfaction. God, by whose grace His Lordship has been restored to health, cannot be sufficiently praised, and the Doctor who has been instrumental in this, cannot be sufficiently rewarded. Sends a bill for Rs. 5,000 on his own behalf, and another bill for Rs. 7,000 on behalf of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah, as a present to the Doctor.

[*No. 11, p. 13.*]

11. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. *Munshī* 'Abdu'l-Bārī who has obtained a *sanad* for the qāẓīship of the *parganah* Balia Bisandri [?], has not yet sent his men to that place; nor has he paid *mīrān* duties. Desires that either the *Munshī* may be directed to take charge of the office and to pay the duties, or that the writer may be permitted to promote the *nāib qāẓī* to that office.

[*No. 14, p. 15.*]

12. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter desiring him to withdraw the *tilangās* who were sent to the *parganah* of Haukla to summon the oppressing officials in response to the complaints of the *ta'alluqdārs* and the *chēlā* of the *Sarkār*. Intimates that the *tilangās* have been recalled in accordance with the Raja's desire, and requests that the *'amlah* of that place may be directed to release the *ta'alluqdārs*, who have been put in chains, and on whose behalf the writer has received an overwhelming number of complaints, and to send them here. If, on inquiry, it is proved that arrears are due from them, they will receive proper punishment; if not, the *chēlā* of the *Sarkār* will be punished. The *vakīls* of the *parganah* have brought a *rāẓīnāmah*. But the complainants state that it was extorted from the *ta'alluqdārs*, who are still in prison; and that the *sōnṭābardār* has been insulted and deprived of his authority. This has greatly lowered the prestige of the Government.

[*No. 15, p. 16.*]

13. From——— to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Some time ago the writer informed the Raja that he wanted to exchange 50,000 Arcot rupees for *sikkah* rupees; and that according to Jagar Nāth Add, a *ṣarrāf*, the rate of exchange on that sum, amounted to 7 rupees 10 odd annas. At that time Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Bahādur [Mr. Sykes]

1766.

promised to represent to Lord Clive that the French money should be considered current; and the Raja also said that the interests of the [French] factory and those of the *Sarkār* were identical, and that he would direct the *ṣarrāfs* of the *Sarkār* to accept the French rupee. As the *ṣarrāfs* refuse to do so, it is requested that orders may be issued to them on the subject.

[*No. 17, p. 17.*]

14. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Fifteen pieces of embroidered cloth have been received [from Dacca]. Of these three pieces of gold-embroidered cloth, three pieces of silver-embroidered cloth, and three pieces of flowered cloth, in all nine pieces, have been sent for presentation to Lord Clive; and three pieces of gold-embroidered cloth and three pieces of silver-embroidered cloth, in all six pieces, have been sent for Mr. Maskelyne and Dr. [Ingham]. Will send more cloth, if it is received in time.

[*No. 18, p. 17.*]

15. [Raja Dūlab Rām ?] to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Has just received a letter from the Governor saying that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has been summoned to Calcutta; and desiring the writer to attend to affairs of state in the Khān's absence. Owes this honour simply to the Governor's kindness and the addressee's recommendation of him. Cannot sufficiently thank the Governor for showing him such kindness. The writer who regards the Governor as his protector, will never neglect his duties. Hopes that the addressee will so arrange matters that the Governor may always be pleased with the writer, and that his enemies may not succeed in alienating the Governor's mind from him. Is satisfied that the Governor and the addressee will keep their word and not go back upon it.

[*No. 19, p. 18.*]

16. From [the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah]. Has received 3 *lākhs* of rupees out of the 6 *lākhs*, that were paid to the Company last year at Calcutta. Desires that the balance may be allotted to the Company's troops, as a present, from him.

[*No. 20, p. 18.*]

17. From [Munnī Bēgam]. Is rejoiced to learn of the Governor's welfare. The writer and her two sons are in good health. Thanks the Governor for being so kind to them.

[*No. 23, p. 20.*]

18. From———to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Although the writer has not had the honour of a personal interview with the Raja, yet having heard of the latter's excellences, he is praying day and night for an opportunity to enjoy that honour. Hopes that the Raja will treat Jasvant Rāy, his *vakīl*, kindly.

[*No. 26, p. 21.*]

1766.

19. From———to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Is glad to learn that the Raja has returned from the camp, loaded with honours. May he enjoy more honours! Hopes that he will not forget his old friends. Bhavānī Charan Ghōsh, who is out of employment, will wait upon the Raja. If the latter secures for him some employment, it will greatly oblige the writer.

[*No. 27, p. 22.*]

20. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Sends a piece of gold-embroidered muslin, measuring 12 *dir'ahs* 8 *girahs* by 1 *dir'ah* 4 *girahs*, which is suitable for a turban, and has been prepared here. Desires the Raja to deliver it [to Lord Clive]. As regards the flowered cloth wanted by His Lordship, if received in time, it will be forwarded to Calcutta. In case it is received in a month, by which time His Lordship will have left India, instructions are required as to whether it should be sent to Mr. Verelst for transmission to England.

[*No. 28, p. 22.*]

21. From———. Has received the Governor's letter through Mīr Ummīd 'Alī. Save the Governor, he has no other protector. Refers him to Mīr Muḥammad 'Ālam for particulars.

[*No. 29, p. 23.*]

22. From Sōbhā Rām. States that he is in great distress, and begs for some employment.

[*No. 32, p. 24.*]

23. From Muḥammad Akbar Khān. On the 24th *Rajab* as soon as Shujā'u'd-Daulah heard that the Colonel was encamping at a distance of three *kōs*, he repaired to the Colonel's tent, and remained there for the night. The Colonel made him a present of five trays of cloth, two horses and an elephant. Of these the Vazīr accepted only a *dūshālah*. In the morning, the Vazīr and the Colonel rode on elephants to the former's house, where he presented the Colonel with a tray of pearls, ten pieces of cloth, two horses and an elephant. Of these the Colonel accepted only a *dūshālah*. After negotiating for two days, the Colonel left for the King's camp, and the Vazīr for Faizabad. The writer laid before the Vazīr all that the Governor had told him. The Vazīr was under the impression that the Colonel would discuss the subject with him, but he did not do so. The writer did not mention the matter to the Colonel, as he (the writer) was not instructed by the Governor to that effect. Besides, the Vazīr particularly asked him to keep silent, saying that if the Colonel had received instructions on the subject from the Governor, he (the Colonel) would mention it himself. The Vazīr entirely approves of the Governor's proposals regarding the affair of Benares and Ghazipur. Desires that a letter may be written to the Vazīr telling him to act according to the message, which the Governor has sent him through the writer; and

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that another letter may be written to the Colonel desiring him to comply with the Vazīr's wishes in the matter. The letters may be sent to the writer, who will forward them to the Vazīr and the Colonel. The Marhattas are anxious to conclude a treaty with the English through the Vazīr [and have written to him to that effect]. The Vazīr wishes to know what reply he should make to the Marhattas. Will set out for Calcutta in a few days. Desires that a reply may be sent to the writer soon, preferably by the bearer of this letter, in order that when the writer leaves for Calcutta, his heart may be perfectly satisfied.

[*No. 33, p. 25.*]

24. From ———. Intimates that the *vakīls* of the *Sarkār* have started for Calcutta with a *farmān*, robes of honour, a jewelled *sarpēch*, a palanquin, etc., for the Governor. Congratulates him upon receiving these honours. The *vakīls* will inform the Governor how loyal and devoted the writer has been to the Company. Hopes for letters.

[*No. 34, p. 26.*]

25. From Mīr Vāriṣ Alī. Since the day he arrived at Bhagalpur, he has been untiring in his efforts to collect the revenues. Although the *zamīndārs* of this district are notorious villains, yet he will not allow any one to fall into arrears, and will settle the accounts in time. Is always anxious to discharge his duties faithfully, and to gain thereby the good opinion of the Governor, whom he looks upon as his benefactor. May his shadow never grow less! Though nothing that may be considered worthy of the Governor's acceptance, is produced in this district, still he sends some presents, and requests that they may be accepted.

[*No. 35, p. 27.*]

26. From [Raja Balvant Singh]. Has written several letters to the Governor, but has not received a single letter in reply. Professes loyalty and attachment, and refers the Governor to Raja Nōb Kishn for particulars.

[*No. 36, p. 27.*]

27. From———. Has received his letter expressing his intention of going on a shooting expedition, and desiring the writer to send him some coolies. Sends 150 coolies. Will send more coolies later.

[*No. 37, p. 28.*]

28. From [Raja Dūlab Rām]. Has already sent several letters containing an account of the collection and other matters. The account of the income and disbursements up to the 18th *Sha'bān* was sent to the Governor on the 19th of the month through Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. On the 13th *Ramaẓān*, the latter, on his own behalf sent the Governor an inventory of the *khāliṣah* treasury from 20th

1766.

Sha'bān to the 12th *Ramazān*. From this and from the letters of Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Mr. Sykes Bahādur Haibat Jang, the Governor will learn all particulars. Is busy, day and night, in conjunction with Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, in the business of the *Sarkār*, and considers the satisfaction of the Governor as above everything else.

[*No. 39, p. 29.*]

29. From [Raja Dūlab Rām]. Has paid Rs. 11,10,000 on account of the *khazānah* and *nazrānah* of the *Sarkār* into the Cossimbazar factory, as shown in the separate account and the letter of Mr. Sykes, which Muḥammad Riẓā Khān has forwarded to the Governor.

[*No. 40, p. 29.*]

30. From [Raja Dūlab Rām]. Has already sent several letters containing an account of the collections. Intimates now the dispatch of an account of the income and disbursements up to the 18th *Sha'bān* through Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. From this account the Governor will learn all particulars. Is busy, day and night, in conjunction with Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, in the business of the *Sarkār*, and places the satisfaction and pleasure of the Governor above all other considerations.

[*No. 41, p. 30.*]

31. From [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Has received the Governor's letter desiring him to purchase on behalf of the King, for Rs. 1,10,000, the crown which is with Mr. Ross and which the writer has seen, and to deduct that sum from His Majesty's account later. Replies that he has directed Mirzā Kāẓim Khān to pay the money to Mr. Ross.

[*No. 44, p. 31.*]

32. From [Mirzā Kāẓim Khān]. In accordance with the Governor's orders, the writer sent a letter to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, and also forwarded to him the Governor's letter on the subject of the crown. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān desires the writer in reply to comply with the Governor's wishes in the matter, and to procure the money by borrowing or some other means. Is therefore casting about to obtain the money, and hopes to manage this business in a few days. Desires to know whether he should send the money through the Dutch Company, or bring it himself to Calcutta.

[*No. 84, p. 53.*]

33. From [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Sends several pieces of gold-embroidered, silver-embroidered, and flowered cloth which he has just received [from Dacca], to be presented to the Governor.

[*No. 45, p. 32.*]

34. From [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Some time ago the Governor asked him to send an account of the factories, and of the acts of oppression that are being committed by the Company's agents. The

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writer addressed the *zamindārs* about this matter. Accordingly letters containing the required information, have been received. As their number is considerable, it is impossible to get them translated into English here. Requests to be informed what to do in the matter.

[*No. 46, p. 32.*]

35. From [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān]. Impelled by his desire to see the Governor soon, he is travelling very fast. At Udha Nullah, he got off the boat, and without awaiting his luggage and escort, proceeded alone and reached Colgong on the 7th instant. Hopes to arrive at Azimabad on Wednesday the 14th instant.

[*No. 47, p. 33.*]

36. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received the Governor's letter regarding the dacoits in the districts of Chittagong, and desiring him to apply to Mr. Faradale [?] who is at Islamabad, for sepoys, should their services be required. Immediately on receipt of the Governor's letter, he wrote to Raja Mahā Singh and Jasārat Khān to appoint an intelligent and experienced man at Chittagong with a view to exterminating the dacoits, and told them to apply to Mr. Faradale for assistance if required.

[*No. 49, p. 34.*]

37. From the Vazīr. Nawab Aḥmad Khān who is a great friend of the writer's, and who is the greatest Afghān chief in this country, has sent the Governor a letter through the writer. Hopes that the Governor will reply to the Nawab in a friendly and sympathetic manner. If the Governor should undertake some big enterprise in the future, the friendship of the Nawab will prove of great use to him. Requests that Colonel Smith may be directed to recommend an application, which the Nawab has made to His Majesty. Should the Colonel succeed in prevailing upon His Majesty to accept the application, it will not only strengthen the Nawab's loyalty to His Majesty, but will also increase his friendship for the English.

[*No. 51, p. 35.*]

38. From [Raja Balvant Singh]. Has paid 3 *lākhs* of rupees to Mr. Sage on account of the two *qisṭs*. Is endeavouring to procure the balance, and hopes to pay it in four or five days. Sets forth his attachment to and dependence on the Company, and refers the Governor to Mahārāj Missar for particulars.

[*No. 52, p. 35.*]

39. From [Munīru'd-Daulah]. The writer arrived at Benares on Saturday, the 27th *Sha'bān*. Will remain there for four days, by which time his luggage and retinue will have been transported across the river. On the fifth day, he will set out for the Royal camp. Will write about the Court after seeing His Majesty. Is thinking day and night of the Governor, and feels his separation so keenly that a day is as long as a year to him. Hopes for letters.

[*No. 53, p. 36.*]

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40. From [the Vazīr]. Some time ago the writer sent the Governor a letter saying that he desired to establish a *ḍāk* between his camp and Calcutta; and requesting that the officials of the places on the route might be directed to provide accommodation for the *harkārahs*. Has been informed that the officials at Azimabad offer obstructions to his people, and try to prevent the *ḍāk* from being established. Requests that stringent orders may be issued to the officials of the different places on the route prohibiting them from molesting the writer's *harkārahs*, in order that he may receive news from Calcutta regularly.

[*No. 54, p. 36.*]

41. From the Vazīr. Has been informed that Rangīlēy Dās, a banker of Benares, has been charged, on the evidence of a liar, with having in his custody some money belonging to Mīr Qāsim; and is being persecuted by the Governor's people. Protests that the banker is quite innocent and does not deserve persecution. Had there been some truth in the charge brought against him, the writer would have been aware of it. Requests that orders may be issued prohibiting his people to oppress the man.

[*No. 56, p. 37.*]

42. From the Sēṭhs. The marriage of their younger brother, Sēṭh Mihr Chand, took place on the 30th *Ramaẓān, 7 Julūs*. They send a *naẕr* in honour of the occasion through Birj Lāl; and hope that it will be accepted.

[*No. 57, p. 38.*]

43. From ———, a Sēṭh. The fame of the Governor's justice and mercy have spread all over India; and under his rule, the people of this country are enjoying peace and prosperity. Some time ago when the writer had the honour of seeing the Governor, the latter showed him much attention. Cannot find words to relate his sufferings. On a complaint preferred against him in connection with a woman, Shujā'u'd-Daulah came to Gorakhpur, confiscated his whole property unjustly, and imprisoned his father, his brother and his *gumāshtahs* as well. As the writer has no protector except the Governor, he has sent Sheo Lāl and Kishn Chand to inform him of particulars. The writer is, in a sense, a subject of the English Company, since he has a firm at Azimabad. Requests the Governor to use his influence to release the writer's relations and *gumāshtahs*, and to restore them to their property.

[*No. 58, p. 38.*]

44. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān ?] to Mrs. ———. Has sent some presents with an invoice. Though they are not worth much, it is hoped that they will be accepted.

[*No. 60, p. 40.*]

45. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Mr. ———. Since his return to this place, he has been endeavouring his utmost to procure the

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balances. Hopes to succeed in this business soon. Refers him to Raja Nōb Kishn for particulars.

[*No. 61, p. 40.*]

46. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter saying that the Company's business is suffering on account of the scarcity of money. God knows that the writer is trying hard to procure it, and will not neglect this business. With regard to the Raja's desiring the writer to grant the villages, Tarakpur and Bansai, to Shiām Ghōsh, the *mutaṣaddīs* have been directed to prepare a *sanad* to that effect. Is sorry to learn that the Raja is suffering from ague. May God soon restore him to health!

[*No. 63, p. 41.*]

47. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter intimating the death of Shaikh Muḥammad Mu'izz *Munshī*; and desiring that Shaikh Muḥammad Vā'iẓ, his son, may be granted the *maḥāls* appertaining to the office of *Qāẓī*. Replies that he has complied with the Raja's wishes in the matter.

[*No. 64, p. 4.*]

48. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter saying that Muḥammad Amān *Nāẓir* has arrived there, and presented the cloth sent by the writer. *PS.*—Has received the Governor's letter saying that the *muḥarrirs* who have come with the *Nāẓir*, are of no use, and desiring that such *muḥarrirs* as have money with them, should be sent. Has already sent for them from Dinajpur, and written to Raja Baij Nāth to dispatch them under strict guard.

[*No. 68, p. 45.*]

49. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the letters of the Raja and Lord Clive, saying that it is necessary to inquire about the accounts which have been sent under the signature of the *Zamīndār* and other people, and desiring the writer to send such people as are acquainted with the facts of the case. Replies that he has already sent *gumāshtahs* and *zamīndārs* with Muḥammad Amān *Nāẓir* [to Calcutta]. Although the writer, in accordance with the addressee's instructions, spoke to the proprietor of Purnea urging him to send an *'arẓī* on the subject, the proprietor declined to do so, and says that the *fard* which he has already sent, is enough. As verbal remonstrances are of no avail, and the use of force inadvisable, the writer desires to know what he should do.

[*No. 70, p. 46.*]

50. [Muḥammad Rizā Khān?] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received his several letters relating to the charges brought against the addressee by his enemies, and saying how he has satisfactorily answered the charges before a committee of the English gentlemen. His Excellency the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah and the writer are both of

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them greatly satisfied with the addressee. Hopes that he will act in such a manner as will conduce to the proper regulation of the *Sarkār's* business, to the satisfaction of the English gentlemen and to the expulsion of the enemies. Has sent some *mōrpankhīs* and *bhauliahs* to Calcutta *viâ* Jalangi. Requests to be informed of the date of the General's (Carnac) departure from Calcutta.

[*No. 72, p. 47.*]

51. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Mr. ———. Sends him some presents. Although they are not worth much, yet it is hoped that they will be accepted.

[*No. 73, p. 47.*]

52. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān?] to Raja Nōb Kishn. Some time ago Bhāī Dūlhā Rām and Bhāī Zōrāvar Singh were sent to Calcutta in connection with the charge of embezzlement, brought against Aḥsanu'llah Khān. Is unable to understand why they have been detained there so long. Desires the Raja to lay the matter before the Nawab Munavviru'l-Mulk Mr. John Spencer, and obtain for the said persons permission to leave Calcutta. Some time ago the writer requested the Raja to obtain orders from the Council for the release of Mōhan Lāl. He also wrote to Mr. Spencer about it. Hopes that the Raja has succeeded in procuring the orders. If not, he should make haste. Encloses a letter in reply to *Munshī* Asadu'llah's.

[*No. 75, p. 48.*]

53. From ———. When the writer was at Calcutta, the Governor directed Raja Shitāb Rāy to procure titles from His Majesty for him. Requests that a *parvānah* may now be written to the Raja to that effect.

[*No. 78, p. 50.*]

54. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter desiring him to send some *Bādshāhī* and *Vazīrī* paper. Sends six bundles of *Bādshāhī* and twelve bundles of *Vazīrī* paper together with a quantity of spangles. Will dispatch the rest of the paper later.

[*No. 80, p. 51.*]

55. [Raja Dūlab Rām?] to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Has not heard from the addressee for a long time. Refers him to Bābū Dēbī Parshād and Āsā Rām Dūbēy for particulars. Hopes that he will so arrange matters that the Governor may always be pleased with the writer, and that his enemies may never succeed in alienating the Governor's mind from him.

[*No. 81, p. 51.*]

56. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān?] to Mr. ——. Has paid into the Sēṭhs' firm a sum of money, being the profits accruing to the addressee

for one year. Encloses the accounts for the same. The receipt has been sent to the addressee through Raja Kāshī Nāth.

[*No. 82, p. 52.*]

57. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to [Dr. Ingham?]. Cannot be too thankful to God that by His help and the addressee's efforts Lord Clive has recovered from his illness. Although the addressee's services cannot be sufficiently rewarded, the writer has sent Rs. 4,000 on his own behalf, and Rs. 7,000 on behalf of the Nawab Saifu'd-Daulah as a present to him. Raja Nōb Kishn will pay him the money.

[*No. 83, p. 52.*]

58. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja Nōb Kishn. Is rejoiced to learn that Lord Clive has recovered from his illness. On hearing the news the writer caused the *naubat* to be beaten for three days and nights and ordered the celebration of the occasion in various other forms. Has sent a letter of congratulation and the sum of Rs. 1,000, through Ḥājī Saifu'llah, to His Lordship. Desires that the money should be spent on charity.

[*No. 85, p. 53.*]

59. [Mīr Vāriṣ 'Alī?] to Raja Nōb Kishn. The writer being anxious to meet the Raja, sent a *harkārah* to Azimabad in order to ascertain the date of his departure from that place. He returned with the intelligence that the Raja would leave Azimabad on Sunday. On Monday night, the writer set out from Bhagalpur, with the articles required by the Raja, by land, as there was no boat available. When he reached Jahangira, he was greatly disappointed to learn that the Raja had already passed it. He then proceeded down the river as far as Colgong, but being unable to overtake the Raja's boat, returned to Bhagalpur. As he regards the Raja as his real benefactor, he expects favours from the Raja on all occasions. Hopes that the Raja has not forgotten his application for an *altamghah*. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and Raja Shitāb Rāy are both [at Azimabad] at present. If the Raja would write a letter to the Khān regarding that affair, the writer is convinced that his hopes will soon be realised. When the Khān was going to [Azimabad], he promised to use his influence to get an *altamghah* for the writer. God knows that he has incurred debt in order to pay the stipulated amount of the revenue in full. In future, if the Raja will not show the writer favour in this direction, he will be unable to discharge the full amount. Sends the presents by water through Zōrāvar Singh, to whom he refers the Raja for particulars.

[*No. 86, p. 54.*]

60. [Muḥammad Riẓā Khān] to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Has received the Raja's letter acknowledging the receipt of the bill for one *lākh* of rupees, mentioning the subject of the rate of exchange, and saying that 3,000 maunds of cotton have been delivered to each of the English gentlemen, that Mr. Russell claims two and a half shares in

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the cotton concern, and that the Governor supports the claim. Since the English gentlemen have taken the *sikkah* money according to the agreement, the writer has nothing to object to. Nor does he take exception to Mr. Russell's claiming two and a half shares in the cotton concern. The fact has been noted. The Raja in his letter also acknowledges the receipt of another bill for Rs. 25,000, and says that Rs. 25,000 have been paid to Mr. Aldersey by the Governor; he further desires the writer to pay that sum to the Sēṭhs, and another sum of Rs. 20,000 to Mr. Alexander's *gumāshtah*. Replies that he will try his best to procure and pay these sums.

[*No. 87, p. 55.*]

61. From the King. His Majesty, in accordance with the Governor's representations, granted Najaf Khān in recognition of his services an annual salary of 2 *lākhs* of rupees, and ordered it to be paid to him from the revenues of Bengal. The Khān being in sore need of money, Mubārizu'l-Mulk Iftikhāru'd-Daulah Colonel Smith Bahādur has paid him Rs. 66,000 from his own pocket. Desires that the above sum may be paid to the Colonel from the revenues of Bengal.

[*No. 92, p. 60.*]

62. From ——— to [Raja Nōb Kishn]. Qannaujī Lāl, the writer's brother, has set out for Calcutta with a letter from the Raja. The addressee will learn all particulars from the letter.

[*No. 94, p. 61.*]

63. From ——— to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. Congratulates him on getting a *khal'at* and title.

[*No. 95, p. 62.*]

64. From ——— to Raja [Nōb Kishn]. To the same effect as the foregoing.

[*No. 96, p. 62.*]

APPENDIX.

Name.	Title.	Meaning of the Title.
Sykes, Francis . .	Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Haibat Jang	The administration of the State, Awe in War.

GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. FOR ARABIC.
P. ,, PERSIAN.
H. ,, HINDI.
T. ,, TURKI.

N.B.—Only such terms as have not already occurred in the two volumes of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, are included in this Glossary.

A

ʻArīẓah. A. The same as *ʻarẓī.* A petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful representation whether oral or written.

B

Bādshāhī. P. Literally, relating to the king, royal. A kind of paper.

C

Chēlā. H. A servant, a slave, a pupil, a disciple, a soldier. In Akbar's time, the *chēlās* formed part of the infantry. In Mysore, Hindu boys, seized in early life and forcibly made Muhammadans by order of Tīpū: these boys, as they grew up, were incorporated in a military corps, retaining the name of *chēlās*. In Anglo-Indian usage, it came to mean a special battalion made up of prisoners and converts.

D

Dēvṛhī. H. A porch, entrance, ante-chamber. A house, a palace.

Dīvān-i-khāṣ. (A. *dīvān*, a royal court, and *khāṣ*, particular, private.) A private hall of audience, a privy council chamber.

Dushālah. (P. from *dū*, two, and *shāl*, shawl.) A pair of shawls.

F

Fard. A. A single thing or individual, a sheet of paper, a list or statement, a long slip of writing containing a list, a catalogue, etc.

J

Jīghah. T. An ornament of gold and jewels worn on the turban. It consisted of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad beautifully embroidered, and a gold plate set with precious stones sewn on it. An ornament conferred by the Moghal Emperors upon great men.

M

Mahāḍōl. (H. from *mahā*, great, and *ḍōl*, a litter.) A large palanquin.

N

Nāẓir. (A. from *naẓara*, to see.) One who sees, observes, inspects. A superintendent, inspector, supervisor, commissary.

R

Rāẓīnāmah. (A.-P. from *rāẓī*, one who agrees, and *nāmah*, a deed, a document.) A written assent, a deed of agreement, a document signed by a plaintiff at the end of a law-suit that he is satisfied with the decision, a deed of compromise by which the plaintiff acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant.

T

Tōshah-khānah. (P. *tōshah*, provisions, and *khānah*, a house.) A store-room, a wardrobe, the repository of articles received as presents or intended to be given as presents, attached to a Government office or a great man's establishment.

V

Vazīrī. A. Literally, relating to the Vazīr. A kind of paper.

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N.B.—The figures against the names refer to the serial numbers of the letters.

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BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

VOL. II, 1767-9
